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ABSTRACT

In this resource book prepared for teachers of Chinese bilingual, bicultural education programs, traditional Chinese stories, myths, songs, rhymes, recipes, poems, riddles and games are included. All entries are written in both English and Chinese. Art projects to accompany some of the stories or to celebrate certain festivals of the Chinese year are described. A brief bibliography is appended. (WI)

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CHINESE CULTURAL RESOURCE BOOK

(FOR ELEMENTARY BILINGUAL TEACHERS)

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FOREWORD

This is a revised and enlarged edition of the Chinese Cultural Resource Book for Elementary Bilingual Teachers by Irene Kwok. The revised publication came about after many hours of field testing of the materials in the classrooms and additional research by the author.

The intent of the first edition and this one is to provide a resource on selected aspects of the ethnic heritage of the children who are in Chinese bilingual bicultural education programs. Hence, these materials should be used in conjunction with other materials in a social science curriculum which is relevant and effective with the students we teach.

We hope that this resource book will be helpful to teachers in bilingual education and multicultural education programs as well as others who may use it. We welcome any comments or suggestions you may have.

Roger Tom, Project Manager
Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program
January 1976

前言

一般中美語文教師欲介紹中國文化給學生時所遇到的最大困難就是缺乏適當的參考資料，作者郭瑞玲小姐寫本書的主要目的就是有見及此需要而編。此次再版，作者將初版的內容及從教師在教學試用後所供給的寶貴意見加以删改，希望此修訂本能對教授有關中國文化的教師們有所幫助，更希望藉此能使美國公立學校的學童們對中國的文化有一概括的觀念。

談民添
三藩市中美語文教育計劃主任
一九七六年一月

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The materials in this book are based mostly on personal experiences and research. Although these customs were experienced when I was a child living in Hong Kong and Canton, some are still practiced in the Chinese-American communities today.

The materials in this resource book are intended for teachers in the Chinese Bilingual Bicultural Programs. There are six sections: stories, poems, songs, games, art projects and recipes. Each section is related to the five major Chinese festivals -- Moon Festival, Winter Festival, Chinese New Year, Ching Ming and Dragon Boat Festival. Some materials are also related to seasonal, transportation and family topics. The story section includes Chinese legends, myths and folktales.

This resource book would not be possible without the aid of my friends and the staff of the Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program, ESEA Title VII in San Francisco. Special thanks to Helen S. Chin, Linda Spaugh, Penny Wong and Roger Tom, who did the editing; to Wayne Chin who did the illustrations; and to the staff at Stanford University's library, East Asian Collection, for allowing me to spend countless hours in researching their Chinese collection.

Irene Kwok
San Francisco
January 1976
Second Edition

內容簡介

本書所採集的教材，純爲一般小學教師介紹中國文化時以爲參考之用，內容以中國的五大節令（中秋節、冬至、農曆新年、清明節及端午節）四季、交通、家庭等爲主題，然後分類介紹並加插故事、詩歌、謎語、歌曲、遊戲、手工等多欄。其中故事一欄包括神話、傳說、民間故事等，希望藉此能增進兒童們的學習興趣。

全書的內容，除了一部份從古書翻譯而來外，其餘的均以作者兒時親身體驗的，或從親友口中聽到的，及仍流行於一般中國家庭內的爲藍本，而平直記錄下來，務求使一般讀者能簡易了解，並談不上文章修飾。同時由於時間匆促，書中錯漏難免，務請諸君見諒。更藉此機會多謝我的好友及三藩市中美語文教育計劃屬下全人給予寶貴的意見及支持，同時更感謝士丹佛大學當局准予使用其圖書館－東亞藏書庫以爲參考之用，使本書能得以完成，特此致萬二分謝意。

郭瑞玲
於三藩市
一九七六年一月再版

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Traditional Chinese Stories

Traditional Chinese stories cover a period of over four thousand years. These folktales were not written but had a tradition that was passed from generation to generation by word of mouth. Also, as one travels from one region of China to another, these stories will share similarities and differences due to the passage of time. Some folktales are based on factual events, others are of the imagination. The beauty of these Chinese folktales is that they embody the essence of Chinese culture. This essence is based on interpersonal relationships which stresses the way to live, act and deal with other people. Although these stories stem from an agricultural society, they have something to offer to contemporary urban dwellers, for they can provide balance and stability in a world of transition.

One of the difficulties confronted by this writer is translating from one language system to a completely different language system. If interpreted strictly, the stories will seem awkward and irrelevant. Therefore stories are broadly translated without losing the substance of their meaning. The process used was translating from the original classical style to modern Chinese and, in turn, rewritten for children.

The criteria in selecting these particular stories is if:

(1) the story should contain the essence of Chinese culture

(2) the story has survived the element of time and location; it is part of the customs and traditions of that festival celebrated by overseas Chinese

(3) the story has universal value

(4) the story content is appropriate for children

有關中國故事

中國歷史悠久，所傳誦的民間故事多至不可勝數，但由於缺乏人工整理及記錄，只憑世世代代以『口授』相傳，時至今日，局部寶貴的民間故事資料已告失傳。雖然部份的民間傳說仍流傳民間，但由於地域，方言及時代背景等的變遷，所謂以訛傳訛，傳下來的故事內容層出不窮，有些與原來的傳說大同小異，也有些與原來的故事全無關連，屬眞屬假已難於考證。不過，這些中國民間故事却含有其獨特的風格，價値及民族特性。一般的中國民間故事內容，大多數談及有關人倫爲主，教人從善，尊敬長者，謙遜及忠恕待人，遵守諾言等等，內容含教育成份甚重，這也是和大部份西洋故事作風有所不同的地方。假如把這些中國民間故事及風俗習慣用於二十世紀的美國華裔社會裡可能是不大適宜，特別是經過翻譯爲英文後，可能會感到全無意義，原本含有幽默感的，也可能變爲全無幽默感可言。不過，這却賴精通中美文化的教師們在介紹中國文化材料給學生時加以解釋及活用了。

Moon Festival

The Moon Festival falls on the fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar calendar. It is usually known as the Mid-Autumn Festival since it generally comes in the middle of fall. During that night, the moon is very bright and round. In Chinese culture, the moon is considered highly poetic and mysterious and the Chinese love it very much. Consequently, there are lots of folk tales written that are related to the moon.

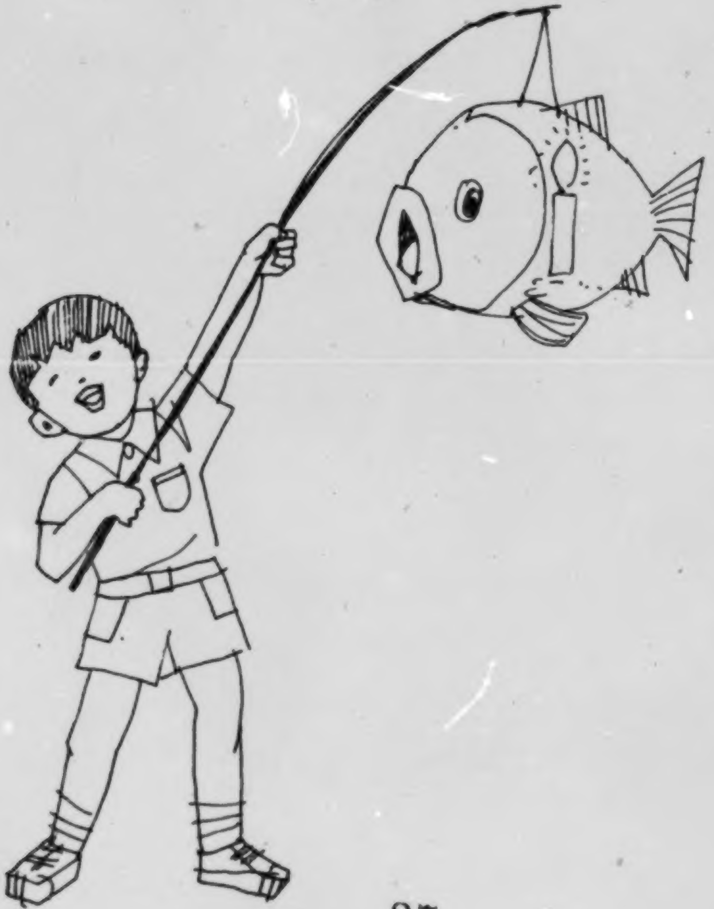
Symbolically, the Moon Festival is considered as an occasion for family reunions. In the past, many peasants in China celebrated their harvest and performed thanksgiving ceremonies during the Moon Festival. According to tradition this festival is regarded as one of the major festivals.

The most significant things in the Moon Festival are moon cakes and the parade of the lanterns. Prior to this festival, people are very busy preparing many beautiful lanterns for the parade. People buy moon cakes and send them to their relatives.

During the evening of the Moon Festival, family members gather together to have a delicious dinner. Many different kinds of fruits such as apples, oranges, pears, bananas, pamelos, and persimmons are beautifully displayed on this day. Peanuts and boiled taro roots are placed together with moon cakes on a table in the patio or in any other area of the home in which the moon may be seen. This symbolizes a reunion among family members.

When the beautiful full moon comes out, the family will have a moonlight ceremony including the burning of incense. After the ceremony, the family members exchange well wishes to one another andenjoy dessert. Later the children will carry their lanterns and visit their friends in the neighborhood.

In America, most Chinese still observe this beautiful festival. Prior to the festival, many shops have attractive window displays of moon cakes and lanterns. During the evening of this festival, family members gather together for a reunion dinner.



中秋節

中秋節是在農曆八月十五日，正當中秋的時份，所以稱爲中秋節。是夜的月亮比平時特別明亮而圓大，所以此節又稱團圓節，象徵一家人團聚的意思。

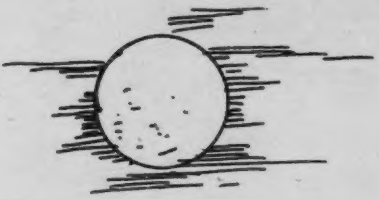
由於一般中國人特別喜愛月亮，認爲月亮是最富有詩意和神祕感，所以對月亮的傳說甚多，對中秋節這節日也甚爲重視，尤其是在以往的中國農業社會裡，秋收後，人們藉此節日大事慶祝及感謝天地對他們的照顧，所以中秋節也含有感恩及慶祝豐收的意思。

慶祝中秋節最特別的東西就是月餅和花燈，在中秋節前人們預備各式不同的花燈，以爲中秋節晚賞月用，月餅也是中秋節必要的食物，在中秋節前一個月，市面上的餅店有各式不同的月餅出售，親友們互相送贈月餅來應節。

在中秋節晚，家人們團聚吃一頓豐富的晚餐，然後在露台或花園中擺設了很多食物以待明月出來後賞月之用。賞月的食品包括應時的水果，如橙，蘋果，梨，柚等，還有各式的月餅，花生及已燙熟的芋頭等，宅們都是象徵一家慶團圓及子孫衆多的意思。待月亮出來後，

家人們行過簡單的拜月的儀式後（叩頭及燒香等），便一面吃月餅及生果，一面有說有笑地欣賞大自然的月亮美景，小朋友們則手提他們的花燈到處遊玩，眞是別有一番風味。

在今天的美國華埠裡，每逢中秋節仍有餽贈月餅給親友的習俗，在中秋節前數星期，市面上有各式不同的月餅出售，在中秋節晚，大多數的家人們都會團聚在一起吃一頓豐富的晚餐及吃月餅來慶祝。



The Moon Lady, Sheung Ngao

Many, many years ago, there was a powerful king who was an evil person. This king had a beautiful wife whose name was Sheung Ngao 嫦娥 .

The king heard about a magic medicine which would keep him young forever. He wanted it and sent many people to look for the magic medicine that would keep him young.

The king sent a few hundred people in large boats and told them to sail far out into the sea. He said, "Do not come back until you have found the magic medicine that will keep me young."

The people found the magic medicine that would keep one young. Sheung Ngao knew that the king was not a good person. She did not want him to live forever, so she stole the magic medicine that would keep one young and she swallowed it herself.

As soon as she had taken the medicine, Sheung Ngao went up into heaven. She lives on the moon to this very day.

The people were very, very happy that Sheung Ngao was able to save them from being ruled by the evil king forever. Therefore, every year on the 15th day of the eighth month, the people remember her with the Moon Festival celebration.

嫦娥的故事

從前有一個殘暴的王帝，他有一個美麗的王后，名叫嫦娥。

一天，王帝聽到有一種長生不死藥，食了可令他長生不老，所以他派了許多人去找尋這種藥。

他派了幾百人乘船去很遠的地方找尋，並吩咐那些兵士說：「如果你們找不到那些長生不死藥，則不准回來！」經過一段艱苦的旅程，士兵們果然替王帝找到了那種長生不死藥。

嫦娥知道了這事，很是憂心，她知道王帝是一個很壞的人，如果他吃了長生不死藥，他不是永遠都可以虐待他的人民？所以爲了救民，她靜靜地把王帝的長生不死藥偸了來吃！

當嫦娥吃了長生不死藥後，竟飄飄然飛了上天，後來還住在月亮裡。

由於嫦娥偸了王帝的長生不死藥來吃，使人民不會有個長生不死的王帝，所以人民很感激她。每年八月十五那天，人們望着月亮便會想起這個美麗的王后來。

Moon Cake Story

During the 14th century, China was under the harsh rule of the Mongols. A great number of Chinese secretly met and decided to revolt against the Mongols. The day of the revolt was set for the 15th day of the eighth month. Secret messages about the time and place of the revolt had to be sent to the Chinese people in the cities and villages. The Chinese were unable to come up with a plan to deliver the messages without the Mongols knowing about it until a clever man, Lau Pak Wan, came up with an idea. He suggested that the secret messages be embedded in moon cakes which are made for the celebration of the Mid-Autumn Festival. The cakes were made and secret messages were inserted, and these were given by the Chinese to all their friends and relatives.

When the Chinese cut the moon cakes to eat, they found the secret message about the revolt. On the 15th day of the eighth month the Chinese revolted against the Mongols and drove them out of China. From that time on, moon cakes have been very popular with the Chinese during the Mid-Autumn Festival. This is even true in the United States today.

月餅的故事

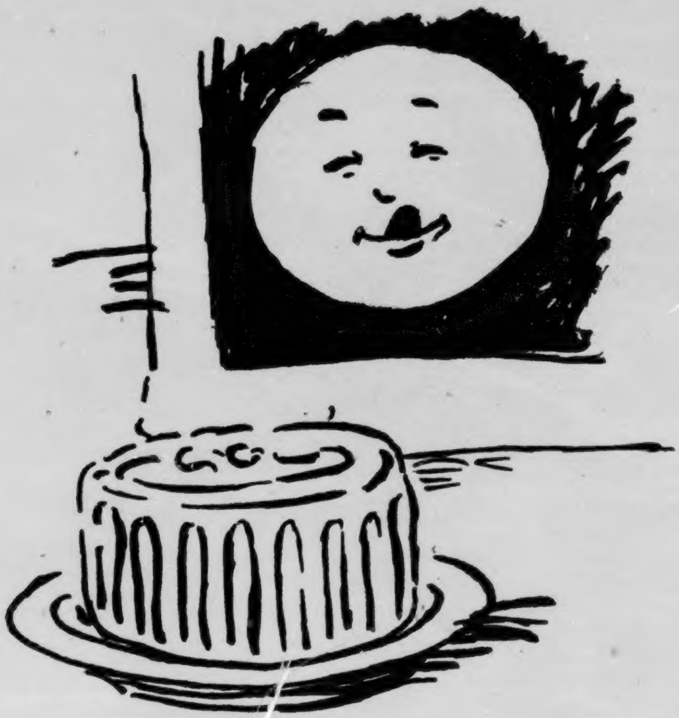
元朝時（十四世紀），蒙古人統治中國，暴虐無道，漢人不甘受元人統治，所以密謀推翻元朝。他們祕密地聯絡各地的革命志士發起革命行動，並決定在八月十五那天分頭起義，把蒙古人驅逐出中原。

革命志士們寫了很多祕密字條，內容是通知漢人在八月十五晚上齊來起義，推翻蒙古人，並說明起義的地點，日期，時間及目的，使各人有所準備。

字條則寫好了，但他們却想不出一個妥善的方法把它們安全地傳遞到各志士家裡而不被蒙古人發覺。其中有一個漢人名叫劉伯溫，想出一個很好的方法來：就是借製造月餅來慶祝中秋節爲題，而在製造月餅時，將祕密字條藏在餡子裡，然後將月餅分頭送贈給親友，以爲賀中秋之用，當時的蒙古人又怎料到漢人有此聰明的念頭呢！

接受月餅的人，把餅切開來吃時，發現了祕密字條，便熟記了起義的時間及地點，於是全國各地的漢人，乘蒙古人不備，在八月十五一中秋節那晚同時起義，把蒙古人驅逐出中原，完成了一次歷史上有名的中秋節起義。

自此以後，月餅成爲中秋節必備的佳品，每年到了中秋節，人們多吃月餅來慶祝，同時並紀念當時漢人推翻元人的壯舉。



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The Woodcutter on the Moon

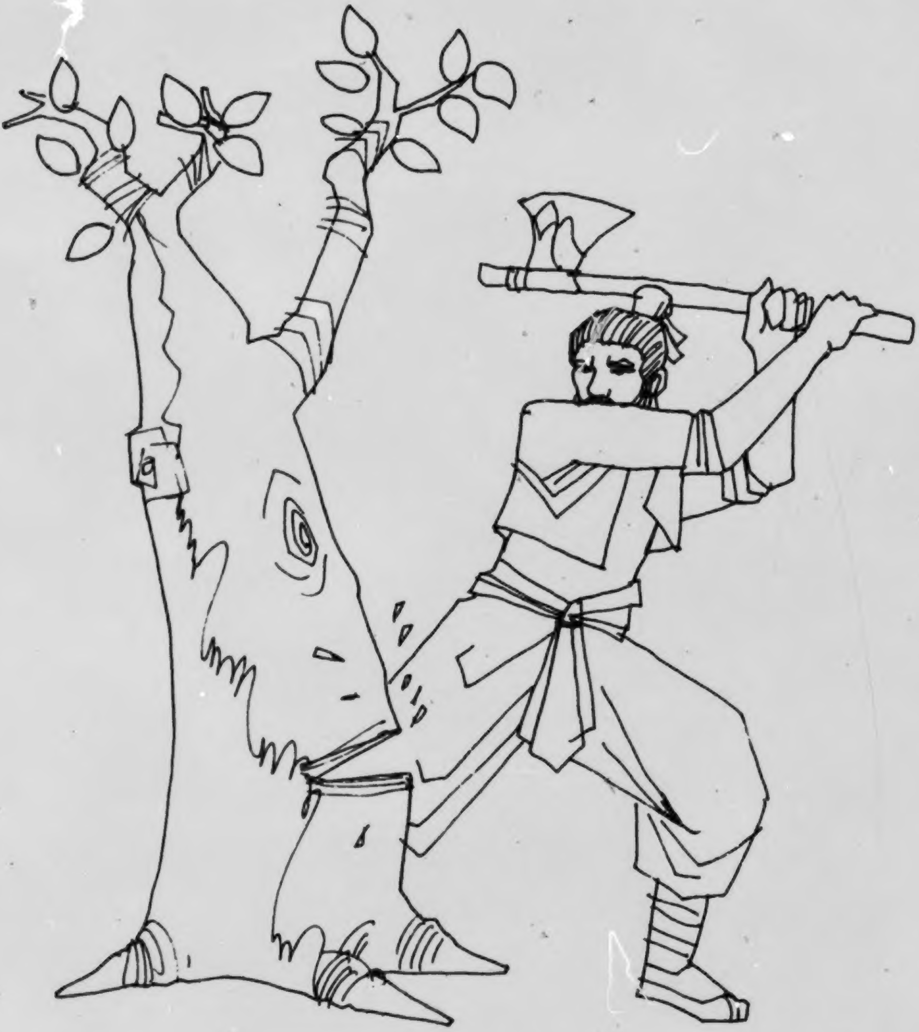
A long time ago, there were many fairies living on the moon. A man named Ng-Kwong also lived there. He took care of all the dragons for the fairies. Since the dragons lived in a faraway ocean, the fairies gave Ng-Kwong one of their magic pearls so that he could travel between the moon and the ocean. He depended on the magic pearl to control the dragons for him.

Ng-Kwong liked to drink and gamble very much. One day when he came back from the sea with all his dragons, he met his friends and went out to drink and gamble with them. He completely forgot about his duty and lost his magic pearl and all the dragons while gambling.

The fairies were very angry at Ng-Kwong. They buried their last magic pearl in the ground because they were afraid that Ng-Kwong would lose it. After the fairies buried it, a large cinnamon tre[illegible] that spot. It was very big and took almost all [illegible] the moon.

Ng-Kwon[illegible] had done and apologized to the fairies[illegible]m an axe and said that they would forgiv[illegible]cut down the fast-growing branches from the cinnamon tree. Ng-Kwong promised to do it and started to cut the branches. Whenever he cut a branch down, the tree would immediately grow another new one. This new branch would be larger than the one it replaced. Ng-Kwong worked very hard, day and night since he was afraid that the cinnamon tree would crush the moon if he worked too slowly. He did not have time to shave and his beard became longer and longer.

Even now if people look at the moon, when it is full, they can see Ng-Kwong cutting the cinnamon tree.



吳剛伐桂

很久以前，月亮原沒有桂樹，只住著許多美麗的仙女和一個替仙女們牧龍的男人名叫吳剛。由於那些龍是住在大海洋裡，所以仙女們給了吳剛一顆制龍珠，以便他能出入海洋及月宮之用。

吳剛是一個很喜歡飲酒和賭博的人，一天，當他帶著龍由海上回月宮途中，遇見了他的朋友們，於是吳剛和他們一起飲酒和賭博，一時竟忘記了他的工作一牧龍，最後他竟連他的制龍珠和龍都輸光了。

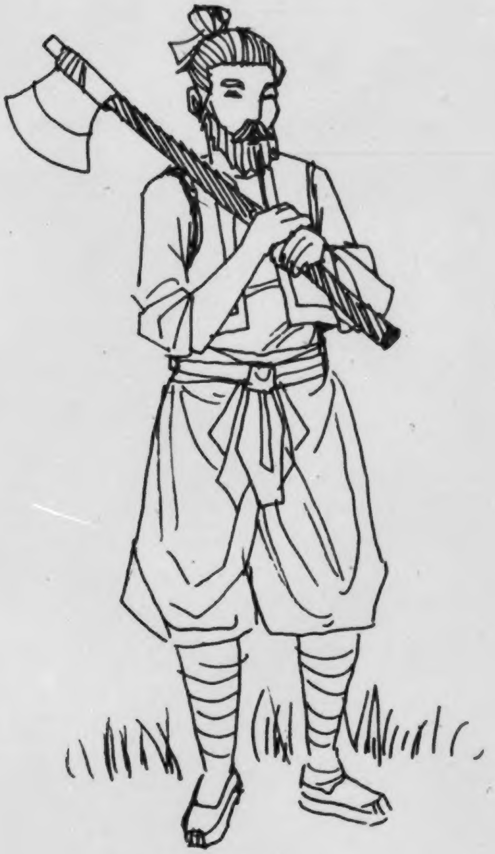
當仙女們知道了吳剛的所爲，大爲憤怒，她們立刻把剩下的一顆明珠埋在地下，以免吳剛把宅輸光了。怎料那埋在地下的明珠變成了一棵又高又大的桂樹，樹枝長得很快，把月亮幾乎撐破了。

那時的吳剛覺悟到他自己做錯了事，所以向仙女們道歉。仙女們交給他一柄斧頭，並對他說如他能把那長得極快的枝葉砍除，她們便會饒恕他，吳剛爲了將功贖罪，所以拿起斧頭去砍那棵桂樹。

當他砍下一段桂樹，那被砍去的地方立刻生出新枝來，那些新枝比原來的更粗更大，他不停的砍，那桂樹

不停的生出新枝來，他砍得慢些，桂樹就會把月亮撐破，於是他日夜不停的砍，連他的鬍子也沒時間剃。所以他的鬍子長得又長又多。

現在每當月圓的晚上，人們仍可以看見吳剛在月亮裡不停的砍着那棵桂樹。



The Magic Pearl

A long time ago there lived in heaven two good friends -- Golden Phoenix 金鳳 and Jade Dragon 玉龍 . These two friends lived near the heavenly palace and often played together.

One day while playing near an island they found a large beautiful shiny stone. They wanted to bring this stone back with them to the palace, but, because it was so large, they were unable to do so. They smoothed the stone into the shape of a pearl but still found it too large to move. Since they couldn't move it back to the palace, they decided to live near their beautiful pearl.

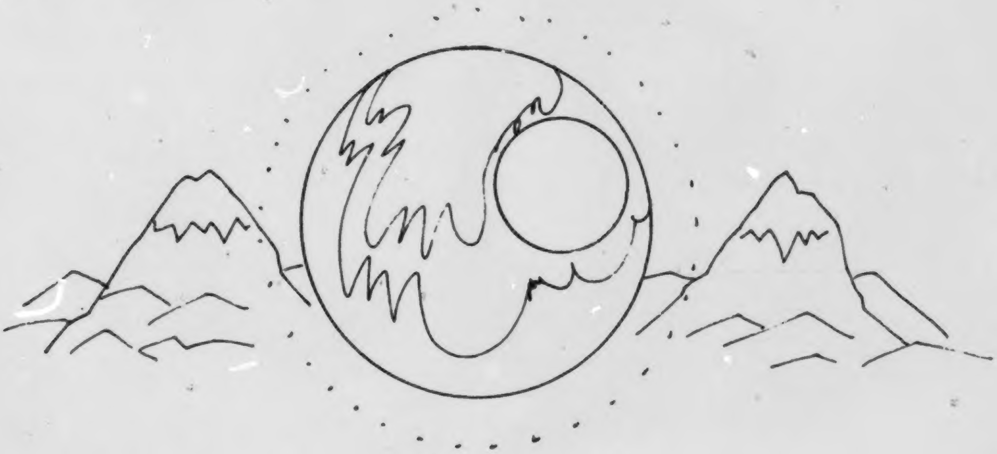
One night, while they were asleep, the king of the devils came and stole the beautiful pearl and kept it in his palace. When Golden Phoenix and Jade Dragon awoke, they discovered their loss. They searched everywhere but were unsuccessful.

The devil king decided to show the pearl to his friends on his birthday. It just happened that Golden Phoenix was flying by as the Devil King was showing off the pearl. He hurried home to get Jade Dragon.

When they returned, the Devil King was returning the pearl to its hiding place. Golden Phoenix bit the Devil King on the arm causing him to drop the pearl. Jade Dragon tried to catch the falling pearl but missed. The huge pearl fell from heaven into the river on Earth.

It fell for seven days and seven nights. The resulting impact caused the mud in the river to form two mountains and the pearl split in half forming a beautiful lake called West Lake.

Golden Phoenix and Jade Dragon were very sad to see their pearl split in two. They decided to stay on these two mountains and look after their broken pearl. Nowadays, people go to West Lake during the Moon Festival to gaze at the beautiful pearl and the two friends guarding it. To the Chinese, this is one of the most scenic places in China.



明珠天降

西湖是中國著名的名勝之一。西湖的美景和月亮有密切的關係。中秋節時候的西湖景色比平時更爲美麗，西湖的由來，傳說甚多，以下的故事就是有關西湖和月亮的傳說之一。

從前在天河東邊的大石窟裡有一條玉龍，在天河西邊的大樹林裡有一隻美麗的金鳳。

玉龍和金鳳是好鄰居，有一天，當牠們到處遊玩時，無意中竟到了一個仙島來。牠們發覺仙島上有一塊發光的石頭，很是可愛，於是牠們商討如何將那光亮的石頭磨成寶珠的計劃。

自此以後，牠們一有空便去仙島磨石子，過了很久，牠們眞的把那塊發光的石頭磨成一顆又大又光的明珠。當明珠的寶光照到那裡，那裡的樹木就會常青，百花齊放。由於玉龍和金鳳太愛那顆明珠，所以遷到仙島上居住，日夜守著它。

有一次，當九天魔王在天河走過時，發覺了仙島上的明珠，所以乘玉龍和金鳳熟睡時，靜靜地把明珠偸走了。當玉龍和金鳳醒來後，發覺寶珠不見了，當然十分失望！牠們四處去找，但也找不到明珠的影蹤。

有一天，正當九天魔王在他的生辰宴上炫耀牠偸來的寶珠給客人們看時，由於珠光到處閃耀，竟被無意中在空中飛過的金鳳發現了。金鳳知道了寶珠的所在，所以立卽飛回仙島去告訴玉龍，玉龍知道後，便和金鳳商議，一同到魔宮去奪回寶珠。

當牠們到達魔宮時，剛巧魔王預備將明珠藏在祕密地方，却被玉龍看見了，於是玉龍立刻展開雙爪，將魔王的臉挾住，金鳳也立卽飛下向魔王的眼啄去，魔王又驚又痛，突然兩手一鬆，明珠也就從空中跌了下來。金鳳和玉龍設法想抓住它，但說時遲，那時快，明珠愈跌愈低，竟跌在天國以外的浙江省錢塘地帶。

當明珠降到地面後，泥土七日七夜不停地濺開，原來的平地竟被泥土堆叠成爲二個小山，明珠則嵌在一個大窟裡，一刹那間，變成了清水滿盈的一個湖，這湖就是現代的西湖，這時剛是農曆的八月十五夜。

雖然明珠變成了湖，但玉龍和金鳳仍然十分愛它，所以牠們分別住在新生的兩個山上，直至現在，杭州西湖一帶的人，每到中秋節前後，就會想起玉龍和金鳳來，並唱著歌謠來紀念他們：

西湖明珠自天降，龍飛鳳舞到錢塘。
每逢八月十五夜，天高湖平月爽朗。

The Story About Sun Moon Lake

Once upon a time there was a couple named Tai Gim 大尖 and Sui Sai 水社 who made their living by fishing. One day while they were attending to their fishing nets, they heard a loud noise above them. When they looked up, the sun disappeared, and the area was plunged into darkness. Terrified, they hurried home.

Later that night, when the moon came out, they repaired their fishing nets. Suddenly there was another loud noise. The moon disappeared and the area was again plunged into darkness.

From that day on, the area remained in darkness. The couple was forced to burn wood and dried grass in order to provide light. They soon realized how difficult life had become for them without adequate light, so they decided to try to find the sun and the moon.

With torches they searched throughout the forests and the mountains, but were unable to locate the sun and the moon.

One day, while searching in some mountains, they saw flashes of light in the distance so they hurried toward the light. On the way they came across an old man sitting in front of a hut. They stopped and asked him about the flashing light. The old man said, "The light comes from a lake. Two magic dragons have captured the sun and the moon and are playing catch with them in the lake."

The couple became very frightened but they continued on to find these two dragons. They finally arrived at the lake and saw the dragons playing catch with the sun and the moon. Hiding behind some rocks, they tried to figure out what was the best way to rescue the sun and the moon.

They saw a mass of smoke coming from behind the rocks and they also noticed a path beside these rocks. Deciding to explore this area, they followed the path which led them to the bottom of the lake and into a large cave. They saw an old woman cooking in this cave and were very frightened at first. But after watching her for awhile they decided they would take a chance and try to talk with her. The woman told them that she was captured by the dragons ten years ago, and had been forced to cook for them. She also told them that the magic dragons were very large and powerful. In order to free her, the sun, and the moon, it was necessary for them to get the golden scissors and axe which were buried at the bottom of Ali Mountain 阿里山 . When those two things are found, they should throw them into the lake. The dragons would then immediately die.

So the couple borrowed a shovel and a poker from the old woman and started for Ali Mountain. They searched and dug for a long time. Finally they located the golden scissors and the axe and hurried back to the lake. When they dropped the scissors and the axe into the lake, there was a loud noise. They looked in the direction of the noise and saw the dragons

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struggling. After a while, they stopped struggling and died. Out of one dragon's mouth came the sun and out of the other dragon's mouth came the moon. When this happened, the sun and moon started to bounce on top of the lake. The couple rushed in and grabbed the sun and the moon. They tried to put both back into the sky but were unable to do so. Finally they picked a very tall palm tree and placed the sun and the moon on top of the tree. Because they were afraid that the sun and the moon might fall out of the tree, they sat by the lake and watched them. They continued watching the sun and the moon, and after a long time they were transformed into two mountains now called Tai Gim Mountain 大尖山 and Siu Sai Mountain 水社山. These are two famous mountains near Sun Moon Lake in Taiwan. Thus we have the legend of Sun Moon Lake.

Every year during the Moon Festival families would go to this famous spot to admire the beautiful scenery as they recall the story of Tai Gim and Siu Sai.

日月潭的故事

有一對夫婦男的叫大尖哥，女的叫水社姐，他們住在一條小溪附近，靠捕魚過活。

有一天，當他們在溪邊網魚時，忽然聽見轟隆一聲，突然間甚麼東西都看不見，他們不知這究竟是什麼原因，所以只有在黑暗中摸回家去。

晚上月亮出來了，他們在門前修補魚網，忽然又聽見隆一聲，月亮也突然不見了，他們都覺得十分奇怪。

從那天起，天上沒有太陽，也沒有月亮，日夜都是黑漆漆的，他們夫妻倆只有靠燒柴和野草來取光。

不久，花草樹木由於沒有太陽都漸漸枯萎了，他們夫妻倆十分擔憂，他們知道沒有亮光，不但他們生活難過，其他所有的人在這世上都很難過活，所以他們決定去把月亮和太陽找回來。

於是他們拿著火把，往森林走，他們走過了很多山嶺，但也不見月亮和太陽的影子，天地都是漆黑一片。

有一天，他們走到一個大山上，望見不遠的地方，有些東西忽亮忽暗，所以覺得很奇怪，他們立即走前去看個究竟，途中，他們見到一個老伯在一間草屋前歎氣，他們和他談起來時才知道老伯在歎月亮和太陽被潭裡的二條惡龍夫妻吞了去。原來那二條惡龍能飛得很高，他們把搶來的太陽和月亮拋來玩，一吞一吐的，所以從遠處望到潭去就見到一光一暗的現象。

他們夫妻聽了後，更有救回太陽和月亮的決心，於是他們拿著火把繼續向前去，不久，果然見到那二條惡龍在潭裡吞吐太陽和月亮的情形。

他們知道惡龍們的兇猛，於是他們躱在一旁商量怎樣去對付那二條惡龍。

忽然他們看見有些烟從岩石走出來，在岩石旁有一條路，能通至潭底，於是他們靜靜地沿那隧道去，走了很久，發覺洞內有個老婆婆在煑飯。當他們看到老婆婆的仁慈面孔，於是勇敢地去問她究竟爲什麼住在那裡，原來那老婆婆是在十多年前被惡龍們捉了來幫他們煑飯。她又說惡龍十分兇惡，要消滅牠們只有把阿里山底的金剪刀和金斧頭掘來投入潭裡就可以把牠們消滅了。

他們問老婆婆借了一個大鍋鏟和火鈒去阿里山掘金剪刀和金斧頭去。掘了很久，結果掘到了金剪刀和金斧頭來。

他們拿了金剪刀和斧頭到惡龍潭，那時只見惡龍們還在潭裡玩著太陽和月亮，他們立即把金剪和斧頭掉在潭裡，只聽見隆一聲，只見二條惡龍在水中痛苦地掙扎，不久，便死去了，這時，太陽和月亮從惡龍的口滾了出來，在潭裡一浮一現，他們很辛苦地將太陽和月亮撈起，然後用一根幾十丈高的大棕櫚樹幹把日和月托上天上。

從那時起，天上又再有日和月的出現，而大尖哥和水社姐因守望著日、月，恐他們再跌下去，所以沒有回家去，他們在潭邊一年又一年的守著，後來他們竟變了兩座大山守在潭邊。

後來，人們把這潭名爲日月潭，那兩座大山名爲大尖山和水社山，那就是用來紀念大尖哥和水社姐救日月的功勞！

WINTER FESTIVAL

Winter Festival is a traditional Chinese festival which usually falls on December 22nd every year (western calendar.) It is the first day that the sun comes back from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. The days begin to get longer starting on that day. The farmers celebrate the harvest and rest until the planting season in the spring. It is a time to celebrate the completion of preparations for the winter. Plenty of food is preserved such as bok choy, duck, pork, pickle, and sausage. They also plan for the coming year's projects.

Prior to the festival, they do various household chores, such as, fix the roof and clean the house. They prepare their winter clothing and fluff up the quilts.

During the Festival, offerings such as chicken, roast duck, roast pork, rice, fruit, and tea are displayed in front of the ancesestral shrine. A big family dinner is served including many food items depicting the Chinese character "tung" (冬) e.g. wintermelon and winter bamboo shoots. Very important is the Chinese dumpling which symbolizes the family reunion.

冬至

冬至又稱冬節，通常是在西曆十二月廿二日即聖誕節前三日。從前，中國人對此節令十分重視，所以有「冬至大如年」的說法。傳說冬至節令的由來是始於周代有所謂「迎長日之至」的祭祀儀式。由冬至起，太陽反射北回歸綫，所以有日漸長夜漸短的景象。

古時，人們爲了慶祝這節令，以及準備寒冬的來臨，所以在冬至前大事收葺屋宇，把收割好的農作物貯藏好，並準備好過寒冬的衣服及被褥，同時由於農事已畢，藉此空暇休息及計劃一下來年春耕的大計及計劃兒女的婚嫁問題，並預備了很多寒冬時吃的食物，如臘腸，臘鴨，臘肉等，以便寒冬來時不至沒有東西吃。

在冬至那天，家人們圍爐取暖，並預備鷄，鴨，鵝等佳餚拜祭天地及先祖，以感謝祂們在一年中給予庇祐及照料，並慶幸一家人能團圓過節，那天，除了吃一頓豐富的晚餐後，還用糯米粉特製甜的或鹹的湯圓來吃，象徵一家團圓的意思。

現在，每年的冬至來臨時，一些華埠的餐館仍有“冬至湯圓”（又叫冬圓）上市，還有些華人在家吃湯圓及和家人吃其豐富的晚餐來慶祝這大節日呢！

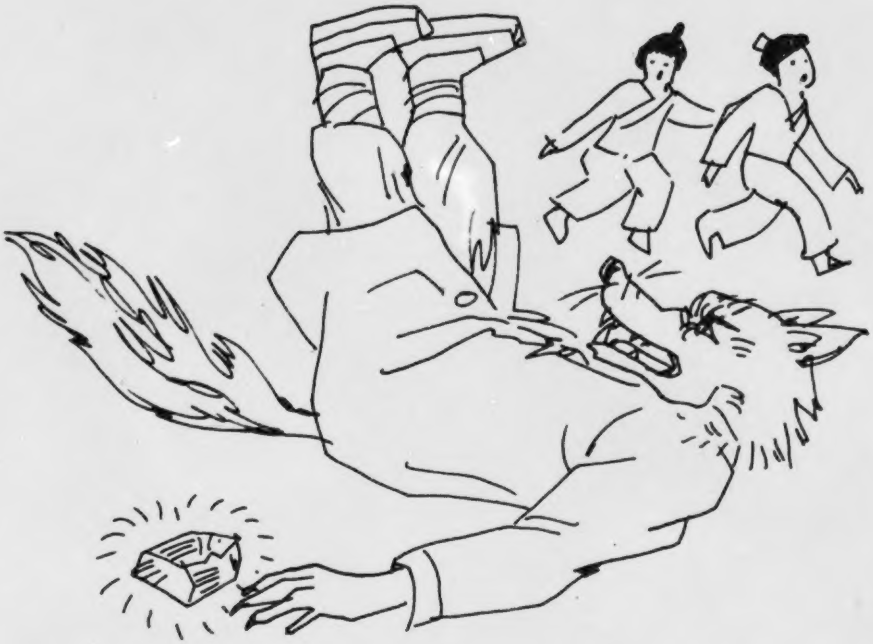
One Winter Night

One snowy winter night, two brothers were sitting by the fireplace roasting yams. They were home alone because their parents had gone on a business trip. The two brothers anxiously waited for their return.

Upon hearing a knock at the door, they rushed to open it expecting to see their parents. Instead they found an old man standing there dressed in a large gray hat, a worn-out quilted overcoat, a pair of old shoes and a scarf. The old man told them he was cold and tired because he had travelled long and far. From a distance he had seen the light in their house and stopped by hoping to find some warmth and rest.

The two boys invited him in. When the man came in, he smelled the yams and asked for some. He was so hungry that he devoured one yam after another. When the old man turned, the older brother noticed something sticking out from under his overcoat. He looked again and discovered that it was a tail! He realized that the stranger was not a man after all, but a wolf in disguise. He quietly told his younger brother what he saw and cautioned him to act normally. The older brother then took a stone counterweight from the scale and heated it in the fire along with the other yams. When the stone was hot, he gave it to the wolf who unhesitatingly gulped it down. By the time the wolf realized what had happened, it was too late and he died.

When their parents returned, the two brothers showed them the wolf and told them the whole story. The parents were very relieved that the boys were all right and they praised them for being calm and resourceful.



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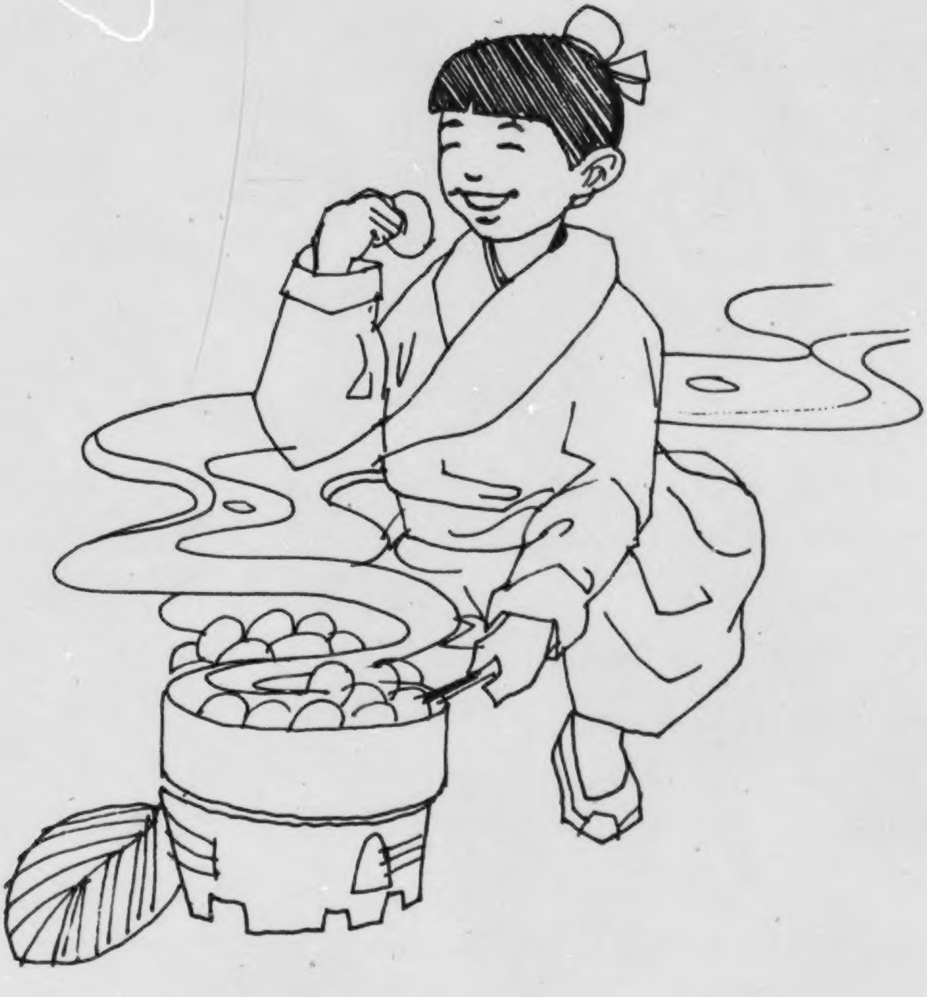
一個寒冷的冬天

有一個寒冷的冬天，正下著大雨，兩兄弟在家看門口，他們各拿了一把火叉在火爐旁取暖和燒山芋吃。

忽然有人拍門，他們以爲爸媽回來了，怎料開門一看，原來是個老頭子，頭戴著帽，身穿棉袍，脚上穿著破鞋子，臉上用圍巾圍著，並對兄弟倆說他路過該地，忽見屋內有燈，所以希望能進屋內休息一下。

當老頭子進入屋後，對兄弟倆說他幾天沒吃東西，所以又凍又餓，因此要用頸巾圍著臉來取暖。當他聞到燒山芋的香味時，便問兄弟們取來吃。哥哥用火叉從火爐裡挑了一個燒熟的山芋在地上給老頭子，老頭子用手一抓便把山芋送到嘴裡去，還大讚山芋香又甜。他不停的討來吃，吃完一個又一個。突然，老頭子一不小心，露出了他的尾巴來，竟被弟弟看見了，發覺他原來是隻老狼，於是靜靜告訴哥哥，哥哥知道後，叫弟弟不要驚，乘老狼吃著山芋的時候，靜靜地把一個鐵秤鉈放在火盆裡燒，等老狼再問他取山芋時，便把那個燒紅的秤鉈從火盆裡挑到地上，狼見了，以爲是山芋，於是用手向地上一抓，把燒紅的秤鉈吞下肚去，老狼痛苦非常，並在地上亂滾，不久便痛死了。

爸媽回來時看見地上的老狼，覺得很驚奇，兄弟倆把經過情形告訴了他們，他們都讚兄弟倆聰明和鎮靜呢！



The Old Woman and the Chimpanzee

One windy winter morning, an old woman was down by the pond washing a basket of turnips. Suddenly a large chimpanzee appeared behind her and demanded a turnip. When the chimpanzee had finished the turnip, he demanded another and another until there was only one turnip left. When the old woman saw that, she refused to give it to the chimpanzee. The chimpanzee became very angry and said, "If you don't give me that turnip, I shall return tonight and eat you up!"

The old woman was so frightened that she sat by the side of the pond and cried. A seller of needles, hearing her cry, came by and asked her what the trouble was. When she had told him the story, he said, "Don't cry. Here is a packet of needles; imbed them in your front door. If the chimpanzee returns tonight and pounds on your door, he will hurt his hands."

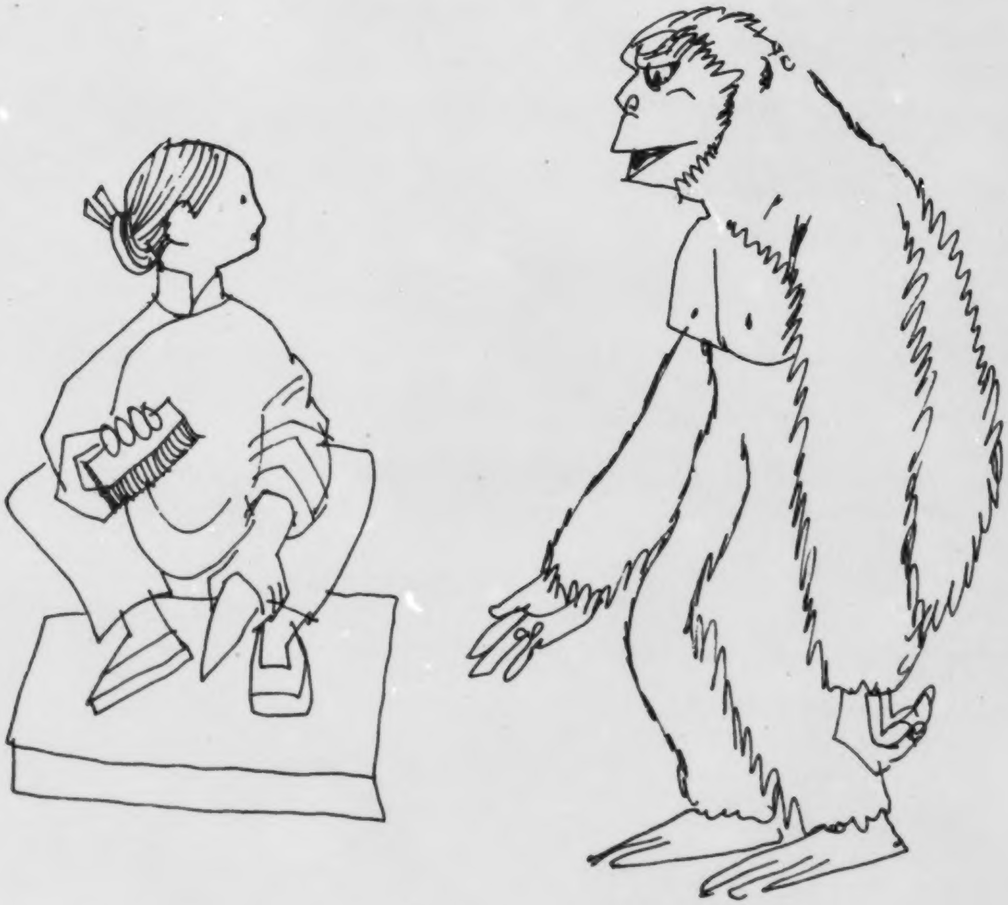
The old woman continued crying, and soon a second man appeared. When she had told him the whole story he said, "Here's a bag of green beans. Scatter them around your back door. If he tries to enter from the back, he will slip on the beans and injure himself."

The old woman kept on crying, and there appeared in succession a third and a fourth man. The third man gave her a bag of salt to put in the water jar so that if the chimpanzee tried to wash the blood from his hand, the salt water would give him more pain. The fourth man gave her a bag of chestnuts and told her to hide them in the ashes of her stove. If the chimpanzee tried to light the stove, the chestnuts would pop and hit him in the eyes.

The old woman finally returned home. Just before dark, she imbedded the needles in her front door, scattered the beans around her back door, placed the salt in the water jar, and hid the chestnuts in the stove. Finally when darkness came, she took a cleaver and hid behind the stove.

Later on the chimpanzee appeared outside the house and shouted, "Old woman, give me that turnip or I'll eat you up!" Hearing no reply, he went and knocked on the front door. As his hand struck the imbedded needles, the chimpanzee jumped back and howled in pain. Bleeding from the needle wounds, he angrily rushed around to the back door. As he did so, he slipped on the beans, fell and hurt his back. Getting up, limping and bleeding, he saw the water jar and hurried over to wash the blood from his hands. When he put his hands in the water, he screamed from the increased pain. Now hurt, furious, and seeking vengeance, he got into the house through the bedroom window. All was dark in the house. Not finding the old woman in the bedroom, he went into the kitchen. Spotting the stove, he decided to light a fire to make the search easier. When he made the fire, the hidden chestnuts popped open, striking him in the eyes and blinding him.

The old woman who was hiding behind the stove, seized the opportunity and quickly killed the chimpanzee with the cleaver.



老婆婆和大猩猩

有一個寒冷的冬天早晨，北風呼呼地吹，一個老婆婆在池塘邊洗蘿蔔，忽然來了一隻黑猩猩向老婆婆取蘿蔔吃，那黑猩猩吃完一個又一個，到最後老婆婆只剩下一個蘿蔔，所以不肯給牠，黑猩猩便大怒，並對老婆婆說：「你不給我蘿蔔，今晚來吃了你！」說完便走了。

老婆婆聽了後，十分驚慌，竟然哭起來。一個賣針的人路過，見到老婆哭得這麼傷心，便上前問她，老婆婆將剛才的情形告訴了他，賣針的說：「不要怕，我送包針給你插在門上，等大猩猩來時插傷牠的手！」賣針的人走後，她又再哭，一個賣綠豆的人走過，看見老婆婆哭得這麼淒涼，便問她，她告訴了他一切後，他說：「不要怕，我送包綠豆給你，你把宅撒在後院裡，等大猩猩來時滑倒在地上。」賣綠豆的走後，老婆婆又再哭起來，被賣鹽的人路過見到了，便問老婆婆發生甚麼事，老婆婆將經過情形告訴了他，他說：「不要怕，我送包鹽給你放在缸裡，等大猩猩來時醃牠的手。」賣鹽的人走後，老婆婆又再哭起來，賣栗子的人路過，於是又問老婆婆爲什麼哭，老婆婆告訴了他一切，賣栗子的人說：「不要怕，我送些栗子給你，你把宅埋到灶灰下，等大猩猩來時弄傷牠的眼。」賣栗子的走後，老婆婆一邊哭，一邊走回家。

在那天天未黑前，老婆婆把針插在門上，把門關好，便把綠豆撒在院子外，又把鹽放在缸裡，再把栗子埋在灶灰下，然後拿了菜刀躲起來。

晚上，北風呼呼地吹，不久黑毛猩猩來了，牠站在門外高聲叫：「老婆婆，開門呀！不吃蘿蔔吃婆婆！」老婆婆沒理牠，牠竟自己去開門，怎知門上的針把牠的手刺傷了，血流個不停。

門開不倒，無法可想，牠就跳牆進去，剛跳過牆就跌了一交，原來被綠豆滑倒了，還跌傷了一條腿呢！

牠連滾帶爬地爬到水缸邊，想洗洗手上的血，怎料手一浸到鹽水裡，傷口痛得像蛇咬一樣。

黑毛猩猩更加怒，於是立刻跑到老婆婆床前想立刻把老婆婆吞下，怎料牀空空的，不知老婆婆去了那裡，她想，老婆婆一定躲在牀底下，不如到灶頭點個火照照吧！當牠點著火後，灶內的栗子殼不停在爆開，竟將黑猩猩的眼弄盲了。

老婆婆立刻走出來，點亮了油燈，用菜刀把猩猩殺死了。

The Greedy Couple

A long time ago there were two brothers -- an elder brother and his wife who were both selfish and greedy and an honest, younger brother. The elder brother and his wife mistreated and cheated the younger brother whenever they could.

One winter during the time of the Winter Festival, the older brother suggested to the younger brother that it was time to divide their deceased father's estate. The younger brother agreed and so the estate was divided into two portions. One portion contained the cultivated field and the house while the other portion consisted of a small plot of undeveloped land. The elder brother suggested that they should have a contest to decide who would get which portion. The younger brother, being both naive and trusting, readily agreed.

It was decided that the one who finished a bowl of dumplings first would be given first choice. The elder brother's wife then brought out two bowls of dumplings. A bowl of steaming hot dumplings for the younger brother and a bowl of cold dumplings for her husband. Naturally the elder brother won, so the younger one had to move and live on his small plot of land. The younger one planted some peaches and raised vegetables on his land to earn his living.

One year when the peaches were ripe, he noticed that some peaches were disappearing during the night. This happened several nights in a row. He decided to hide in his orchard one night to see if he could catch the thieves. Sure enough, during the night a pack of monkeys appeared and started to take some peaches. The younger brother picked up some stones and threw them at the monkeys hoping to drive them off, but instead, the monkeys turned around and captured the brother and carried him back to their cave.

The monkeys treated him very well, giving him gold and jewelry. They wanted him to stay and live with them. But the younger brother was determined to return home. One night, when they were not watching very carefully, he managed to escape taking with him some gold and jewelry.

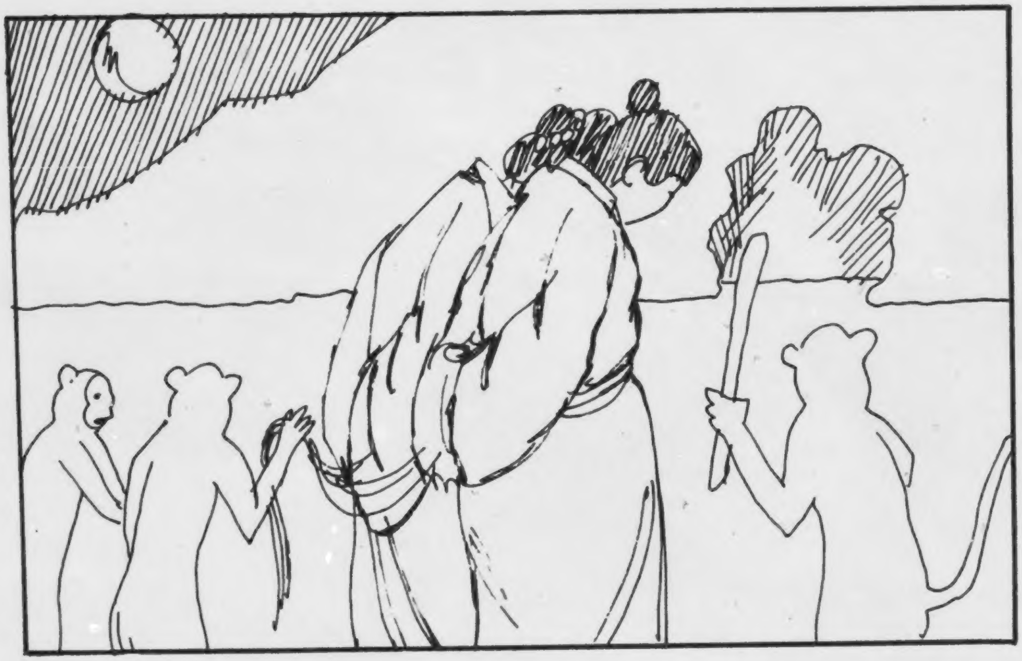
When he reached home, he sold the gold and jewelry and became a rich man. When the elder brother and his wife heard of his new wealth, they hurried over to find out how the younger brother had become so rich.

The elder brother and his wife were very jealous of his wealth, so they too hid in the orchard during the night. Sure enough after waiting several nights, the monkeys reappeared and the same thing happened.

They too were captured and taken to the monkeys' cave and given gold and jewelry. Feasting their eyes on the vast amount of gold and jewelry in the cave, they got greedy and decided to steal all that they could carry.

The loot was so heavy that they were unable to escape. They were recaptured and beaten by the monkeys.

Even though badly injured, they were able to escape from the cave. Regretting what they had done, from that time on they performed only good deeds and treated the younger brother with kindness and respect.



貪心的夫婦

從前有兩兄弟。哥哥已娶了妻，他和他的妻子生性很貪心，對弟弟很刻薄，而弟弟却是一個忠實而勤力的人。

一天，哥哥和嫂嫂提議把父親死後的遺產分開，哥哥爲了想多得些家產，所以便和嫂嫂商量，把家產分成二份，一份有田地，房子和家具，另一份則只有一塊空地。哥哥和嫂嫂並提議請弟弟比賽吃湯圓，看誰吃得快，便可得到那份大的家產，忠厚的弟弟又怎知這是他哥哥和嫂嫂的奸計呢？

到比賽吃湯圓時，黑心的嫂嫂拿了一碗和暖的湯圓給哥哥吃，却把一碗又熱又大的湯圓給弟弟吃，哥哥當然很快就把湯圓吃完，而弟弟看見那些又大又熱的湯圓，只有慢慢地吃，哥哥因此得了那份大家產，弟弟則得了那塊空地。

弟弟得了那塊地後，當然很失望，不過他是個勤力的人，在空地上種了些桃樹及菜，靠賣菜和桃子來過活。

有一年，當他的桃子成熟時，竟發覺有許多桃子被人在晚上偷去了。弟弟爲了要查出誰是偷桃賊，所以躲在桃樹後竊看，竟發覺偷桃的人是一群猴子。初時，弟弟想用石子嚇走他們，怎料却被猴子們抬了他到猴子洞去。回到洞後，猴子們對他很好，給了他很多金銀珠寶，還想留他在洞裡住。

弟弟當然不喜歡和猴子住啦！於是乘猴子們不在家時，便靜靜地拿了所得的金銀珠寶逃回家去，後來他變賣了那些金銀珠寶，所以很快便成了富翁。

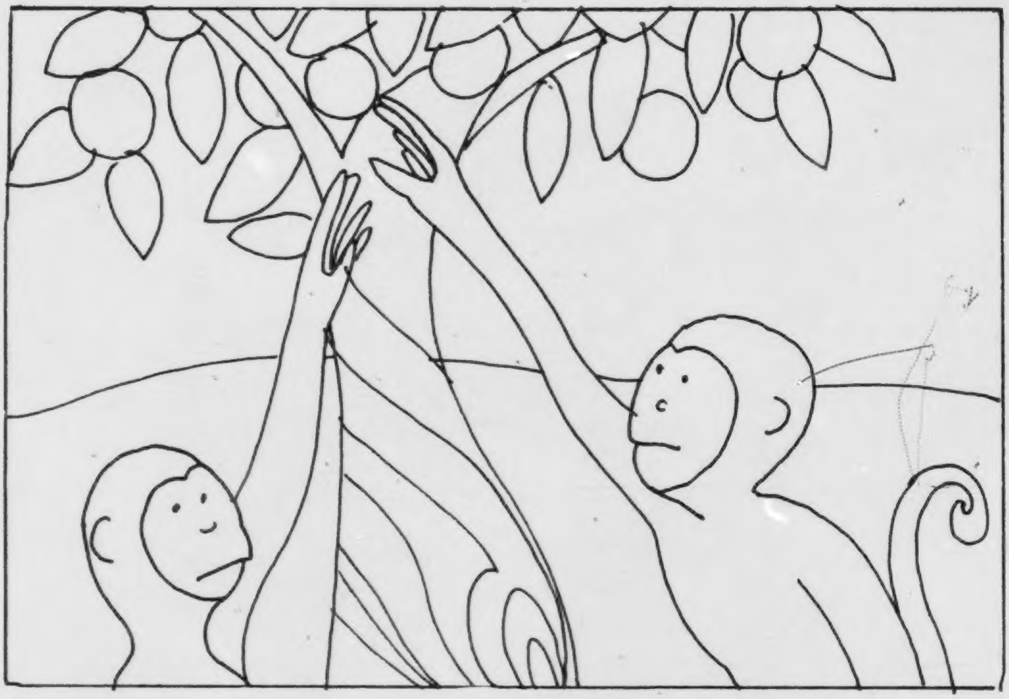
貪心的哥哥和嫂嫂知道了弟弟變成富翁的事，於是向弟弟查問，弟弟便詳細地把經過情形告訴了他們。

哥哥和嫂嫂爲了想學弟弟那麼富有，於是每天到弟弟的桃樹守猴，希望有猴子來偷桃吃。

一晚，猴子們果然來偷桃吃，哥哥和嫂嫂學弟弟一樣用石子嚇他們，猴子們見了他們後，便把他們抬回洞去。

到了洞後，貪心的哥哥和嫂嫂見到那些金銀珠寶十分開心，並想乘猴子們出外時，靜靜地把那些珠寶偷回家。怎料在途中被猴子發覺，於是成群猴子圍着他們打，結果，被猴子們打至頭破血流。

他們帶着重傷的身體逃回家，並且後悔他們所做的事。從此以後，哥哥和嫂嫂改過成爲一個好人，並對弟弟十分好呢！



Winter Festival's Story

Winter Festival is one of the major Chinese Festivals. To some people it is more important than the New Year Festival. On that day, people give thanks to the Gods for a good harvest. (Its purpose is similar to our Thanksgiving celebration.) During this holiday family members gather together to make and eat "tong yuen" 湯圓 (Chinese dumplings). Literally "tong yuen" means roundness, and these dumplings symbolize family reunion. After a person has eaten the dumplings, he is supposed to be protected against any bad luck.

The origin of the dumplings goes back many generations. According to legend, there was a widow and her daughter who lived by a lake. They were very poor and had to gather wood to sell to make a living. One cold winter day the mother said to her daughter, "Today is the Winter Festival. But we have nothing to eat to celebrate this day." The daughter said that she would try to catch a fish from the lake for their dinner. But the day was so cold that the lake had frozen over. Nevertheless the daughter was determined to try. She made a hole in the ice so she could catch a fish. After a little while a large carp jumped out of the hole. The daughter was very happy. She brought the fish home and prepared it for supper. The poor mother was so excited by this unexpected treat that she ate too fast and swallowed a fish bone. It got caught in her throat causing her great pain and difficulty in swallowing.

No matter how hard she tried, she was unable to get the bone out.

A beggar came by asking for food. The daughter explained that they too were poor and had no food to offer. But the beggar persisted. Finally the daughter told the beggar that he could have what was left of the fish. The beggar greedily devoured the fish, including the bones. The daughter was amazed and asked the beggar how he did it. He replied that he was used to doing it. The daughter then explained to the beggar about the bone that was caught in her mother's throat. The beggar told the daughter that since she had been good to him, he would show her mother how to get the bone out. He told the daughter to bring him a bowl of flour. He mixed the flour with water, forming little lumps of dough.

He told the mother to swallow these lumps of dough. Sure enough the fish bone disappeared. When the people in the village heard this story, they thought that this beggar was really a fairy in disguise. Because of what had happened to the old woman, they believed that by eating the lumps of dough (or dumpling) a person would be protected from bad luck; thus creating the custom of eating dumplings during the Winter Festival.

冬至吃湯圓的故事

廣東人很重視「冬至」這個節日，所以有「冬至大過年」的一句俗語。冬至最大的特色是家家戶戶都做湯圓吃，有的是甜的，有的是鹹的。人們認爲吃湯圓是團圓的意思，但也寓有「消災解難」的故事。

很久以前，一個寡婦和她的女兒住在中國北方沿海地方的一條村子裡，兩母女靠砍柴過活。

有一年的冬至，天氣十分冷，外面下着大雪，做母親的對女兒說：「今天是冬至，人人在家裡大魚大肉的過節，而我們却什麼也沒有，眞是太可憐了。」女兒說：「媽媽，我們的屋子近河，不如讓我到河邊去捉些魚回來過節吧！」母親說：「傻孩子，這樣冷的天氣，河水也結冰了，那裡會捉到魚呢？」女兒說：「也許讓我試試看，我可把冰鑿開了，魚兒見了水，便會跳上來！」於是女兒走到河邊，用石頭把冰塊鑿開，不久，果跳出一條大鯉魚來，她歡喜極了，立即拿回家煑來吃。他們很快樂地吃，一不小心，做母親的竟被魚骨梗塞了喉嚨，所以沒法把魚吃下去。

這時剛有一個又瘦又髒的乞丐到來討飯吃，女孩子說因她們是窮家人，沒有甚麼東西可給他吃，只有剩下

來的一些魚，乞丐接過魚後，便立刻把魚吃掉，連魚骨也吞了，女孩子看見，覺得很奇怪，於是問老乞丐說：「爲什麼你連骨也吞下？你不怕梗骨嗎？」乞丐回答說：「我吃慣了魚骨，所以不怕梗。」女孩子說：「我媽媽一不小心，梗了魚骨，你有辦法幫她嗎？」老乞丐說：「你是一個好孩子，我一定會幫你的，你拿些麵粉和一隻碗來吧！」老乞丐把麵粉開了些水，搓成一粒粒圓的東西放在碗裡，叫女孩子給她的媽媽吃，便靜靜地走了。

當女孩子把那些麵糰拿給她的媽媽吃時，發覺那些麵糰又香又甜，她媽媽吃了一粒湯圓後，魚骨突然消失了，由於湯圓又香又甜，所以母女倆把碗裡的湯圓吃光。

這件事傳到村裡的人都知道了，大家認爲那老乞丐定是仙人從天上來世間替人消災解難的，所以由那時起，每年的冬至，人們便有仿效老乞丐做湯圓吃的習俗，希望吃了湯圓後能消災解難，這就是傳說冬至吃湯圓的來由。

Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year is celebrated on the first day of the first month of the lunar calendar. On that day, the Chinese are particularly thankful for having passed through another year safely, and they wish each other another prosperous and good year. They thank the gods, goddesses and their ancestors for all the blessings of the past year. It is a day for family reunions and big family dinners.

There is a great deal of early preparation. The entire house is cleaned and tidied up; the kitchen is of special importance. Brooms, knives, and other sharp items are hidden away until the second day of the Chinese New Year. It is believed that any sweeping on New Year's day would bring bad luck (e.g. "sweeping away money"). Red scrolls are hung on the door posts outside and in the house. Flowers such as peonies, narcissus and blossoms from plum and peach trees are displayed throughout the house; they symbolize prosperity and happiness.

On New Year's Eve, family members get together for a dinner reunion; this is considered very important. It is the one time during the year that everyone has the opportunity to see all the family members together; this is especially true of family members who either live or work far away from the family home. The adults and children stay up for the entire night. It is believed that the longer one stays up the longer one's parents will live. At midnight the New Year is welcomed in by food offerings of vegetables to the gods and goddesses. Then firecrackers are exploded scaring away lazy and evil spirits.

On Chinese New Year's Day, family members greet each other. Married adults give out red envelopes containing money to children and single adults (they are considered children until married). These envelopes express gratitude and good wishes.

The family has an early lunch of special vegetables before visiting their friends and relatives. The special lunch is a carry over of an old Buddhist practice. It symbolizes longevity and good fortune for the coming year.

After lunch, they go to visit their friends and relatives; oranges and tangerines are brought as gifts (symbolizing money and prosperity). People greet one another saying "Kung Hay Fat Choy" ("wishing you a prosperous New Year"). When visitors arrive, they are offered many delicacies such as candied melons, fruit and melon seeds.

In China, the new year is celebrated for 14 days. Now in America, many families have lost quite a few of the old customs and celebrate for only one or two days.

新年

農曆正月初一是新年，又稱元旦，亦有人稱春節，是中國人一年中的一個大日子，是日，中國人大事慶祝，並互相恭賀新年的到來。

慶賀新年的原因甚多，因新年是象徵新的開始，人們藉此快樂的節日期望有新而好的一年，同時慶賀能有機會和家人們同聚一起渡其天倫之樂，更感謝天地神靈過去一年來的庇祐，並寄望祂們能在新的一年中繼續庇祐及照料。

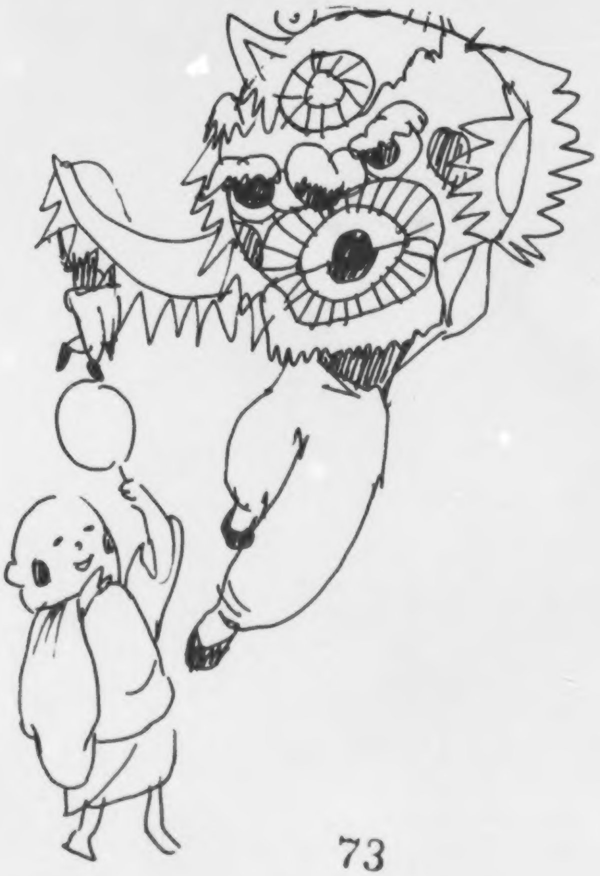
由於不同的地方有不同的風俗，所以慶祝新年的習俗也是隨不同鄉俗而異，不過，大多數人在新年前數天都會淸理住屋，並舉行謝灶的儀式，還在屋內掛上紅對聯，插上應節的花如桃花，梅花，水仙花，牡丹花或灼藥花等，因花是象徵富貴的意思。人們還買備新的衣服鞋袜以爲新年到來時穿用，同時淸還年中所欠的債務。

除夕那天，家裡實行大掃除，並把掃帚刀等利器藏好，到新年的第二天才再拿來應用，因傳說在新年第一天用利器會切去好運，用掃帚會掃去新一年帶來的錢財。成人和孩子們會終夜不睡，俗稱「守歲」，傳說這能令父母長壽。家人們會從遠方各處趕回家團年食團年飯

。到子夜時份（零晨十二時），人們預備齋菜拜神，以迎接新年的來臨，同時燃放爆竹表示驅走魔鬼，送舊迎新的意思。

新年那天，家人們清早起來互相恭賀新年，卑輩們向長輩拜年，長輩給予「利是」表示吉祥的意思。然後家人們一起吃過早飯（俗稱齋晏），便帶同生果如橙，柑等及煎堆到親戚家拜年，互祝有一個愉快的新一年。親戚們也前來拜年，互道新年的來臨。

每年的新年期間，華埠仍可見紅對聯及新年的景象，不過，以往慶祝新年有十四天之久，現在只不過一、兩天罷了。



Chinese Lunar Calendar

Nowadays, most of the Chinese use two kinds of calendars. One is called the Gregorian calendar which we use every day. The other is called the lunar calendar from which all the Chinese festivals are based. The Gregorian calendar, following the cycles of the sun, has 365¼ days per year. There are 30 to 31 days per month except February. Every four years there is a leap year.

The Chinese calendar follows the cycles of the moon. It has 354 to 360 days per year. Each month has 29 to 30 days. A leap year occurs every three years. There is a cycle of 12 years with an animal representing each year. The first month of the year is called the First Moon; the second month of the year is called Second Moon etc. Some moons have a nickname in relation to flowers because they play a significant part in most Chinese festivals. Flowers are also used to represent different months.

Months of the Year (First Moon: 1st month)

First Moon (1st month)	Holiday Moon	The Plum Blossom
Second Moon	Budding Moon	The Peach Blossom
Third Moon	Sleepy Moon	The Peony
Fourth Moon	Peony Moon	The Cherry Blossom
Fifth Moon	Dragon Moon	The Magnolia
Sixth Moon	Lotus Moon	The Pomegranate
Seventh Moon	The Moon of the Hungry Ghosts	The Lotus
Eighth Moon	Harvest Moon	The Pear
Ninth Moon	Chrysanthemum Moon	The Mallow
Tenth Moon	Kindly Moon	The Chrysanthemum
Eleventh Moon	White Moon	Gardenia
Twelfth Moon	Bitter Moon	Poppy

The Cycle of the Twelve Animals

Long time ago the Chinese picked twelve animals and assigned them each to a year forming a cycle of 12 years. Every twelve years marks the beginning of a new cycle. The cycle goes as follows: rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, ram, monkey, rooster, dog and boar. The following chart shows the arrangement of the animals and years.

Rat	1948	1960	1972
Ox	1949	1961	1973
Tiger	1950	1962	1974
Hare	1951	1963	1975
Dragon	1952	1964	1976
Serpent	1953	1965	1977
Horse	1954	1966	1978
Ram	1955	1967	1979
Monkey	1956	1968	1980
Rooster	1957	1969	1981
Dog	1958	1970	1982
Boar	1959	1971	1983

Why did the Chinese pick these particular animals for the names of the year? Actually no one really knows how it came about. There are two old tales which have been told to Chinese children generation after generation about the origins of the 12 animals.

Story I

Twelve animals quarreled one day as to who was to head the cycle of years. The gods were asked to decide and they came up with an idea -- a contest: Whoever was to reach the bank of a certain river would be first and the rest of the animals would be grouped accordingly.

All assembled at the river and the ox plunged in. The rat jumped upon his broad back. Just before the ox stepped on shore, the rat jumped off his back and on the river bank. Thus the cycle starts off with the rat then follows: ox, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, ram or goat, monkey, rooster or chicken, dog, and boar or pig.

Story II

Once upon a time a king in China invited the animals in his kingdom to share in the New Year's celebration. As it turned out, only twelve of the animals came. First to arrive was the rat. Next came the ox. One by one they came. The twelfth and last to show up was the boar. Then the king named a year for each of the animals that came.

Special meanings have been given to each of the animals. Some people believe that certain animal years are better than others. These animal signs were important enough that they influenced important decisions such as marriages of people born under certain signs. People also believe that the year you are born in is supposed to affect your character in some way. It's fun to read anyway!

The Cycle of the Twelve Animals

Year of the Rat - A child born during the day is most likely to have a rich easy life. Rats are supposed to sleep by day and forage by night. If born during the night, one can expect a life of hard work.

Year of the Ox - The ox is a strong, steadfast animal. A child born this year is supposed to be a hard worker. He is strong and dependable.

Year of the Tiger - The tiger is said to be loyal and is a good provider. But the tigress tends to be shrewd.

Year of the Hare (Rabbit) - A person born this year is likely to be blessed with many children. He should have a happy and fruitful life.

Year of the Dragon - The dragon is supposed to be conservative. He is quick to anger only if he is protecting his young. The dragon is fond of the night time.

Year of the Serpent (Snake) - The serpent is said to be blessed with three virtues: agacity, tenacity and agility. Therefore, a person born during this year should be capable of making sound judgments, doing various kinds of work, and keeping on the job until the work is finished.

Year of the Horse - The horse is a strong and friendly animal. A person born during this year is supposed to be kind to strangers, but he is not good when working with relatives.

Year of the Ram - The ram is said to be proud and domineering animal. A person born this year should be strong in the instinct to help and guard his fellows. He should make a good doctor.

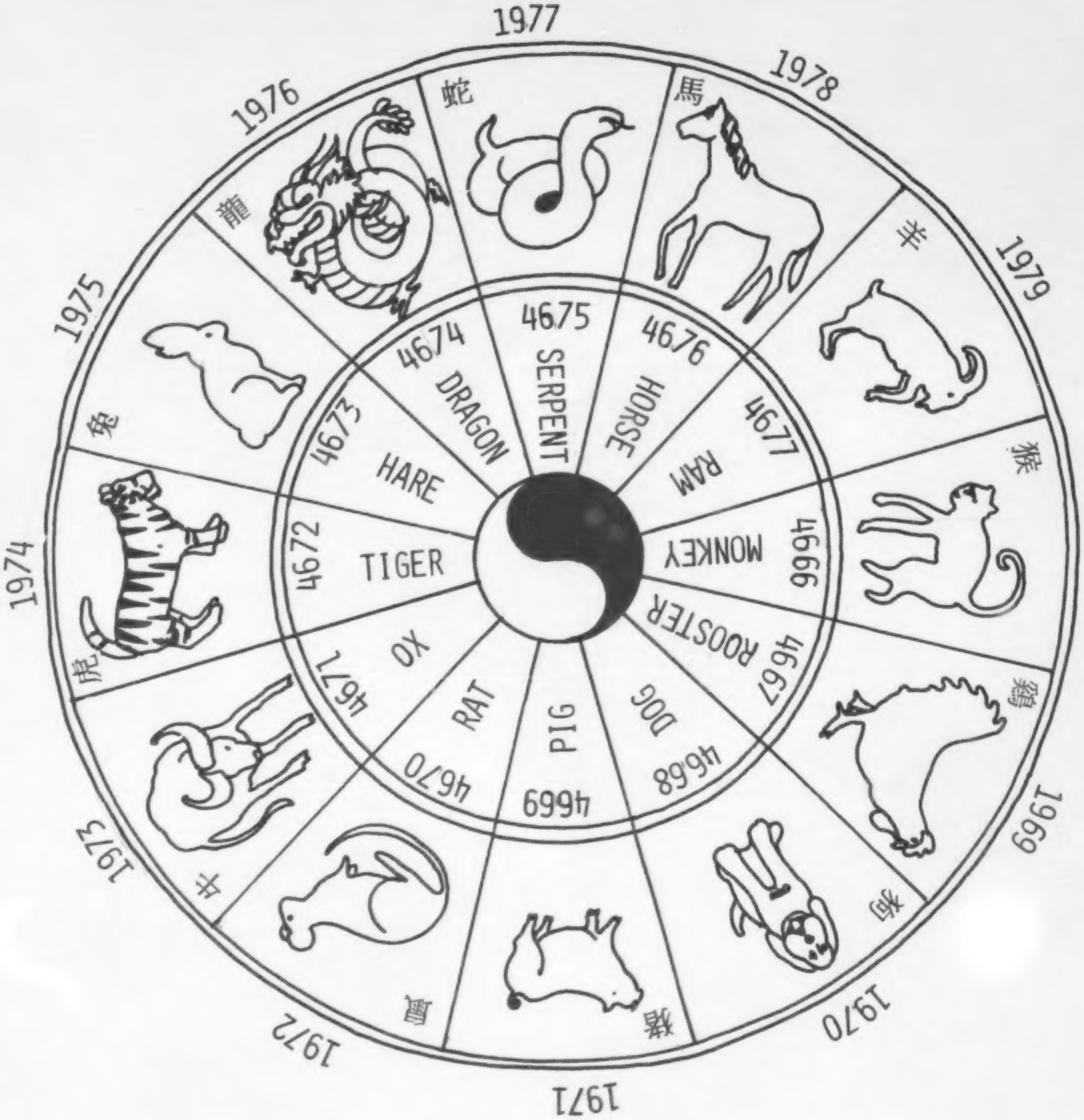
Year of the Monkey - This animal is quick and agile. He is always curious and highly observant. The person born this year would be a loving parent. He would be good in work that requires curiousity, but he is not likely to mind his own business.

Year of the Rooster - We know the rooster is an early riser. The person born this year would likely be very industrious. He would be proud, single-purposed and quick.

Year of the Dog - A dog can be a loyal friend. A person born this year would be loyal and persistent and quick to learn.

Year of the Pig - This animal is intelligent and emotional. A person born this year is likely to be a good parent. He is prolific. He may be easy to anger, but he is intelligent. He knows when to retreat if necessary.

THE TWELVE ANIMALS
十二生肖


1977
蛇
4675
SERPENT
1978
馬
4676
HORSE
1979
羊
4677
RAM
1968
猴
4666
MONKEY
1969
雞
4667
ROOSTER
1970
狗
4668
DOG
1971
豬
4669
PIG
1972
鼠
4670
RAT
1973
牛
4671
OX
1974
虎
4672
TIGER
1975
兔
4673
HARE
1976
龍
4674
DRAGON

An Animal Called Year

Once upon a time, there was an animal called Year. He lived along the northeastern coast of China. At midnight of each New Year's Eve, he came out of the sea and went toward the shore. Year was so big that wherever he went, there was a flood. The people living along the coast knew about Year so they moved to higher grounds before Year came out of the sea.

At noon time on one New Year's Eve, an old beggar who wanted something to eat came to the village. Nobody looked at him because everybody was busy packing to escape the flood. He went to the end of the village. There he met an old lady. She gave him a piece of cake and said, "Run fast! Year will show up very soon!"

The old beggar asked, "What's so dreadful about Year?"

The old lady said, "Year will bring flood to our land."

He said, "I'm not scared. If you let me stay at your home tonight, I can get rid of Year."

"If you aren't scared, you can stay," she said.

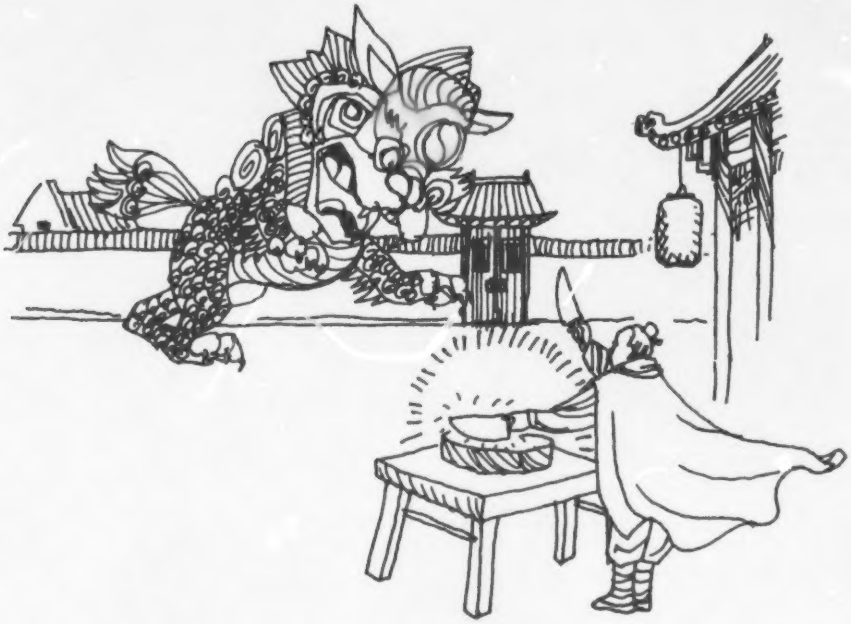
That night, the old beggar took two pieces of red paper from his pocket and put them on each side of the front gate. Then he put on a red cloak which he borrowed from the old lady. He sat in the front yard and waited.

At midnight, Year came out of the sea followed by high waves. When Year came to the village, he saw a ray of red light coming from the red cloak of the old man. Year also heard the sound of drums because the old man used two cleavers to beat on a chopping board. He made a sound louder than the sound of waves.

Year was scared by the light and the sound of drums. So he ran away and the waves receded.

On New Year's Day, the old lady came back with the villagers. Their houses were still standing but the old beggar had disappeared. They only saw two cleavers and the red cloak in the front yard.

From then on, the villagers copied the old beggar. Every New Year's Eve, they celebrate by hanging lanterns, putting a pair of red scrolls on each side of the front door and chopping meat with two cleavers to make meat dumplings.



年獸

從前在我國東北沿海一帶，有一隻野獸叫做年，住在海裡。每到除夕的晚上，年獸便出海上岸。牠一到岸上就發生水災。所以每到這個時候，沿海的居民便提早搬家躲避。

有一年除夕中午，村裡來了一個年老的乞丐，向村人求乞。村人爲了避難，大家都忙着收拾逃難，沒有人理他。老乞丐行到村尾，遇到一個老婆婆，她給了老乞丐一塊餅。她說：「快走吧！年就快來了。」老乞丐問：「年有什麼可怕？」老婆婆說：「年會帶來大水的。」老乞丐說：「我不怕，你如果讓我留在這裡住一晚，我可以把牠趕走！」老婆婆說：「如果你不怕，你就在這裡住吧！」

天黑了，老乞丐從身上拿出兩張紅紙，貼在正門的兩旁，又把從老婆婆借來的紅布披在身上，便坐在院中等候。

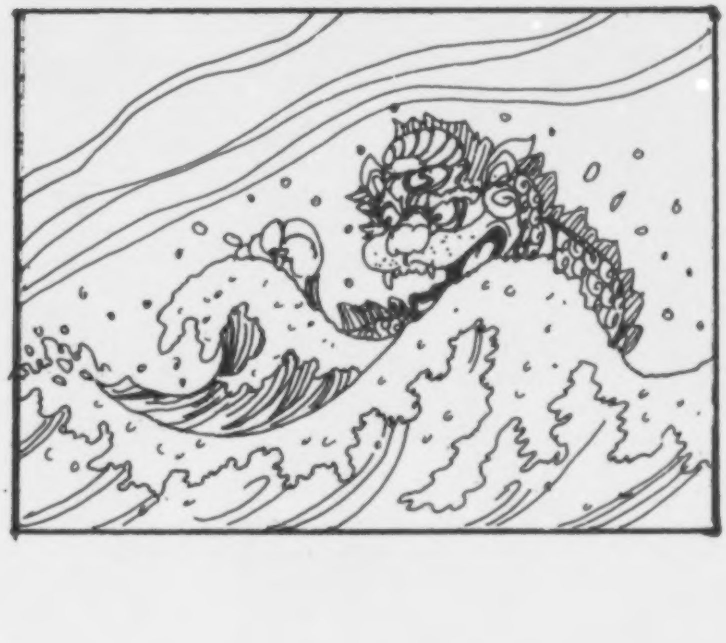
午夜到了，年獸從海裡上來，海灘一帶，波浪汹湧，當牠跑到村莊時，看見村尾一片紅光，在院子裡一個穿紅袍的老人，手拿兩把菜刀，咚咚地不停地敲，聲音比波濤還響。

年獸最怕紅的東西，又聽到咚咚的刀聲，嚇得轉身就跑，不久潮水也退了。

大年初一，老婆婆和村人回來，見沒有水災，老乞丐也不見了，只見院裡留下兩把菜刀和一塊紅布。

後來，大家都仿效老乞丐的方法。每到農曆新年，便掛燈籠，貼紅對聯，咚咚的琢肉餡做餃子以防年再來。

傳到現在，每逢新年，人們就會有掛上紅對聯及穿紅色新衣的習慣。



A Story of An Urn

"Happy New Year" and "Wishing You a Prosperous Year" are familiar greetings during Chinese New Year. Here is a traditional folk tale from Hunan Province 湖南省 about prosperity.

Long ago there was a poor old fisherman named Sim Man Sam 沈萬三 . One day he went fishing. Though he tried all day, he couldn't catch any fish until finally, he caught a dirty and dark-colored urn. He thought, "My goodness, I've been here for such a long time and still haven't caught any fish. All I have is this dirty urn! It's a shame to throw it away. Maybe if I bring it home to my wife she can use it to feed the ducks."

When he returned home he gave the dirty urn to his wife. That night she put a small amount of unhusked rice in the urn and placed it in the duck pen for the ducks' meal the next day. The next morning when she went out to the duck pen, she was surprised to see that the urn was full of unhusked rice and yet all the ducks appeared to be well fed. She emptied the urn and that night again put a small amount of rice into it and placed it in the duck pen. The following morning the urn was again full of rice. This happened several times. Finally, she told the whole story to her husband. Sim Man Sam decided to put some coins in the urn. Lo and behold, the next morning the urn was full of coins! They then realized that this was a magic urn. So whenever he needed anything, he would place a small amount of it in the urn and the next morning the urn would be full. From that time on, Sim Man Sam prospered and became a wealthy man in his village.

With time, this story spread across China to become one of the traditional rituals of the new year. Every Chinese New Year, many Chinese families put urns in front of pictures of Buddha or pictures of their ancestors. They then burn paper. The paper represents gold or silver money and they allow the ashes from the paper to fall into the urns. They hope that their urns will be like Sim Man Sam's and that the ashes will bring prosperity and good fortune throughout the new year.

聚寶盆

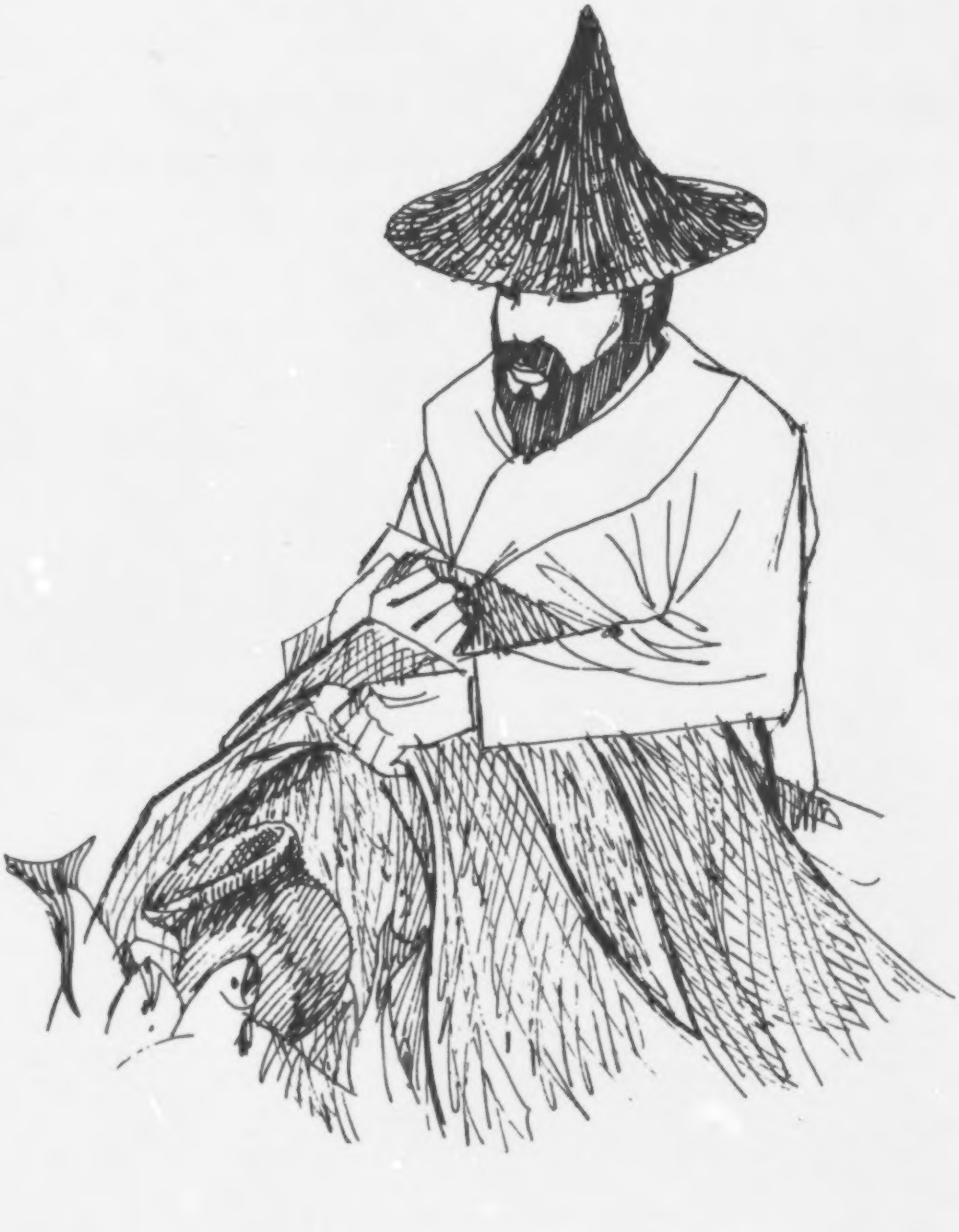
新年時，人人見面皆說聲恭喜發財，提起發財，有誰不歡喜呢！以下是中國湖南省的一個民間傳說有關發財的故事：

從前有一個漁人名叫沈萬三，一天，他出外釣魚，釣了半天，也見不到魚的縱跡。突然他釣了一個又黑又髒的小烏盆。他想：「釣了這麼久才得到這個盆，倒沒多大用，但棄之又可惜，倒不如帶回家給太太做餵鴨盆吧！」於是，他回家後，便把那小烏盆給了他的妻子。

當晚，他妻子等到鴨睡了後，便放了一小撮穀在那小烏盆內，預備做鴨子們的第二天食糧，怎料第二天早上，當她去鴨房餵鴨時，發覺小烏盆的穀滿滿的，那些鴨子們也吃得飽飽的，所以她十分驚奇。她爲了要知道這究竟是什麼一回事？所以當晚她把小烏盆內的穀倒了，然後再放一小撮穀粒在小烏盆內，第二天，同一奇事再度出現，烏盆內的穀粒滿滿的，她一連試了幾次，同樣的怪事發生，結果她把經過情形告訴她丈夫，沈萬三知道後，便試放了些銅錢在烏盆內，第二天，烏盆竟載滿了銅錢。那時，他們才知道這是一個不尋常的烏盆。從此以後，沈萬三夫婦藉烏盆的幫助，成爲村中最有錢的人。

沈萬三夫婦的小烏盆故事傳遍了中國，家家戶戶爲了能像沈萬三那麼幸運，便在新年前買一個瓦盆，名爲

聚寶盆，放在神像前，用來裝載燒紙金銀的灰燼之用。意思是不讓那些寶物（灰燼）流了去的意思，並希望新的一年像沈萬三那樣幸運。



The Story of a Broom

The Chinese observe many traditional customs during Chinese New Year. No knives, cleavers or other sharp instruments are to be used on New Year's Day because of the fear of bringing on bad luck. Each family has to hide these sharp instruments for at least 24 hours in case someone might forget and use them. The broom also has to be hidden because of another New Year's Day tradition. People are not allowed to sweep the floor for fear of sweeping their luck out the door. There is an interesting story about a broom which relates to this custom.

Long ago there was a merchant named Au Ming 歐明 . One day he made a business trip by boat and took with him three pieces of valuable jewelry. There was a big storm just as the boat was crossing Pang Chick Lake 彭澤湖 . Au Ming heard a voice in the lake talking about his jewelry. The other people on the ship became frightened and asked him to throw his jewels into the lake to appease the god of the lake. Though Au Ming didn't want to throw away his jewels, he was too frightened and did as the other passengers asked. The storm stopped and they were able to reach the other shore safely.

When Au Ming reached the shore, he was met by a group of soldiers who invited him for refreshments. Au Ming was confused and didn't want to go with them until they explained that he was being invited to the home of the god of the lake, who wanted to thank him for his gift of jewelry. They also told him that the god might wish to give him a gift and would ask him what he desired. The soldiers gave him the following advice: Ask for You Yuen 如願

Sure enough, when Au Ming arrived at the house the god of the lake asked him what he wanted. He replied, "You Yuen" and was surprised that You Yuen was a maid servant to the god of the lake.

Au Ming took You Yuen to his home and they were married. She possessed such magical powers that whatever Au Ming wished, You Yuen would obtain for him and over the years he became very wealthy. As Au Ming became prosperous, he became important as well. He felt he didn't need You Yuen any more and began to treat her badly.

On New Year's Day, You Yuen decided to sleep late. Au Ming became very angry and beat her. You Yuen was frightened and hid herself inside a broom. Au Ming was never able to find her again and from that time on his wealth dwindled until finally he was a poor man.

As the story spread, the people believed that You Yuen was still inside the broom. Therefore, these people would hide their brooms so that You Yuen and prosperity could not leave their homes. It is also appropriate that in Chinese You Yuen means "whatever you wish".

掃帚的故事

農曆新年的習俗十分多，其中一種習俗就是在除夕那晚將家裡的刀、剪、利器及掃帚等一概收藏，到年初二才拿出來用，因爲一般人認爲在新年第一天用刀剪利器會割去人的幸運，掃帚會掃去家內的財神。以下的故事是有關新年收藏掃帚習俗的傳說。

古時有一商人名歐明，一天他帶了三件寶物乘船去做生意。當他乘坐的船途經澎澤湖時，忽然大風大浪，還聽到一些神奇的聲音從湖底傳來，原來是水中的神做怪，要他將他的寶物投下湖中，初時他當然不大願意，但爲了拯救全船人的性命，只有忍痛將他的寶物全部拋到湖裡，說時奇怪，風浪竟在那時頓告平息。

當歐明抵岸後，有幾位穿黑衣的兵士前來對他說：『掌管澎澤湖的青洪神爲了感謝他的禮物，所以特邀他到他府上飲酒，並說如青洪神要送一樣禮物給他的話，最好揀選如願。』

歐明到達青洪府後，果然青洪神說要送一樣禮物給他，並問他喜歡什麼？歐明答說如願，青洪神只有將如願給了他，那時他才知道原來如願就是青洪神的一個婢女。

歐明得到如願後，帶了她回家並娶了她爲妻。由於如願能施用法術，所以每當歐明要什麼，如願就會弄到給他。從此歐明藉著如願的神力，竟成了一個大富翁。漸漸，他變得十分驕傲，不但忘了如願給他的幫助，而且還時常虐待她。

有一年的元旦，由於如願晏起，歐明竟借故打她，如願在一怒之下竟躲在掃帚內，以致歐明無法找到她。從那時開始，由於歐明失去如願的神力幫助，便漸漸窮了起來。

歐明和如願的故事傳遍中國，一般人仍相信如願躲在掃帚裡，爲了希望能像如願幫助歐明似的得到財富，所以每當除夕，人們便將家內的掃帚藏起來，以免如願走了去而失了發財的機會，並希望新的一年能從心所欲有豐饒的一年。

Monkey Lamp

Long ago, the people of China used oil lamps for light. They put vegetable oil in a shallow dish with a piece of rush for a wick. The dish was placed on a bamboo stand. Because the bamboo stand resembled the shape of a monkey, it was called a monkey lamp 燈 猴.

On New Year's Eve, people prepared many kinds of delicious food which they placed before statues and pictures of the gods and goddesses they worshipped. In this way the people expressed their appreciation for the blessings they had received during the year. However, they did not honor the monkey lamp for the light it had provided during the year.

One New Year's Eve, a monkey lamp, jealous of his master's worship of all the gods and goddesses, said, "Since man does not appreciate me, it is useless for me to work hard for him. I want to destroy all the men in this world while the gods and goddesses are having their meeting in heaven!"

Fortunately, one of the goddesses, Kwan Yin 觀音, heard of his plan and reported it to the highest of the gods in heaven. This god sent the heavenly soldiers to destroy the jealous monkey lamp, thus saving mankind.

Since that time, the Chinese people destroy all of their monkey lamps before the New Year comes and purchase new monkey lamps for the coming year. In this way, they prevent the monkey lamps from destroying them. It also symbolizes the passing of the old year and the welcoming of the new.

燈猴的故事

很久以前，在沒有電燈的時候，中國人使用油燈以取光，當時的人用竹來做成燈架子，在架子上放了一隻盛滿油和一些燈芯的小碟子，這種燈看起來像一隻坐著的猴子，所以人們稱他做燈猴。

每年的除夕，大多數人都預備了豐富的菜餚來祭神，以感謝神一年到晚庇祐他們，但却忘記了感謝那一年到晚給他們光的燈猴。

有一年大除夕，一隻燈猴嫉妬它的主人祭神而忘記了它，它自言自語地說：『人類不感激我的大功勞！就算勤力爲他們工作也是白廢心機，好，等所有的天神去了天國開會的時候，我要將他們——人類燬滅，且看我的本領吧！』幸好它的話被觀音大士聽到了，她立卽報告天帝，天帝派遣了天將天兵從天上下來，將成了妖精的燈猴燬滅。這樣，人們才逃過大難繼續生存在這世上。

從那時起，人們定必在除夕時候將舊的燈猴消滅，不敢留著過年，以防嫉妬的燈猴又再出來作怪，這種習俗還表示送舊迎新的意思呢！

The Story of Narcissus

The narcissus plant can be found on sandy, rocky soil over many parts of China. During the winter it produces a beautiful, aromatic, white flower. For that reason it is often displayed in the home by the Chinese during the Chinese New Year celebration. It is not known when or how the narcissus plant was introduced into China; however it is believed that it came from the west. The following is a tale from Chinese folklore of the narcissus flower which contrasts with that from Greek mythology.

A long time ago two brothers were left some property by their deceased father. The older brother, who was selfish and lazy, took most of the inheritance for himself. The younger brother, who was diligent and kind-hearted, was left with a parcel of rocky, sandy land. The older brother who had taken most of the valuable property became not only richer and richer but also grew lazier and lazier. Meanwhile the younger brother was trying to figure out a way to earn a living from his plot of land. He tried raising vegetables but the soil being so sandy and poor, none of the vegetables would grow. Finally he became so hungry and frustrated that he sat down on the ground and started to cry. He cried so loud and so long that he disturbed the King of Heaven. The King then sent a messenger down to earth to find out what was happening. When the messenger returned and told the story to the King, the King was very sympathetic and decided to help this poor man.

The King thought for a long time. He came upon the idea of the narcissus plant. It would be perfect in the rocky, sandy soil. The King sent a messenger disguised as an old man to the poor brother. This messenger gave the poor brother bulbs of the narcissus plant and taught him how to plant and care for them. The poor brother was overjoyed.

He worked very hard for many days. Soon his land was covered with the blooming narcissus plants. Working diligently, he sold his flowers and soon became a wealthy man.

Meanwhile his lazy, older brother wasted away his inheritance. Although the younger brother tried to help him, his laziness soon made him a beggar.

水仙花的故事

水仙花是一種清香而潔白的花，一般中國人在新年時多喜歡在廳內擺設一兩盆水仙花來點綴。

水仙花來自甚麼地方，倒沒有人眞正知道，傳說由來甚多，以下其中一個傳說則和希臘神話的傳說有所不同。

從前有兩兄弟，大哥很自私和自利，弟弟則和善忠肯，哥哥把父親遺下的金錢和田產佔爲己有，弟弟則只得一塊石地，所以哥哥則十分富有，而弟弟則窮到連飯都吃不飽。弟弟試在石地種些蔬菜來過活，但因石地上沒有好的泥土，所以種不出蔬菜來。

一天，弟弟在又餓又傷心之餘，坐在石頭上哭起來，他越哭越大聲，竟驚動了天上的玉皇大帝，於是大帝派人到地面上去探查究竟。

玉皇大帝知道了這可憐的弟弟的事，十分同情他，大帝想幫助他，但想來想去都想不出石地可以種些什麼來賺錢，忽然大帝想起水仙花是生長在砂地上的，於是大帝派人扮成一個老人去安慰弟弟不要哭，並帶了些水仙頭教他怎樣種植那些水仙頭。

由於弟弟是一個勤力的人，他天天小心地去種植那些水仙花。過了不久，水仙頭發芽長大，整個砂地長滿了美麗的水仙花，又香又美麗，勤力的弟弟把花賣了，賺了很多錢，從此靠種水仙花過活，生活亦十分舒適。

懶惰的哥哥則由於花盡了他父親遺下的金錢，又不肯做工，所以後來做了乞丐呢！

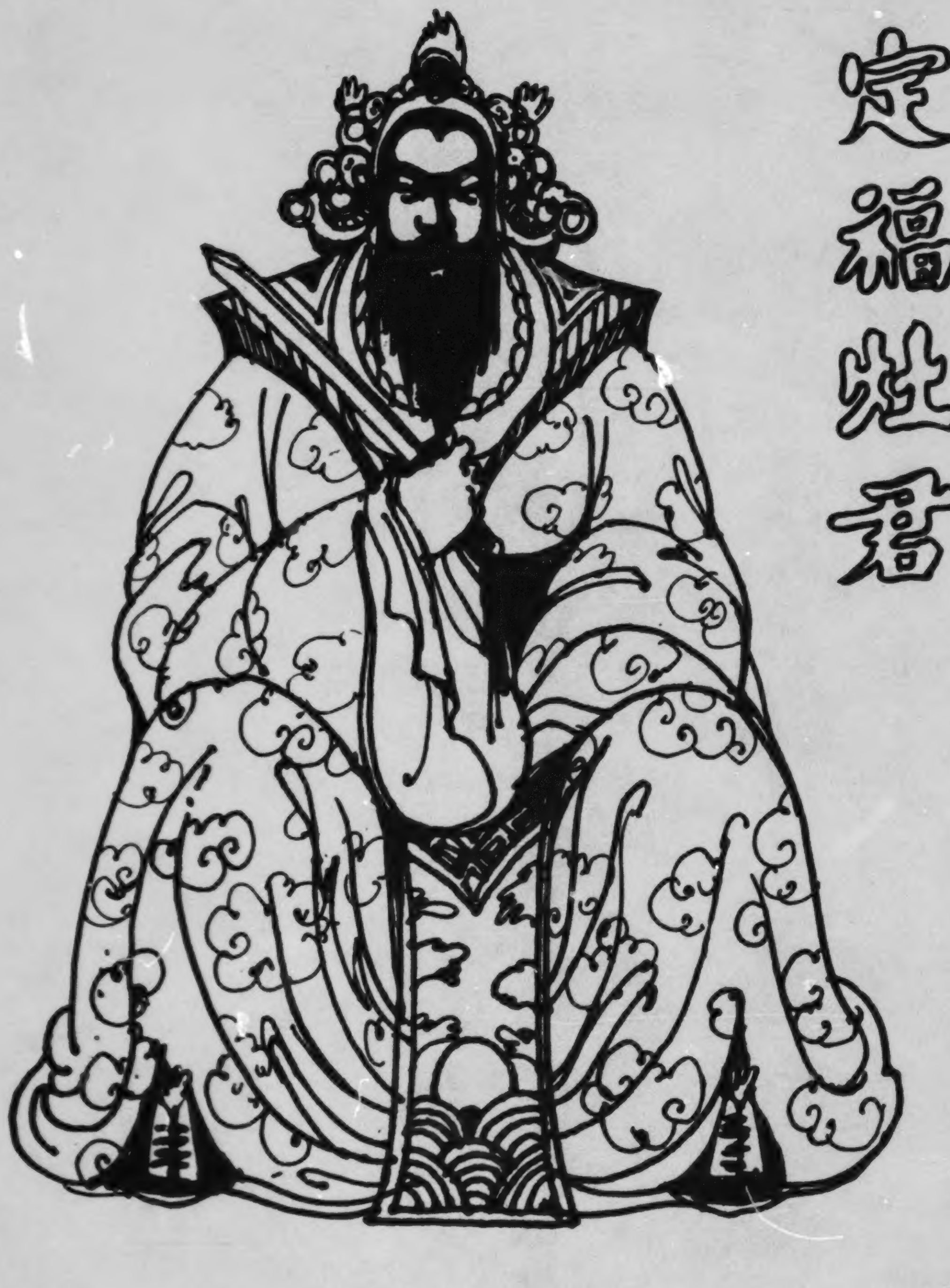
The Kitchen God

Who is the Kitchen God?

According to Chinese custom, the Kitchen God has jurisdiction in the kitchens of every Chinese household. He is sent as an envoy from heaven to watch for good and bad things which happen in the household during the year. At the end of the year, he returns to heaven to give his report. In order to have a good report, people must do at least two things: clean the kitchen and prepare a big dinner for the Kitchen God.

The Kitchen God is worshipped on two different days. In ancient China the king and his officers worshipped the Kitchen God a day earlier than the common people. That is, the king and his officers would celebrate the event on the 23rd day of the twelfth month of the lunar calendar and the common people would celebrate it a day later.

The food offerings to the Kitchen God include chicken, roast duck, fried fish, vegetables, rice, wine, tea, and candy. The candy is made from barley and sugar so that it is very sticky. It is believed that the sticky candy prevents the Kitchen God from talking too much when he makes his report in heaven. The custom of the Kitchen God is still observed by many people today.



The Kitchen God

灶君

灶君是中國的灶神，傳說祂是由天上的玉皇大帝派到人間看管及記錄每家人在一年中所行的善事及惡事，每到年尾便會上天庭向玉皇大帝作詳細報告，以定賞罰。

人們爲了希望灶君能給他們作一個完美的報告，以便來年有一個幸運年，同時更感謝祂一年的辛勤工作及照料，所以每到農曆新年前幾天，就會有舉行謝灶的習俗。並預備了許多豐富的食物來拜祭灶君，食物中除了有雞、鴨、魚、菜、酒等，還有一種最特別的東西，就是麥芽糖，傳說麥芽糖可黏住灶君的嘴，使祂報告時不會太詳盡。

以前，謝灶的日期是有所規定的，所謂「官三民四」，即官家是在農曆十二月廿三日謝灶，民間則在十二月廿四日，不過，現在大多數人都是在農曆廿三日舉行。

The Red Scroll

Do you know what a red scroll is? It's a long piece of red paper which the Chinese use to write meaningful lucky phrases with a large brush and black ink. These red scrolls are hung either inside or outside of the house just before Chinese New Year. Many Chinese believe that by doing this, it will ensure continued happiness and prosperity for the household.

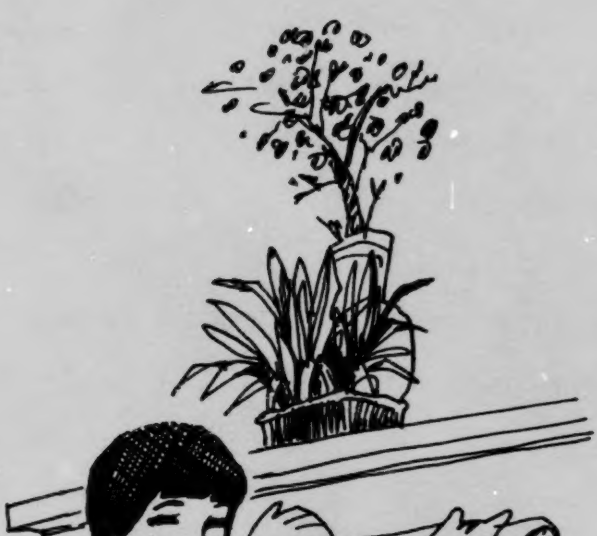
The custom of the red scrolls has been around for a long time. During Chinese New Year celebration, many restaurants display them in front of their buildings.

According to tradition, the Chinese first carved lucky characters on peach wood for Chinese New Year in 907 A.D. They believed that the plaques would bring good luck and drive away evil spirits. As time passed, the people thought that the peach wood was too heavy and inconvenient to use; so, they started to use red paper instead.

The custom of the red scroll originated with a Ming Dynasty emperor who liked them very much. Once, just before Chinese New Year, the emperor was in the capital city and saw some beautiful red scrolls. He decided that all of his subjects should put them on their doors. He thought that the scrolls would make everyone happy and that peace would continue in his kingdom.

When the people heard the emperor's order, they immediately put red scrolls outside their doors. The only people who didn't obey the order were those who didn't know how to read or write.

They met to discuss their problem because they didn't want to offend the emperor. Finally, they decided to put plain red paper, brushes, and paper near their front doors. Then they would ask for help from people who did know how to read and write. Since then the hanging of red scrolls for Chinese New Year has been a custom in many homes.



談春聯

在新年期間，大多數的中國人喜歡貼上春聯在他們的門前，客廳或睡房內，你們知道是什麼原因嗎？

原來春聯在五代時已開始盛行，那時的人喜歡雕上吉利的句子在桃木上，然後掛在門前或屋內，因他們相信這會給他們帶來幸運及驅除惡魔。後來，人們認爲用桃木太不方便及太重了，便用紅紙來代替桃木，並將吉利的句子寫在紅紙上。

到了明朝太祖朱元璋建都金陵時，由於他很喜歡春聯，所以下令各大臣及老百姓在除夕時每家門前必要貼上一副春聯，據說當時的老百姓有些不識字的，而又找不到有識之士代勞，但又不敢違抗王命，所以只有在門前貼上一對紅紙，預備了筆墨，待過路的有識之士們代他們寫上吉利的字句在紅紙上。由那時開始，春聯漸爲盛行。傳到如今，每到新年，人們喜貼上紅色的春聯在門外及屋內，表示吉祥，僻邪及迎接新年到來的意思。

Ching Ming Festival

Ching Ming Festival has been observed in China since 3700 B.C. It is one of the major festivals in Chinese society. The expression Ching Ming (清明) means "clear and bright." It symbolizes the warm weather that follows the cold wind and snow. However it also indicates the time for spring ploughing. Usually Ching Ming falls on April 6th (during leap year, it falls on April 5th).

Long ago, the traditional custom during Ching Ming was that of "sweeping the tombs" (掃墓) which took place in the woods. Since it included picnicking in the woods, it became known as "step on the grass" (踏青), "walk on the grass" (行青) or pai sahn (拜山).

"Sweeping the tombs" is an important custom observed during the Ching Ming Festival. It is how the Chinese show respect toward their ancestors. The time to sweep the tombs is flexible since many people may have to work on that day, while others may live too far away from the woods for them to journey there. Usually, the sweeping of the tombs takes place three days before Ching Ming or four days after Ching Ming. In certain cases, the ceremony may last as long as thirty days.

In preparation for the ceremony, thorny bushesand weeds are removed from the tombs, and words are repainted on the tombstones. The ceremony commences at the grave site with the display of food such as chicken, roast duck, roast pig, sugar cane, mandarin oranges, rice, wine and tea. Members of the family bow to show their respect to their ancestors. Then wine and tea are poured around the grave, followed by the scattering of rice to symbolize having numerous descendants. This procedure is then followed by the burning of mock money so that their ancestors will have enough to spend. Setting off firecrackers concludes the ritual.

When the ceremony is over, the family gathers around the grave to have lunch. That same night, they pay respect to their ancestors once again at home.

Some people hang weeping willow branches in front of the door as a sign to drive away all evil spirits.

Another very common activity during this time of the year is kite-flying. This activity provides a great deal of fun for both adults and children. Kite-flying is a traditional Chinese game and is considered good for one's health as a form of exercise.

The kites for Ching Ming Festival are usually prepared a few days before the beginning of the festival. Colorful kites are prepared by adults and children. When they fly these kites, they beat drums and gongs. The Chinese prefer to fly their kites before the Ching Ming Festival actually begins. The reason for this is that the weather is most favorable for flying kites around this time. After the Ching Ming Festival, the weather is less predictable and the wind may blow with irregularity.

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Many different kinds of kites are made. The kites may resemble dragons, butterflies, crabs, fish, falcons, pretty girls, etc. Sometimes people attach a light to their kites in order to fly them at night, and they may hold contests.

The names for kite in Chinese are: gee yiu (紙鳶), yui gee (鷂 子), or fung tsang (風箏). Gee (紙) means paper and yiu (鳶) means a kind of bird belonging to the falcon family. A kite is like a paper bird soaring in the skies, thus its name gee yiu. The name fung tsang is also used to mean kite because fung (風) means wind and tsang (箏) means a kind of Chinese musical instrument. Some people like to attach a flute to the head of their kites. When the kite is flown, it produces a sound like the Chinese musical instrument, tsang (箏).

Today, Ching Ming Festival is still observed in many Chinese communities in the United States. At this time of the year in San Francisco, it is very common to see busloads of families going to Colma, California -- the burial site of most of the early Chinese.

清明節

清明的由來很古，相傳在夏代一即是距今三千七百多年前，已經有這個節令的名稱了。『清明』兩個字，就是表示寒風和冰雪快要退去，溫暖的氣候將快來臨的意思，也就是說『春耕』的時候到了，清明通常約在西曆四月六日（閏年則在四月五日）。

清明的主要習俗就是『掃墓』，亦即是古人所謂『墓祭』。由於『墓祭』必出郊外，所以也含有郊遊之意，所以清明又叫『踏青』或『行青』。

清明掃墓在中國民間自古至今都十分重視，但由於人們工作及住得太遠，而交通不便，所以習慣上對掃墓的期限有很大的伸縮性，清明前三天至後四天的一週間都可以掃墓，民間又有所謂『閉墓』，即是由清明至閉墓日期約三十天。（亦因各村之習俗而異）。

以往在墓祭儀式前，先用鏟鋤剷去荊棘和雜草，並以紅硃粉及烏烟放在盞內，調以蛋白或桐油，將墓碑雕刻的字跡塡描一新，並修葺墓地，再將祭品如鷄、燒鴨、燒肉、飽、甘蔗、柑、茶、飯、酒等陳列墓前，然後燒香、燭、溪錢（俗音）拜祭，並洒酒、茶及飯在墓地

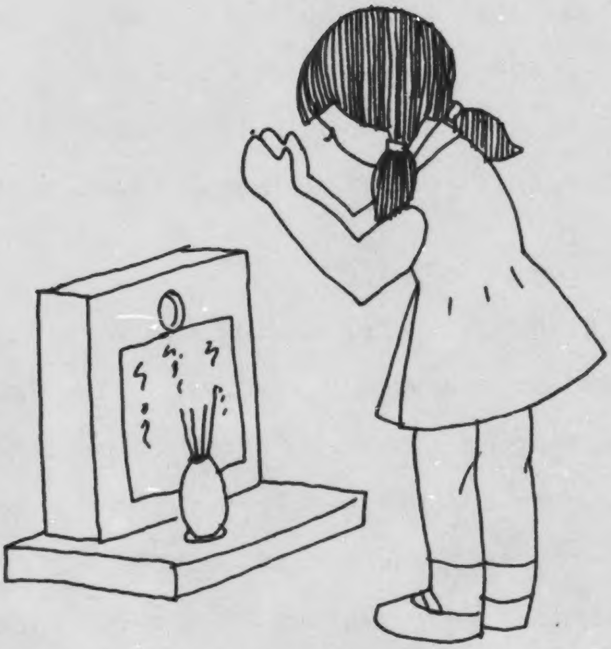
四週，傳說這是表示希望子孫昌盛的意思，拜祭完畢，則在墓前燃放爆竹，拜祭完畢，家人們圍在墓旁吃拜祭過的食物。在掃完墓當晚，擺放些鷄、鴨、飯、酒、茶等在先人的像前來一次家祭及向先人遺像行禮，並燃放爆竹，還插上柳枝在門前或廳裡，表示可以僻邪驅鬼的意思。

風箏競賽也是清明節前的一種多采多姿的節目之一，這也是中國民間流行的遊戲，在清明左右，大人們與小孩們手持風箏，並鳴鑼鼓，在平地處舉行風箏競賽，很是熱鬧。

放風箏是一種有益身心的戶外運動，以前中國的北方，由冬季至清明爲放風箏之季節，江南一帶則始於春季，據說春季之風自下而上，紙鳶因之易起，到清明後，由於風力時猛時弱，風向無定，故諺語有云：「一月鷂，二月鷂，三月放個斷綫鷂。』所以古人定清明爲放鳶之最後一日，過了清明，則無人放鳶及作燈鳶競賽。

紙鳶又名鷂子，又叫風箏，因紙鳶飛時有如鳶之靜懸空中，因而得名。（鳶是鳥類之一，狀似鷹類，視力甚强，有鈎爪，天氣晴朗時，盤旋空中），後人用竹在紙鳶頭部做笛，當紙鳶在天空飛時，笛因被風吹而發出一種聲音，有如箏鳴一樣，所以紙鳶又叫做風箏。

到現在，清明節仍是一般中國人的一個十分重要的節日，在每年清明節前後會見到不少的華人帶同他們的子女到墳場去拜祭他們的先祖。



Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival is one of the major festivals celebrated by the Chinese. It falls on the fifth day of the fifth month in the lunar calendar. Originally, the festival marked the coming of summer. People prepared for the hot and dry summer months by cleaning house, spreading insecticides, taking preventive medicines, and gathering herbs. They also burned sulphur and hung sweet-smelling herbs at the top of their doors and windows to drive away the evil spirits. People prayed for rain so that there would be a good harvest.

The festival was later expanded to honor Ch'u Yuan 屈原, Cho Ngao 曹娥, and Wu Tzu-hsin 伍子胥. The following three short stories will tell about these people.

Ch'u Yuan

More than 2,400 years ago during the Warring States Period, China was divided into several kingdoms. Ch'u Yuan was a famous poet and a prime minister in the Ch'u kingdom 楚國. He loved his country and his people very much. He tried hard to help the Emperor keep the country out of war. Unfortunately, his political enemies were jealous of him and accused him of criticizing the Emperor. Finally, the Emperor exiled him to the southern part of China. At that time, the southern part of China was a remote area. On his way to the South by boat, Ch'u Yuan was very upset and wrote several poems expressing his feelings. At last he drowned himself in the river because he would rather die than see corruption around him.

When the people heard that he had drowned, they rowed their boats down the river to the lake to look for his body. When they arrived at the lake, they discovered that it was much larger than they had expected and soon they were lost. They searched and searched but were unable to locate Ch'u Yuan's body. Someone suggested a race to see which boat would get home first. Thus began the custom of the dragon boat race.

Though Ch'u Yuan died, his spirit and his ideas lived on in his poems, and he is still considered one of the outstanding poets in classical Chinese literature.

Cho Ngao

Another person remembered in this festival is a girl named Cho Ngao in the Han Dynasty (漢朝 206 B.C.-A.D. 221). She was a young girl and the only daughter of Cho Yu, who was the village representative in the worship of the river god. One year on the fifth day of the fifth month in the lunar calendar, Cho Yu was swept off the river bank by a large wave. The villagers tried to look for Cho Yu's body -- but didn't find it. Cho Ngao was very upset because her father's dead body had not been found and, therefore, she was unable to perform her duty as a daughter in providing him with a resting place. Seven days after her father drowned, she jumped into the river to look for his body. The next day the villagers found the bodies of Cho Ngao and her father floating on the river. The story of Cho Ngao and Cho Yu soon spread throughout the country and on May 5th of each year (lunar calendar) children eat "joong" and also remember this story and its moral -- that children should honor their parents and should love, obey and respect them.

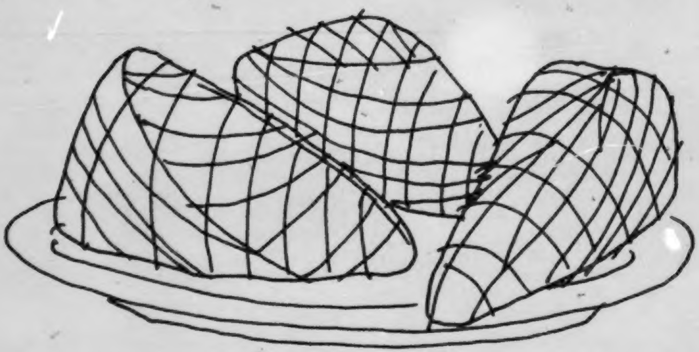
Today Chinese people still observe the Dragon Boat Festival. Dragon boats race in the waters of Hong Kong and Taiwan. Today dragon boats are still made of wood. They are over a hundred feet long and are narrow and shallow. The bow is carved in the shape of a dragon's head and the stern is like a dragon's tail. Both the bow and stern are painted in very bright colors and each boat is decorated with many colorful flags. The boat looks just like a real dragon! The rowers sit on both sides. The boats are lined up and the race begins at a given signal. The people on the bank shout and yell to cheer on the rowers. One man in the boat beats the gong and another beats the drum to encourage and provide the rhythm for the rowers. The rowing has to be synchronized, or the boat may lose speed or be overturned.

Wu Tzu-hsin

Wu Tzu-hsin is also remembered during the Dragon Boat Festival. He was the minister of Wu kingdom (吳國 522 B.C. in the Warring States Period). He was very concerned about his country and felt that the Emperor was not a good ruler because he spent all his time drinking. Again and again he tried to persuade the Emperor to reform, but the Emperor became very angry with Wu Tzu-hsin and ordered him to be killed on the fifth day of the fifth month but his patriotic spirit live on as a model for his countrymen.

"Joong" is the special food for this festival. There are several ways to prepare "joong" because different provinces have their own methods of making it. The most common kind found here in Chinatown is the one with sweet rice, peanuts, green beans, meat, and preserved egg yolk wrapped in bamboo leaves. The preparation takes a long time and several hours of steaming are required in cooking it. The first "joong" was made to throw into the river to save Ch'u Yuan's body. People thought that if the fish and shrimp were full of "joong" they would not eat his body.

Even today, the Chinese make "joong" but they eat it instead of throwing it in the water.



端午節

五月五日是端午節，又名端陽節，亦稱重午或重五。在那天，中國人有吃粽子及賽龍船的習俗。現在我簡單介紹幾位有關端午節的歷史人物：屈原、曹娥及伍子胥。

屈原是遠在二千四百年前春秋時楚國的忠臣，也是一位傑出的詩人。由於當時的楚王沈迷酒色，不理政事。所以屈原常力勸楚王，楚王不但不接受他的忠告，反而在一怒之下，放逐了他到江南地方去。（那時的江南一帶仍是荒蕪的地方）途中，屈原十分失望，在萬分悲痛之餘，竟投汨羅江而死。

另一位歷史人物，在端午節紀念的是曹娥，她是一位孝順的女孩子。有一年的五月初五日，她父親曹盱在拜祭潮江河神時被河水衝了去，人們沒法找到他的屍體，曹娥認爲一天找不到她父親的屍首，則一天尚未盡她做兒女的義務，所以她在傷心之餘，竟親自到河裡找尋她父親的屍首去。結果，好像神跡出現似的，在她失蹤的第二天，潮江竟浮現了曹娥及她父親曹盱的屍首，完成了她做兒尋找父屍的責任，所以曹娥孝女的事，傳遍了四周，每年五月初五日，人們就想起曹娥這個孝順的女兒來。

伍子胥也是在端午節值得紀念的一位歷史人物，他是春秋時吳國的忠臣，由於當時的吳王夫差沈迷酒色，不務朝政，所以伍子胥力勸吳王，吳王不但不接受他的忠告，竟在一怒之下，將他賜死，以爲懲罰，並下令將其屍首掉於江內，是日剛爲五月初五日。所以後世人們在端午節那天，喜塑屈原、曹娥及伍子胥的像在江邊憑弔，並講述以上三人的事跡。

到現在，每年在端午節那天，仍有吃粽子及賽龍舟的習俗。據隋書地理志說賽龍舟是源於屈原投江之日，土人紛紛划船前去拯救，怎料一出到洞庭湖，祇見天水茫茫，無法找到屈原的踪跡，人們在失望之餘，相約以岸邊的亭子爲目標，比賽划回岸邊。傳到後世，竟成了賽龍舟的習俗。人們用木造成十餘丈長的船，並在船首裝上龍頭，在船的後端裝上龍尾，好像生龍一樣，稱爲『龍舟』，人們坐在龍舟兩旁，各持一槳，並有二人在船上擊鼓和打鑼，划船的人根據鑼鼓的快慢而向前划，看誰得勝。

吃粽子的傳說也是源於屈原，據吳均續齊諧記說屈原於五月初五日投汨羅江後，楚人悲痛非常，於是每至該日以竹筒貯米投水祭之，以防魚蝦們吃掉屈原的屍體，傳至後世，人們均以粽爲端午節必備之食物。不過，所不同的就是人們不再把粽子掉在海裡，而是把粽子吃下肚裡呢！

The Man Who Shot The Sun

Did you know that a long time ago there were ten suns in the sky? They were brothers who were descendents of the three-legged crow. These ten suns lived in heaven next to a large magic tree. Each day they would take turns shining their rays on the earth below.

One day these ten suns became involved in an argument as to who was the most brilliant. So all ten suns descended from heaven and shone down upon the earth. The intense heat of the ten suns caused the plants to wilt and die.

At this time there was an emperor named Yu who ruled a kingdom on earth. When he saw the great damage the ten suns were causing on earth, he became very angry. He felt so helpless, he didn't know what to do.

Finally an old wise man told the emperor that the suns were descendents of the three-legged crow. The only way to destroy them would be to shoot them down from the sky. So the emperor called together all the best archers in his kingdom. But try as they might, they were unable to reach any of the suns with their arrows. The emperor remembered that the ruler of the next kingdom How Ngai 后羿 was a famous archer. He appealed to him for help. The ruler How Ngai agreed to help. Luckily for the people, he ran out of arrows after shooting down the 9th sun.

That is why there is only one sun in the sky today.

* This story is a famous myth in China. It originated from a famous Chinese novel, Sau San Kee 搜神記.

后羿射日

很久以前，天上由十個太陽神兄弟掌管陽光，他們都是由十隻三脚神怪烏鴉變成的。本來他們住在天上一棵巨大的神樹旁，每天只由一個太陽神升上天空輪流接班去照耀大地，每十天輪一次。有一次由於十個太陽神互相炫耀威風，竟然十個太陽神一齊在天空出現。由於他們的光力太猛，所以每次一同出現時，就會將地上的植物曬枯了。

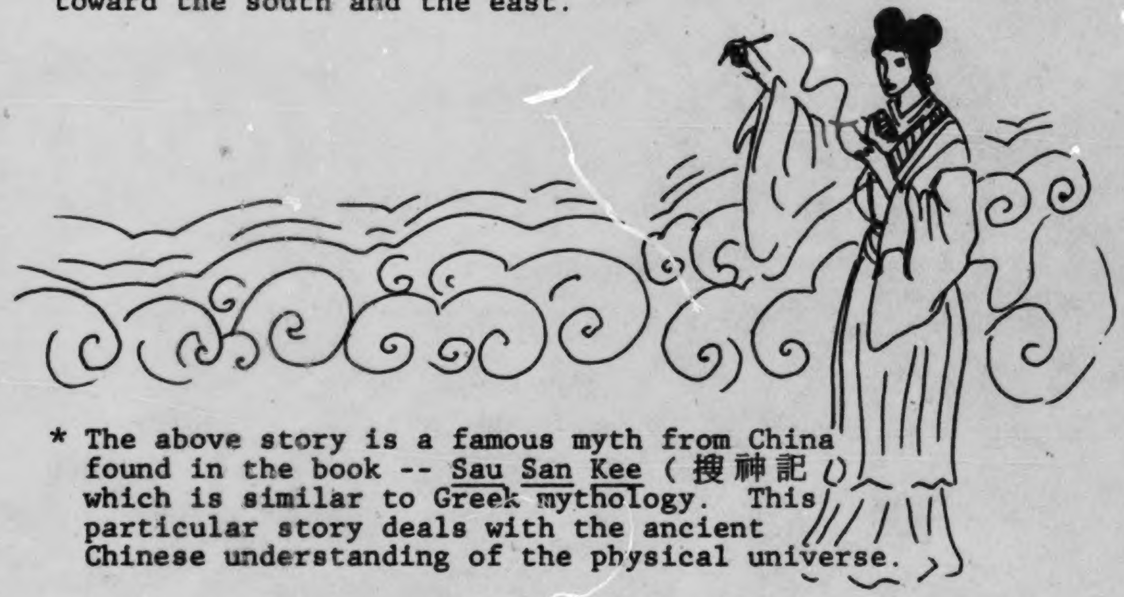
禹帝見了這種情形，就很擔憂，但又沒辦法制止這十個太陽一齊出來，後來有人對他說那些太陽原來是由天上的三脚神鴉變成的，那些烏鴉最怕是有人用箭射他們，所以如果能找到個神箭手，把那些烏鴉射死，就可以除患了。

於是禹帝選了國內最有名的箭手去射太陽，但因那些太陽高高掛在天上，沒有一個人能把太陽射到。後來聽到有窮國國王后羿是一個神箭手，所以請了他來一試，后羿見到地上那些植物被曬枯的情形，也十分痛恨那十個太陽，於是他用他的神弓一箭一箭的射去，把天上九個太陽射了下來，當他準備射第十個太陽時，剛巧用完了箭，剩下的一個太陽便立刻躲起來，所以現在天上還有一個太陽照耀大地呢！

The Goddess Who Mended The Sky

This story is an ancient Chinese myth on the formation of the universe and its physical characteristics.

A long, long time ago a devil made holes in the sky and the earth. The kind Goddess Lui Wor decided to repair the holes; so she gathered colorful rocks and made them into two beautiful patches. She used the patches to repair the holes. However, fearing that they would not stay in place, she used the four legs of a giant turtle to support the patches covering the holes. This created the four directions of north, south, east, and west. Because the legs were not all the same lengths, the sky and the earth were tilted to one side. That is the reason why the sun, moon, and the stars fall to the north and the west, and the rivers flow toward the south and the east.

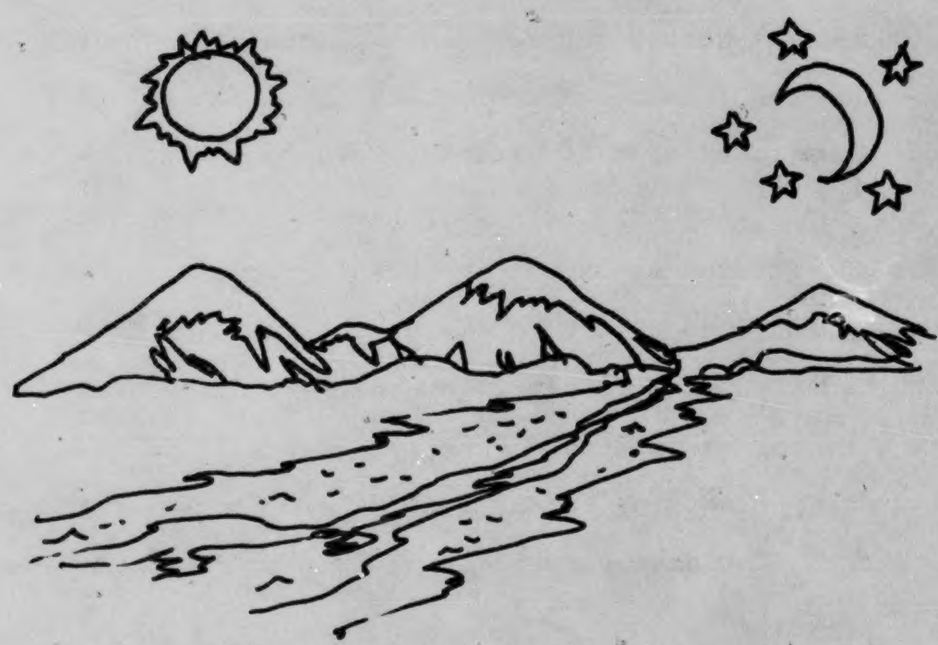


* The above story is a famous myth from China found in the book -- Sau San Kee (搜神記) which is similar to Greek mythology. This particular story deals with the ancient Chinese understanding of the physical universe.

女媧補天

許多以前天上有一個惡魔，一怒下把天地弄破了。

仁慈的神女媧爲了把已破了的天和地補好，所以辛勤地搜集了很多美麗的石子，放在火裡鍊，結果將石子鍊成好像膠一樣，把已破的天地補好，由於她恐怕天會傾倒下來，所以用四隻大烏龜的脚做柱子把天頂住，天由那時開始才有東南西北四個方向。由於四隻龜脚的長度不同，因此造成天有不平的現象，所以太陽月亮和星星都傾向西北落下去。由於地面的不平，所以形成水流向東南流。



The Story of Ng Fung

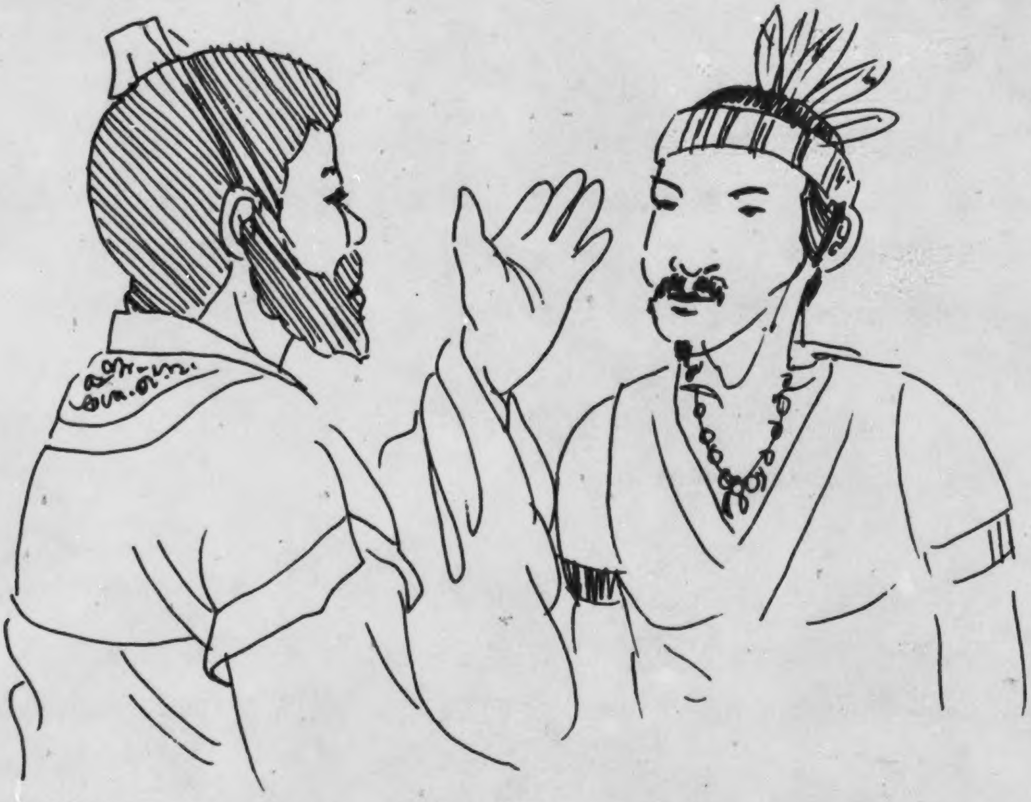
Ng Fung 吳 鳳 was born in Fukien Province 福 建 China during the Manchu Dynasty 清 朝 When he was still a child, his family moved to the city of Gar Yee located at the foot of Ali Mountain 阿里山 in Taiwan. Ng Fung was a very bright boy and soon learned the language of the natives. He helped his father with the farming and made handicrafts also.

When Ng Fung became a man, he was appointed provincial official by the central government. He was to help the natives of Ali Mountain and maintain friendly relations with the Han 漢 people.

The natives were a superstitious people, and their traditions required them to offer the head of a Han person to the gods thus insuring a bountiful harvest and a prosperous year. Ng Fung tried very hard to persuade the natives to give up their sacrificial rites but was unable to convince them. However, Ng Fung was able to preserve the heads of forty Hans who had died in a battle. For the next forty years, natives were not sacrificed. Finally his supply of heads dwindled down to nothing. That year, there was an extremely poor harvest. The natives went to Ng Fung and demanded the required sacrifice.

Ng Fung, after much thought, decided on a plan. He told the natives that anindividual would be sacrificed the following day. The person would be dressed in red. The next day everything happened as he had promised. A man dressed in red did appear. The natives immediately killed him. To their horror and fright, they discovered that it was their good friend, Ng Fung, that had been sacrificed.

From that time on, the natives of Ali Mountain stopped all human sacrifices. They built a temple in the memory of Ng Fung. Each year, especially during the Ching Ming Festival, the people would go to the temple to pay their respects to this great man.



* There are many tribes in China. The Han tribe is one of nine major tribes. The other tribes are the Manchu, the Mongolian, the Wu, the Chung, the Miu, the Yiu, the Tong, and the Lai(漢,滿,蒙,回,藏,苗,傜,僮,黎)

吳鳳的故事

吳鳳是清朝時福建人，小時隨父母遷到台灣，住在嘉義的阿里山下。吳鳳是一個非常聰明的孩子，他很快便學會了那裡的土話。每天除了幫助父母耕種外，還把耕種和做手工藝的方法教授給當地的土人。

當吳鳳長大後，做了當地政府的長官，他除了幫助漢人外，同時也不遺餘力去幫助當地的土人解決困難，所以土人們很尊敬他。

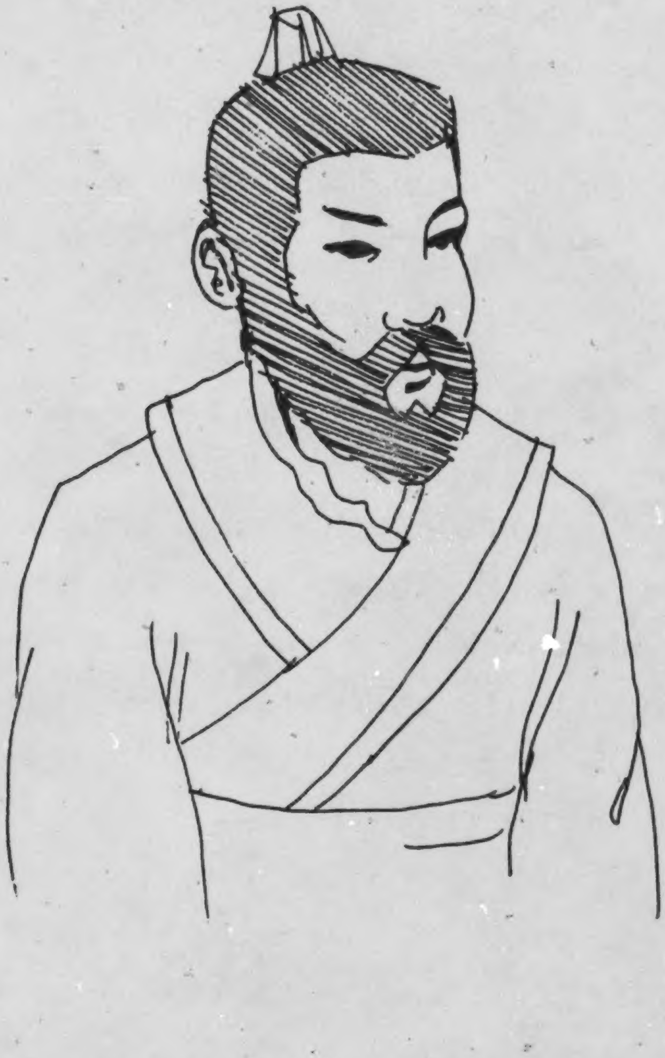
由於阿里山的土人十分迷信，他們每年要用一個漢人的頭去祭祀穀神，以祈望來年的豐收，吳鳳到任後想盡千方百計去勸服土人們消除那個迷信的習俗，但都沒有效。後來只有將在戰亂時所得四十個滿清官兵的頭儲好，每年給他們一個祭神用。

過了四十年，人頭用盡了，正當大旱，土人們又再要求取漢人頭來祭穀神。

吳鳳無法勸服土人們取銷用人頭祭神的念頭，所以只有答應他們，吳鳳並對他們說：「明天你們會見到一個身穿紅袍的人出現，你們就把他的頭砍下來祭穀神吧！」

第二天，土人們果然見到一個身穿紅袍的人出現，於是立刻把他殺掉，但當他們小心一看，發覺所殺的人就是他們的好朋友吳鳳，所以他們都十分後悔及驚慌。

從那時起，他們取銷了用人頭祭穀神的壞風俗，同時，爲了紀念他們的好友吳鳳，於是在阿里山下築了一座廟紀念他。每年到該廟拜祭吳鳳的人也不少呢！



The Story of a Sword

During the Spring-Autumn Era 春秋時代 in Chinese history, China was fragmented into many kingdoms. One of these small kingdoms was the Kingdom of Ng. The youngest son of the King of Ng was a brilliant individual; he was the official emissary to the neighboring kingdoms. His name was Kwai Gee.

On one of his journeys Kwai Gee met the King of Tsui, and he soon became a very good friend of the king. Kwai Gee knew that the king had admired the precious sword that he carried. He thought that on his way home from one of his trips he would stop to visit his friend and present him with the sword.

Sure enough, Kwai Gee went to visit the King of Tsui to present him with the precious sword as he had promised to himself that he would do. Much to his surprise and sorrow, he learned that the king had died. He went to the tomb to pay his respects to his friend. When he had finished, Kwai Gee left his precious sword hanging on a nearby tree. The guards at the tomb did not understand and questioned him about his peculiar behavior. Kwai Gee explained that he had promised himself to give the precious sword as a gift to his good friend, the King of Tsui, and that he was now keeping his promise even though his good friend had died. When the people heard the story, Kwai Gee became known as a great man to be respected as being true to his word.

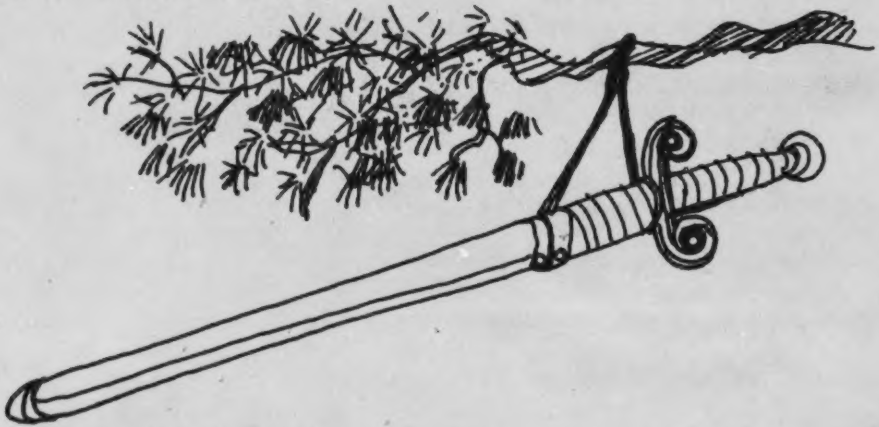
寶劍的故事

在春秋時代，吳王有一個兒子名叫季札，是一個非常聰明的人。

有一次吳王派他到各國去訪問，當他經過徐國時，竟和徐王結成好友。季札知道徐王很喜歡他的寶劍，所以答應在回程時把寶劍送給徐王。

但可惜當他再回到徐國時，發覺徐王已不幸去世，他心裡十分難過，於是到徐王的墓前拜祭，並把寶劍掛在墓旁的大樹上。跟隨他的士兵覺得很奇怪，便問他爲什麼這樣做？季札回答說：雖然徐王已死了，但爲了要遵守他的諾言把劍送給他，所以把劍掛在樹上。

季札的所爲被人知道了，人們都稱讚他是一個善於守諾言的好青年呢！



The Story of Cheng Wor

During the Ming Dynasty, the Emperor Kin Man was overthrown by his uncle Wing Lok. The deposed emperor feared for his life and fled. The new Emperor Wing Lok feared the return of his nephew so he sent his trusted aide, Cheng Wor, to search and bring him back.

In 1405, Cheng Wor left Shanghai in command of a fleet of 62 ships. He searched the southern and eastern part of Thailand, the China Sea, along the coast of Vietnam, the eastern coast of Java, through the Singapore Straits to Calcutta and through the Indian Ocean as far as Ceylon. Finally, he returned to China in 1407, but he had failed to locate the former emperor, Kin Man.

Subsequently Cheng Wor made six more unsuccessful attempts at searching for Kin Man. But, in looking for the emperor, he opened up and explored new lands and sea routes to Persia, Arabia, and along the east coast of Africa. He visited a total of 39 countries. Everywhere he went he introduced China's arts and goods to the people and started a lively trade between China and these countries.

Cheng Wor was one of the most famous explorers of the Ming Dynasty. His explorations opened a two-way trade of goods and cultural exchange between other countries and China. Other Chinese followed the sea and trade routes he had opened and eventually settled in these nearby countries. He was known by the people of Southeast Asia as "the friendly ambassador from China." Many statues and temples still exist in this area to commemorate this famous explorer/ambassador.

鄭和的故事

鄭和下西洋是中國歷史上的一個著名傳說，至今天，南洋一帶的地方還可看見鄭和的紀念碑和廟，南洋一帶的人民稱他爲友誼的使者及文化傳播者，他將中國偉大的文物傳到南洋去。

鄭和是明朝的一個太監，他奉了永樂皇帝的命令，在一四〇五年六月帶了六十二隻大船到南洋一帶找尋建文帝的消息。

船隊從上海起程，沿途經過東海，南海，東爪哇，麻六甲海峽，轉航印度洋到加爾各答，沿印度洋到錫蘭，到一四〇七年九月才回國。

過了一年，鄭和的船隊又作第二次的遠航。從那時起，船隊航行中國海及印度洋有七次之多。

走遍了現在的越南，泰國，馬來半島，南洋群島，印度，阿刺伯及東非洲，共到三十九國之多，所經過的國家都紛紛派使者來和中國通好和通商。由那時起有不少中國人民沿著鄭和所開闢的途徑，到南洋群島，越南，馬來亞及泰國去居住，和當時的人民共同開發土地，所以今日的南洋群島一帶有這麽多中國華僑。

How To Weigh An Elephant

During the Han Dynasty there was a famous minister named Cho Cho 曹 操 . He had a smart son named Cho Chung 曹 沖

The minister had an elephant and he wanted to know how much it weighed. Since he did not have a large enough scale, he did not know what to do.

Finally his son Cho-Chung had an idea. He led the elephant down to the river and put it aboard a boat. He then carefully marked the water level on the side of the boat before unloading the elephant. Then he reloaded the boat with stones until the boat reached the same water level as the elephant's water mark. By weighing each stone and adding them up, he was able to determine the weight of the elephant.

Upon hearing what he did, the people praised Cho-Chung for his cleverness.

聰明的孩子

漢朝時的宰相曹操，有一個聰明的孩子名曹沖。

有一天，曹操得了一隻大象，他很想知道大象有多少重，但由於沒有那樣大的秤，所以沒辦法可知道。

聰明的曹沖想到一個很好的辦法去秤象，就是把象拖到船上去，看看水平到達船旁那裡，並在船旁劃下記號，然後再把大象拖回岸上。同時他又預備了很多大石，把大石一塊塊地放在船上，直到船旁的水平達到那個原來的記號爲止，然後再把大石搬回岸邊去秤，把大石的數量加起來，便知道象的重量了。

曹沖的聰明，使人讚佩不已。

A Brave Wise Girl

6

Long ago in Fukien Province 福建省 China, there was a huge snake that lived on Yung Mountain 庸嶺 For years it lived there killing and eating many people and animals.

The people who lived in that area were terribly afraid of the snake, but no one dared to kill it because many believed that it was a god. Every August, a young child was fed to the snake as a sacrifice. The people believed that they would have a peaceful year if the snake was given the sacrifice of a young girl. This custom was practiced for eight years.

When the ninth year came, the people began looking for another sacrifice. A young girl named Lee Kee 李寄 volunteered herself as a sacrifice to the snake.

But Lee Kee had a plan. She made a ball of sticky dough from rice flour and poured honey on it. Taking the ball of dough, a hunting dog, and a sword, she went to the cave where the snake lived. When she arrived at the mouth of the cave, she placed the ball of dough on the ground to lure the snake out of the cave and hid herself and the dog behind a large rock.

Soon she heard a noise from within the cave. A big head, shaped like a wheel, appeared at the entrance to the cave. The snake's shiny eyes examined the sweet, sticky dough, and its tongue darted out and swallowed the ball of dough. Quickly Lee Kee unleashed her hunting dog. The dog ran over and bit the snake's neck. While the snake and the dog were struggling, Lee Kee bravely used her sword to kill the snake.

Lee Kee came down from the mountain and told the people that she had killed the snake. She said, "The snake is nothing more than it appears to be. It is not a god; that belief is merely superstition. You foolish people have sacrificed eight innocent girls to a snake because of superstitious beliefs."

After listening to Lee Kee, the people felt very ashamed. They praised her for her bravery and promised that they would not be led into any more superstitious practices.

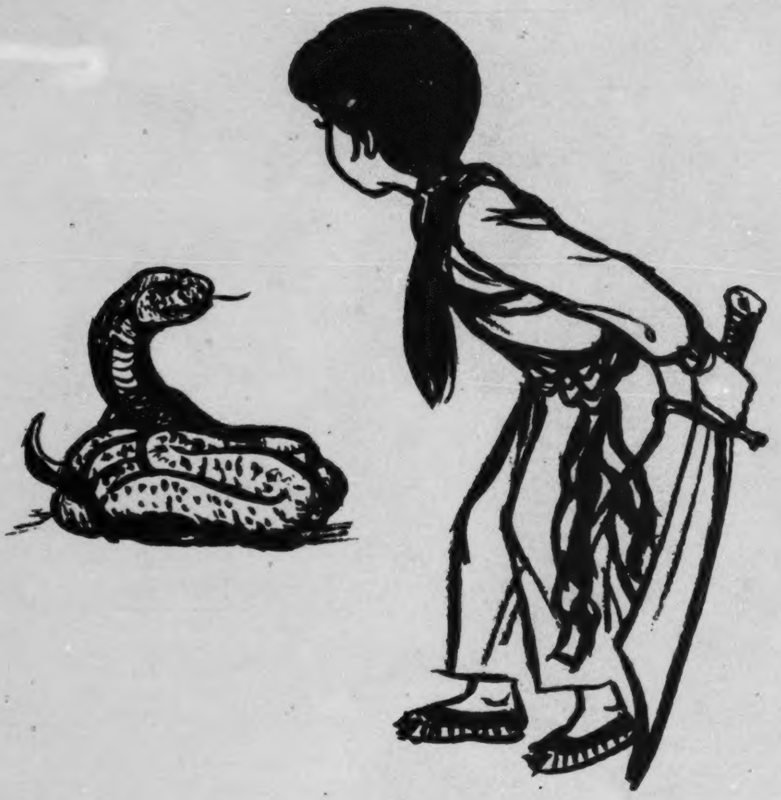
一個勇敢的女孩子

在東越國（今福建省）的庸嶺內有一個大山洞，洞裡住著一條又肥又大的蛇，牠的腰像木桶一樣的闊，吃了不少人和牲畜。住在附近的村人都很怕牠，但又沒有人敢殺掉牠，有些人還以為牠是神，所以宰了牛羊去洞口祭牠，並在每年八月送一個窮家的女孩子去餵蛇，村人們認為這樣才會有太平的一年。如是者一共過了八年，犧牲了八個無辜的女孩子。

到了第九年，村人們又到處找一個女孩子去祭蛇。在將樂縣有一個女孩子名叫李寄，她自願犧牲自己祭蛇。

在祭蛇的那一天，李寄帶了一把利劍，一頭獵犬和鋪滿了蜜糖的糯米糰來到蛇洞口，她將甜的糯米糰放在蛇洞口，然後帶了她的獵犬躲在一塊大石後。不久，聽到蛇洞裡沙沙作響，一個像車輪般大的蛇頭伸出來，那雙烱烱發光的蛇眼睛到處探望。當蛇聞到那鋪滿蜜糖的糯米糰，便張口吞食，這時，李寄立刻放了她的獵犬過去，將大蛇的頸噬著，正當大蛇和獵犬糾纏的時候，李寄奮勇地舉劍撲前去，將大蛇亂砍，大蛇倒地受了重傷，不久，便死去了。

李寄殺了蛇後，立即下山，村人見她沒死，都被她嚇呆了，李寄對他們說：「蛇已死了，你們還驚什麽？蛇就是蛇，怎可以把蛇當作神來看待呢！你們是不應迷信的！八個不幸的女孩子就是因你們的迷信而被犧牲了！」人們聽完後都覺得李寄的話很有道理，他們答應李寄以後都不會再迷信，並讚美李寄是一個聰明而勇敢的女孩子哩。



The Little Brother

Once upon a time there were two brothers who lived by the sea. They were very poor. Every day they would go fishing in the sea, which provided them with their food and their livelihood.

One day they were unable to catch any fish. Tired and discouraged, they returned home to cook their evening meal which consisted only of boiled rice.

As they sat down to eat, they heard someone moaning outside. They went to the door and found an old man begging for food. The older brother told the old man that they didn't have any food. Then he ordered the old man to go away and stop disturbing them.

However, the old man continued to moan and beg. The older brother became very angry, and he was about to force the old man to leave when the younger brother came to his aid.

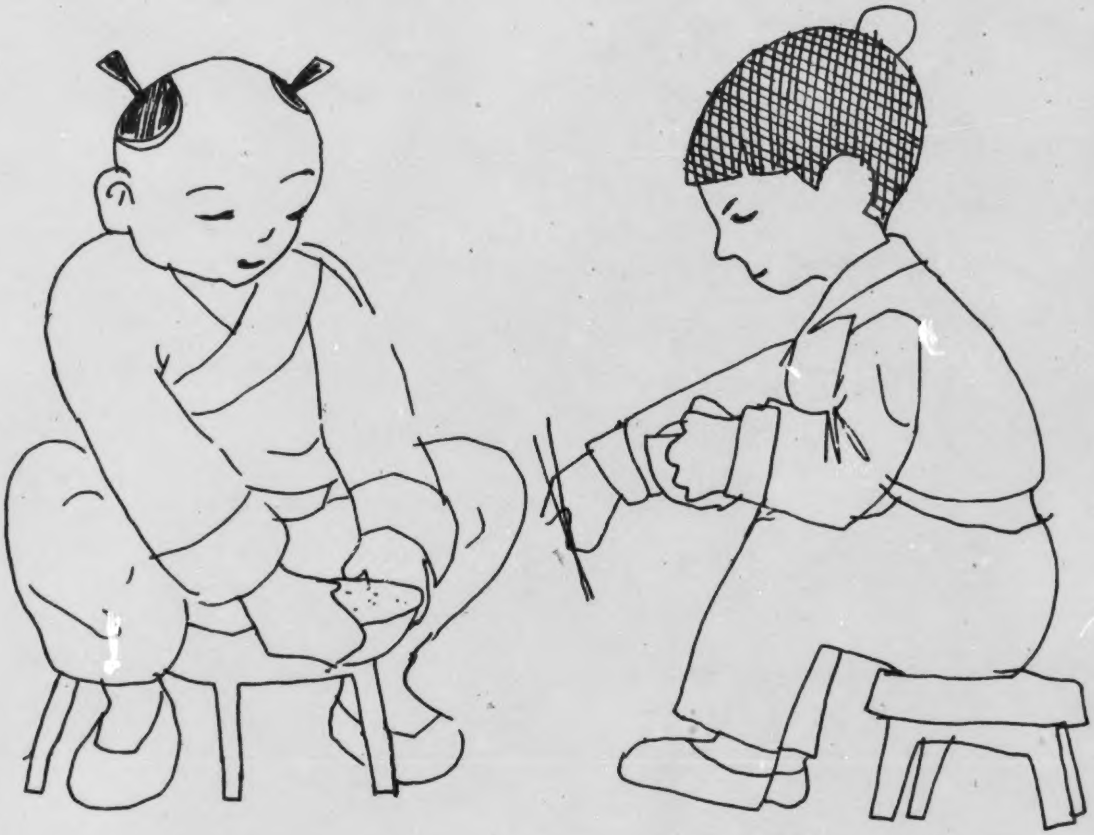
The younger brother said, "Old man, although we are very poor, here is my bowl of rice. I'm still young and will be able to get along without it."

The old man gratefully took the bowl of rice, and then he said, "Young man, you've been very kind to me, and I want you to have this present."

He gave the younger brother a beautiful jade fish. But when the younger brother saw the valuable gift, he could not accept it.

The old man then told them that he was really a god in disguise. He wanted to find and reward people who were kind and did good deeds. He told them that the jade fish was magical and that its possessor would be granted one wish.

The younger brother gratefully took the magical jade fish and made his wish: "I wish to get a good catch every time I go fishing." He was granted his wish. However, he also continued to work hard and lived a happy and prosperous life.



小弟弟

從前有兩兄弟，每天都是靠捕魚爲生。一天，由於他們捕不到魚，所以只有失望地回家。

回家後，兄弟倆只有煑剩下的白飯來吃，當他們正準備吃飯時，突然聽見有人呻吟的聲音，原來是一個老公公在門口討飯吃，大哥聽了，很不耐煩，大聲罵說：「老公公，快走吧！不要在這裡騷擾別人了，我們也沒有飯吃呢！」但老公公仍不停地呻吟，大哥更加憤怒，他要到門外趕走那老公公，仁慈的弟弟却不讚同他哥哥所爲，他帶了他的一碗白飯到門外對老公公說：「老伯伯，我們也是很窮的，特別是今天，我們捕不到魚，連飯也沒有，只有這碗白飯做晚餐！你拿去吃吧！」老公公聽了，很感動，他讚弟弟是一個很仁慈的孩子，爲了要獎勵他，所以要給他一些東西，弟弟接過後一看，原來是一條玉魚，初時弟弟不肯接受，後來老公公對他說他是個天官，從天上來查探世間值得幫助的孩子們，並說那條玉魚是條神魚，只要他對玉魚許一個願，他的願望就會實現。

弟弟接過玉魚後，十分歡喜，他希望每天能捕到很多的魚，豐衣足食，結果他的願望實現了，從那天起，弟弟每天辛勤地工作，捕了很多魚，並賺了很多錢呢！

The Cuckoo Bird

In China, the cuckoo bird is associated with sadness. Every spring when the people hear the sounds, "coo-coo," they are reminded of the cuckoo bird. The following is a famous story from Fukien Province about this bird.

Once upon a time, there was a woman who had two sons. The older one was her own but the younger one was her stepson. She ordered her stepson to do all kinds of hard work. She would beat him if he did not do the work to her satisfaction. As for her own son, he did not have to do anything.

One day she called both sons and gave them a task. Each of them was to take a bean, plant it in the forest, and not return until the bean took root.

So both brothers went into the forest together. The older son was very troubled. He knew that his mother had cooked his brother's bean to prevent it from sprouting roots. He loved his brother because he was a good person and a very diligent worker. He decided to switch beans with his brother. After that, they continued into the forest and planted their beans.

A few days later the younger brother's bean had sprouted roots so he hurried home to show his mother. His mother was very surprised to see him with the plant. She questioned him carefully and learned that the two boys had switched beans. She became very angry and started to beat the stepson. She sent him back to the forest to find his older brother and told him not to return unless he had found him.

So the stepson, although badly beaten; returned to the forest. He stumbled across the mountains and through the forest, crying and calling his brother, Coo-Coo 哥 哥 (In Chinese this means elder brother.) He was very cold and hungry. After searching for many days, he suddenly stumbled and fell onto a pile of sharp stones and died.

Legend has said that when he died he was transformed into the cuckoo bird and every spring you can still hear him in the forest and the mountains searching and calling his brother, "Coo-Coo, Coo-Coo."

That is also why the cuckoo bird is known as the bean bird in China.

豆仔鳥

杜鵑鳥又名豆仔鳥，又名子規，當每年春天二、三月的時候，人們可以聽到那悲哀而又可憐的叫聲，令人不期然想起一些有關杜鵑的故事來。

有關杜鵑鳥的傳說很多，以下的一個傳說是流行於中國廈門一帶。

從前有一個惡毒的後母，她有兩個兒子，小兒子是前妻生的，大兒子是她親生的，所以她特別疼愛她的大兒子。她時常叫小兒子做許多艱苦的工作，做得不好，就痛打他，而大兒子却不用做任何的工作。

一天，她把兩個兒子叫到面前，對他們說：「兒子們，我要看你們誰最有本事，現在我給你們一人一粒豆子到外邊去種，要到豆子發了芽才可以回來，否則，永遠不准回來。」他兄弟倆拿了豆子後，就出門去了。

兄弟倆一直無言地向前走，哥哥心裡十分擔憂，因他知道弟弟的那粒豆是母親煑熟了的，它怎能發芽呢？哥哥很愛弟弟，因弟弟是一個勤勞而謙遜的人，並且常常照顧他，所以他決心和弟弟對換了豆子，然後各奔東西。

經過了幾天，小兒子的豆子發了芽，他高高興興的回家交給後母看，後母看了十分驚奇，她想：「明明我把豆子煮熟了，宅怎能會發芽呢！」於是她問小兒子的經過情形，小兒子告訴她哥哥和他換了豆子的事。

惡毒的後母氣得面都靑了，立即把小兒子打得死去活來，最後還把他趕出家門去，還說：「快把哥哥找回來，否則，以後都不准你回來！」

可憐的弟弟帶著受傷的身體去找尋他哥哥，他越過叢林及高山，但仍無法看見他哥哥的影跡，他一面哭，一面向前走，還不停地呼著：「哥哥，哥哥！‧‧‧‧！」最後，由於飢寒交迫，他無法再支持了，竟從山上跌下亂石中死了。傳說他死後變成了一隻豆仔鳥，每年當二三月種豆子的季節時，人們就可聽到：「哥哥，哥哥」的叫聲。

傳說這就是弟弟找尋哥哥的叫聲，每當人們聽到這種叫聲便不期然地想豆仔鳥的故事來。

The Pony-Tailed Bridge

In the southeastern part of China there are two mountains with a river running between them. At one time the two mountains were one. The following story tells how they became separated.

Long ago there was a woodcutter named Chu Wan 朱雲 Each morning he would go up into the mountain to cut wood. He would bring along his lunch and flute. When he had finished his work or if he became tired, he would sit down and play his flute. He was a very fine player, and the music would echo through the mountains.

One day when he had finished his morning work and sat down to have his lunch, he noticed that his lunch was warm. It had a better than usual smell and taste. When he finished his lunch, he got up to put on his jacket. He discovered that his jacket had been cleaned and mended. This happened several days in succession. Chu Wan was very curious.

The next day, he hid behind some trees and watched his lunch and his jacket. A short time later two goats appeared and carried his lunch and jacket away. Chu Wan followed them into a cave high up in the mountains. This cave was surrounded by beautiful flowers. Inside the cave was a house. Chu Wan entered the house and saw a beautiful girl cooking. Seeing Chu Wan before her, she told him that she was a fairy princess. She had heard his beautiful music from the mountain

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and wanted to show her appreciation. She told him that her father was a fairy who lived in heaven and visited her on earth every three to five years.

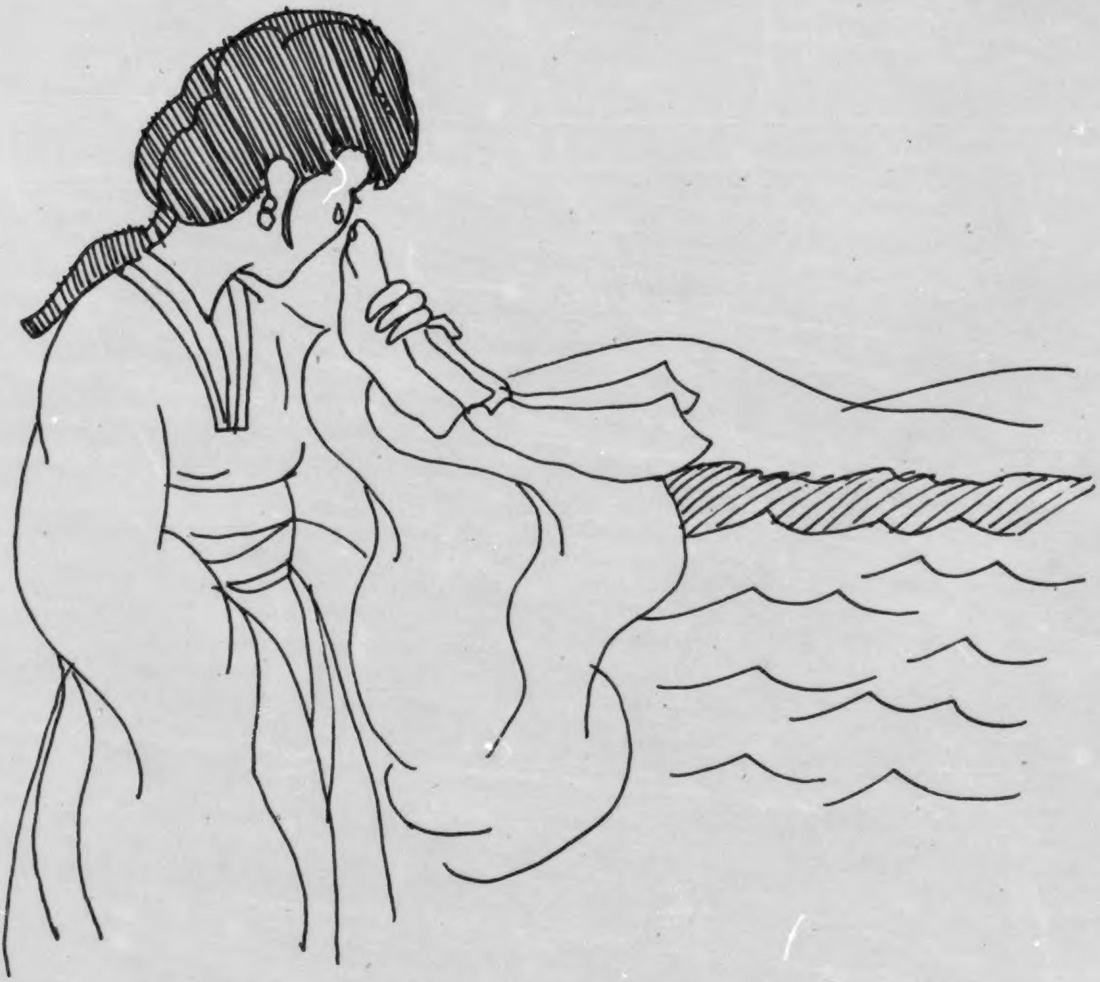
She spent most of her time sewing and weaving at home. Chu Wan soon fell in love with her and they were married. As the years went by, they had five children.

One day Chu Wan had taken the children down the mountain to visit his family. At the same time the princess' father from heaven decided to visit his daughter. When he learned that his daughter had married a mere mortal, he became very angry. He struck the ground with his magic stick; thus splitting the mountain in two and diverting a river to run down between the two mountains.

Poor Chu Wan, confused as to what had happened, tried to return but was unable to cross the river. He remained on the other side with his children. To let his wife know he was still there, he decided to play his flute.

The poor wife was very sad. She cried and thought of how she could rejoin her family. Finally she came upon the idea that she would weave her hair into a pony tail to lay across the river. For 3½ years she wove her hair until finally it was long enough. But now she didn't know how to get her pony tail across the river. She cried and cried until an old spider heard her and decided to help her. This spider used the wind to carry her pony tail to the other side.

When the pony tail was secure, Chu Wan and his children were able to cross the river and rejoin the princess. When the princess' father heard of their difficulty to reunite, he finally approved of their marriage. Peace and happiness came to the woodcutter and his family.



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辮子橋

中國陝西省附近，有二個山，一個叫朱雲峰，另一個叫仙華山，這兩個山原本是一個的，以下這故事就是說及有關這兩個山的故事。

很久以前，山下住了一個勤力的青年人叫朱雲，他靠砍柴過活，每天大清早，便帶了午餐和柴刀上山砍柴，午間時，吃完了午餐，便吹簫子來娛樂自己。

一天，當他砍完了柴，準備吃午餐時，竟發覺他的白飯熱騰騰的，他覺得十分奇怪，當他吃完飯，隨手拿起掛在樹枝上的破衣服，怎料他發覺破衣竟有人待他縫補好了，他覺得十分奇怪，他想這究竟是什麼的一回事呢！如是者，一連幾天，同樣的事發生。

一天，朱雲爲了查探這件奇怪的事，所以當他上山後，便放下他的飯及衣服在一旁，然後躲在樹後不遠的地方。不久，果然見到二隻山羊走來，一隻啣了他的飯，一隻啣了他的衣服往山上跑，朱雲連忙靜靜地在後面跟著，跟了很久，見到一個山洞，洞前種滿了很多美麗的花草樹木，他沿著山洞向前走，見到一間屋和一個美麗的女子在煑飯。

朱雲的出現使那女孩子十分驚奇，原來她名仙華，是天上神仙千歲長老的女兒，日間聽到朱雲的簫聲十分感動。她又說她獨自在山上居住，每隔三年至五年左右她父親就會從天上下來看她。平日她是靠紡織過活。

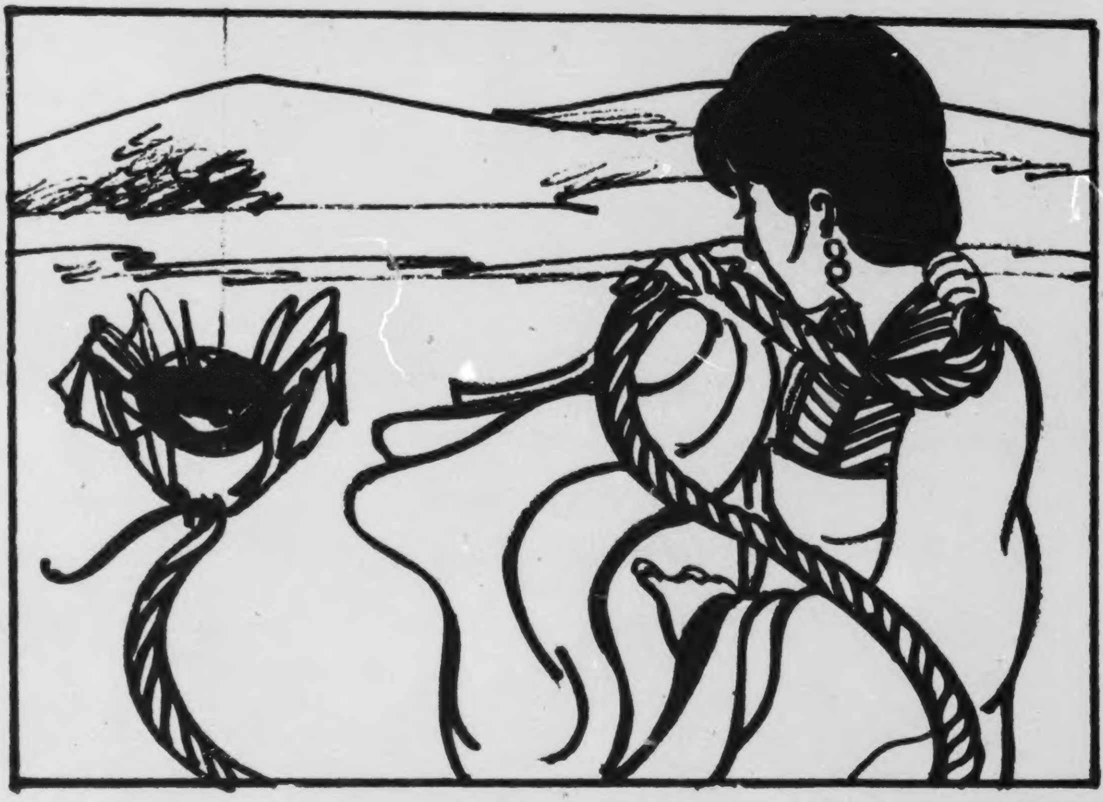
不久，由於他們相愛，所以結成夫婦，很快樂地過生活，過了數年，他們生下了五個孩子。

一天，朱雲爲了想下山探他的親友，所以得到妻子的同意，帶了他的五個孩子下山。剛在那時，仙華的父親正從天上下來看她。當他發覺家中的情形和以前不同，覺得非常奇怪，仙華便將結了婚的消息告訴了他，他聽後十分憤怒，他認爲仙人的女兒是不可以嫁凡人的。他在一怒之下，竟用神仙杖往地上一揮，只聽見隆隆一聲，竟將山劈成兩個，兩山之間還隔了一條大河。

當朱雲帶著孩子回仙洞途中，只見前面被波濤洶湧的大江隔著，而無法返回仙洞去，他在傷心之餘，只有和他的孩子們在山脚住下，日間照舊去砍柴過活，晚上則吹簫，希望遠在對山的仙華能聽到他的簫聲。而在對山的仙華亦無時不想望著朱雲和孩子們。結果她想到一個辦法就是用她的頭髮續成辮子來做橋，所以每天日間她紡紗織布，晚上則流著眼淚來結辮子，一直結了三年

牛，績成一條又長又光亮的辮。辮子績好了，却想不出用什麽方法搭過河的對面做橋呢。她在失望之餘只有放聲大哭，她的哭聲感動了正在樹上結網的一隻老蜘蛛。老蜘蛛想出一個辦法來，就是用一條長絲，讓風吹到對岸樹上去，然後抱著辮子沿著絲綫帶過對岸給朱雲。當朱雲接到辮子後，即將辮子縳在樹上做成一條辮子橋，然後帶領五個孩子沿著辮子橋渡河，他們經過了一場艱苦的行程，結果一家人在仙洞重聚。

他們的苦心和勇敢，感動了千歲長老，他再也不反對他們的婚事了。從此，他們一家人過著快樂的生活。



Story About A Tiger

A long time ago, there was an old woman who had only one son but he was eaten by a tiger. He was eaten while he was gathering wood on the mountain. The old woman was very sad and very lonely so she went to court and asked the judge to punish that tiger.

"Honorable Judge, I grieve for my only son who was eaten by a tiger." As she continued to speak about her dead son, she started to cry. "Honorable Sir, I beseech you to bring justice on my behalf. Punish that tiger!"

The judge said to her, "Although the tiger was wrong and committed a crime, how can I punish him with laws made by man? He is not a human being."

After she heard what the judge had said, she cried louder and louder. The judge felt helpless. Finally, he promised to send somebody to catch that tiger, but the old woman refused to leave. She said, "I won't go home unless you definitely send somebody to catch that tiger!"

So the judge asked the guards around him, "Who will go and catch that tiger for this old lady?"

A drunkard named Lee Nan answered, "I will."

The judge said, "Good! Now you can go home, old lady." After being reassured, the old woman went home.

When Lee Nan woke up, he regretted having promised to go after the tiger. He asked the judge whether he could be excused. The judge was very angry and said to him, "Lee Nan, you have to keep your promise! I'll give you a month's time. Don't worry, I'll also send some hunters from this village to help you."

So Lee Nan and the hunters went to the mountains to hunt for the tiger. They searched and searched for more than a month and still they couldn't find that tiger. Lee Nan was very disappointed and frightened. He was afraid of what the judge might do to him. Finally, he went to see the judge and told him that he had failed to catch the tiger. The judge said, "Lee Nan, you must keep your promise. Your time is already up and yet you still haven't caught it. You certainly deserve to be punished." The judge ordered one of his guards to give him one hundred lashes.

After his punishment, Lee Nan was very upset with himself. He regretted that he had drunk so much. He also wished he hadn't made that promise because it had caused him so much trouble. Being very upset, he went to a Buddhist temple, knelt down in front of a statue, and cried.

Suddenly, a tiger came in. Lee Nan was frightened at first, but he had to ask the tiger, "Are you the one who ate the old lady's only son? If you are, please let me tie you up and take you to court." The tiger nodded his head and allowed Lee Nan to tie him up.

When Lee Nan brought the tiger to court to be punished, the judge asked the tiger, "Did you eat the old woman's only son?" The tiger nodded his head. The judge continued, "Do you know how upset the old woman is? Now she has no one to take care of her! Since you've eaten her only son, you must take care of her, or I'll punish you!" When the tiger nodded his head in agreement, the judge set him free.

When the old woman heard that the judge had let the tiger go, she was very upset. However, that night she found a deer and the next day she was able to sell the skin and meat for a good sum of money. Now she was able to buy some food. The next night she found some food in front of her house. And from that day on, she found something every day in front of her doorway such as gold, silver, and food. In the beginning she did not know who was bringing these gifts to her. Later on she found out that it was the tiger who had killed her son. It was hard to forgive the tiger but she appreciated what he did for her. Slowly she learned to love him like her own son. The tiger came to her home every day to keep her company and brought her gifts until she died. After she died, the tiger disappeared.

老虎的故事

從前趙城有一老婦人的獨子在山上砍柴時被老虎吃掉了，老婦人十分傷心，所以上官府去告老虎，法官對她說：『老虎又不是人，怎可以用法律去懲罰牠呢？』老婦人聽了後更哭得凄涼，法官見她這麼大年紀而有此不幸，十分可憐她，所以答應她把那老虎捉來治罪，並叫她先回家等候消息，但老婦人不肯立刻回家，她要查出法官派誰人去捉老虎才肯回家，法官無奈何，只有問在場的官兵誰願去捉老虎，其中一人名李能，因爲醉了，竟自願肯去，老婦才肯回家。

李能酒醒後，自知因一時糊塗答應了捉老虎，於是向法官解釋，說他從來沒有捉老虎的經驗，希望法官派別人去代他，法官聽了後十分憤怒說，他答應捉老虎在先，就應實踐他的諾言，於是給他一月期限，同時叫村中的獵人幫他捉那隻老虎。

從那天起，李能和獵人們天天都去山上找老虎，但過了一個月有多，仍找不到老虎的踪跡。李能只有向法官解釋，法官爲了懲罰他妄出諾言，且不去遵守，所以下令將他鞭了一百下，以作懲罰。

李能受了刑後，身體又痛，又傷心，他後悔他飲醉酒亂發諾言做成有今日之後果，後來，他進了一間佛寺並跪在一座佛像前懺悔及淘哭。

突然，一隻老虎走進佛寺來，初時李能十分驚慌，後來，他鼓起勇氣問那老虎：「你是不是吃了老婦人的兒子呀！如果是的話，你就乖乖的讓我縛你上官府吧！」老虎點點頭，竟讓李能縛他上官府去。

當李能縛了老虎上官府後，法官審牠，說：「老虎，你吃了老婦人的獨生子是嗎？」老虎點點頭，法官又問：「你知道那老婦人是何等可憐？現在沒有人來供養她和侍奉她！除非你能答應像她的兒子一樣供養她和侍奉她，我就判你無罪，否則我要重重地懲罰你！」老虎又點頭答應了，於是法官放了牠。

當老婦人知道了法官讓老虎跑了，便十分憤怒，在那晚，她發覺她門前有一隻死鹿，老婦人售了那鹿肉和鹿皮，得了些錢來生活，第二天她又發覺有些食物放在她門前，從此每天在她門前總有些東西出現，有時是食物，有時是金或銀，初時，她不知道是誰給她的，後來她才發覺是那老虎給她的。她很感動，她不但不憎恨那老虎，同時很感激老虎對她的關懷。自此以後，她對牠如同兒子一樣，而老虎則每天到她家來倍伴她，直到老婦人死後，老虎則失踪了。

Why The Water Is Salty

Do you know why sea water is salty? There are many scientific reasons, but in ancient China there is a tale of how the water became salty.

A long time ago, there lived a stone mason. He was honest and kind-hearted but very poor. One day he went into the mountains to look for a suitable stone with which to construct a millstone. He searched all day without success. He was about to give up and go home when he came upon a large, flat, shiny, green stone. The stone mason was very happy. This was exactly the type of stone he was looking for. Although the stone was very heavy, he managed to get it home anyway.

The next morning he got up very early to begin working on his stone. For the next three days and nights, he chipped and chiseled this stone into the shape of a millstone. On the fourth day when he was nearly finished, he found some words on the stone. They read, "If you want something, just knock three times on the top. If you want it to stop, knock three times on the bottom." The poor man was very frightened for these words were not there before. At the same time, he was very delighted.

Finally after getting up his courage and with great apprehension, he softly said, "Millstone, Millstone, I have been very hungry. Can you give me some rice?" Then he knocked three times on the top of the stone. Suddenly a lot of rice appeared on top of the stone. The stone mason then said, "Millstone, Millstone, I would also like to have some salt to cook with the rice." Again he knocked three times on the top of the stone and salt appeared.

Word of the stone mason and his magic stone soon reached the rest of the village. In this village there was a sick and greedy merchant. When he heard the story, he became very jealous and plotted to steal the magic millstone. He hurried over to the stone mason and said, "You owe me some money and I have a proposition for you. Your stone can make salt. We can make a lot of money if you move your stone aboard my ship. We can make salt and sell it to people who can't get it. Then and there the stone mason agreed to his proposition and moved the millstone aboard the ship.

Once the millstone was aboard and the ship was out at sea, the greedy merchant decided to steal the millstone for himself and pushed the poor stone mason overboard. Meanwhile the millstone kept making salt. Pretty soon the whole ship was filled with salt. The greedy merchant did not know how to stop it. Finally the ship and everyone aboard sank from the weight of all the salt and that is how the sea became salty.

海水鹹

海水怎麼會鹹的呢？當然有許多科學的理由，這裡的一個神話故事是說及有關海水變鹹的原因，你們信嗎？

從前有一個姓楊的窮石匠，爲人十分和善。一天，他到山上去找石塊做石磨，怎知找了半天也找不到，正當他想回家時，忽然看見一塊又大又光的綠色石頭，他十分高興，於是把那塊石抬回家。

第二天，他清早起來，便開始鑿那塊大石，希望能盡快把石頭鑿成一個石磨，怎料鑿了三日三夜還沒有鑿好，當他鑿到第四天，石頭上忽然出現了幾行字，說：「老楊，老楊，你要甚麼，便有甚麼；如要開磨，磨上鑿三鑿，如要停磨，磨下鑿三鑿。」他看了那些字，覺得很奇怪，他想：「如果磨上的字靈驗就好了。」於是他細聲對石磨說：「石磨，石磨，我幾天沒有飯吃，如你幫我的話，就給我磨些米吧！」他說完便在磨上鑿了三鑿，果然石磨走出很多白米來。老楊看了十分歡喜，他又對石磨說：「多謝你給我磨出這麼多米，不過，沒有鹽煮菜也是不行的。請給我磨些鹽吧！」果然，石磨又磨了很多鹽出來，石匠見了十分高興。

不久，石磨的事傳到附近一個貪心財主的耳裡，他爲了想得到那個石磨，所以想出一個壞主意來。一天，他到石匠家對石匠說：「你欠了我的錢尚未還，唔……現在你有這一個石磨能磨出這麼多的鹽來，倒不如我們

做些生意吧！把你的石磨搬到我的船上，然後運到缺鹽的地方去賣，這不是可以賺一大筆錢嗎？」石匠因爲欠下了那財主的錢，只有答應了他。

石匠把石磨搬到船上後，鑿了石磨三次，石磨果然不停的磨出鹽來，船艙很快就裝滿了鹽，貪心的船主爲了想把石磨佔爲己有，於是乘石匠不小心的時候，把他推下海裡。

當石匠跌下海後，石磨越轉越快，磨出的鹽越來越多，連船的甲板也堆滿了鹽。財主這時開始驚起來，因他不懂得怎樣去停止石磨轉動呢！

由於石磨不停的轉動，磨出來的鹽又多又重，船開始下沈。結果，貪心的財主和石磨也沈了下海裡，因爲海裡太多鹽，所以海水由此變成了鹹水呢！

The Greedy Fly

In ancient China, coins had a hole in the center. People stored and kept their coins by running a string through the center. A thousand coins strung together was called a string of money.

A long time ago there was a young man named Fong Kun 方勤 When he was a boy, his father died owing a large debt to a wealthy landlord. Because of this debt, Fong Kun and his mother were forced to give up their home to the landlord. The boy also had to work for the landlord in order to provide for his mother and himself. After a long and difficult time, he managed to save twenty coins which he intended to give to his mother.

One day, on the way home, he met a poor old beggar on a bridge who asked him for money. Feeling sorry for the man, he offered him the twenty coins. Instead of taking the money, the old man said that he was very hungry and wanted Fong Kun to take him home for some food. Fong Kun knew there would not be enough food at home but decided to take him along anyway. Sure enough, when they reached home, he found that there was only one bowl of rice left. Fong Kun offered to share the rice with the old man.

The old man was very impressed with the boy's kindness. So, he told him that he was actually a heavenly envoy. Because of Fong Kun's kindness, he wanted to help him. Fong Kun told the old man that he needed six strings of coins in order to buy back their home. The old man told Fong Kun to make the strings. As Fong Kun was making the strings with his hands, coins suddenly appeared on the strings.

Fong Kun was very happy. He rushed to the rich landlord and offered to buy back his house. However, the landlord was very greedy and he accused Fong Kun of stealing the money. Fong Kun became very frightened and told the landlord the story about the heavenly envoy who helped him. The landlord thought to himself, "If this story is true, it would be an easy way to become even richer."

So he dressed himself in rags and waited by the bridge for the old man. Finally, the old man appeared. The landlord made up a story and told the old man that he needed ten strings of coins since he was very poor. When the landlord had made the strings, the old man gladly helped him by providing coins on them. However, the old man soon realized he was being tricked. Angrily he changed the landlord into a fly.

That is why today if you look carefully at a fly, you will see it rubbing its front legs together as if he were making more strings for the coins.

貪心的蒼蠅

古時中國人用的銅錢中間是有一個孔的，人們爲了攜帶方便，所以用繩把錢串起來。一千個銅錢串在一起叫做一弔錢。

很久以前有一個青年人名叫方勤。自小死了爸爸，由於他爸爸欠下地主很多錢，所以被地主沒收了他的屋。方勤還要繼續爲地主做工來清還其餘的債及養活他媽媽。

一天，方勤做完了工，帶了他辛苦地積蓄的二十個銅錢回家給他媽媽。

在回家時，方勤見到一個老人在橋邊向他乞錢，他見到老人十分可憐，所以他把所有的錢都給了他。老人接過錢後，又對他說很肚餓，並希望方勤帶他回家吃飯。

方勤知道家中沒有東西給老人吃，不過見到老人那麽可憐，只有答應他。當他回家後，只有將唯一剩下的一碗米煑了給老人吃。

老人見到方勤的爲人，十分感動。他對方勤說他原是一個天神，來世上幫助值得幫助的人。他問方勤需要些甚麽，方勤說希望有六弔錢來買回他的祖屋，老人答應了幫他，並叫他先搓六條繩。

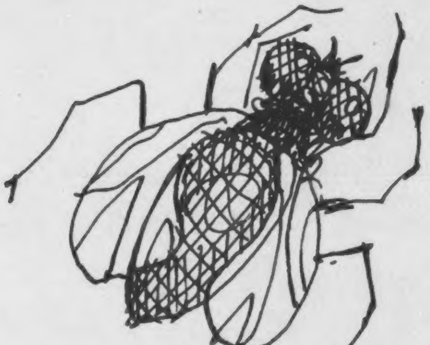
當方勤正在搓繩時，銅錢竟不停地在繩子上出現。方勤十分高興，立卽拿錢跑到那地主家想把屋買回。

那貪心的地主見到方勤突然有這麼多錢，所以很奇怪，並問方勤從那裡偷來這麼多錢。方勤驚起來，只有把經過情形告訴他。地主聽了後想，"如果是眞的話，這不是很容易變更有錢嗎？"於是貪心的地主扮成乞丐的樣子，坐在橋邊等候老人。

果然老人在橋邊出現，地主告訴老人他很窮，並說需要十弔錢過活。老人答應了幫他。當貪心的地主搓好繩後，老人把他所搓的繩變成一串串的銅錢。

後來由於老人發覺地主是個又貪心又說謊的人，所以十分憤怒，於是把他變成一隻蒼蠅。

現在當我們看見蒼蠅的前脚不停的踏着，就是那貪心的地主在搓着繩呢！



The Stolen Duck

There was once a lazy man named Lee Tse 李四 who stole a duck from his neighbor, Mr. Cheung. That night he roasted the duck and had a delicious dinner. At midnight he suddenly felt a terrible itch all over his body. To his dismay, he discovered that his body was covered with duck feathers! The feathers felt like needles and were very painful. Poor Mr. Lee tried pulling the feathers out. He tried washing them off and even tried cutting them off but no matter what he did, the feathers could not be removed. Finally he fell asleep and dreamed about a fairy, who said to him, "Mr. Lee, you are covered with duck feathers as a punishment for stealing Mr. Cheung's duck. Your featherswill not go away until Mr. Cheung scolds you."

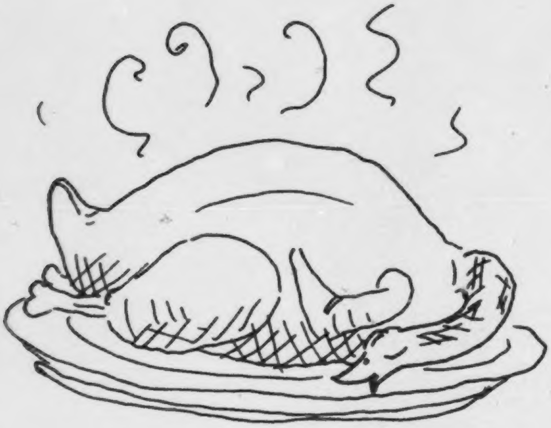
The next day Mr. Lee hurried off to see Mr. Cheung and said, "How are you, Mr. Cheung? I've heard that one of your ducks has been stolen. If you find the thief, you should scold him to teach him a lesson."

Mr. Cheung answered, "My duck has been stolen and probably eaten by now. Why should I bother? Besides I don't like to scold people."

Looking at Mr. Cheung's kind-hearted face, Mr. Lee realized that Mr. Cheung was a very good man who would probably never scold anyone. That really created a problem for Mr. Lee. How could he get rid of the feathers if Mr. Cheung refused to scold him? So he begged Mr. Cheung to scold him.

Poor Mr. Cheung was puzzled. "Why should I scold you? Besides, I am too busy now." Finally Mr. Lee admitted being the thief. "Please scold me! I am the one who stole your duck!" At this, Mr. Cheung became very angry and gave Mr. Lee a terrible scolding. And suddenly, the duck feathers all fell away from Mr. Lee's body.

From that day on Mr. Lee became very diligent. He worked hard and never again thought of stealing anything from anyone.



偸 鴨 賊

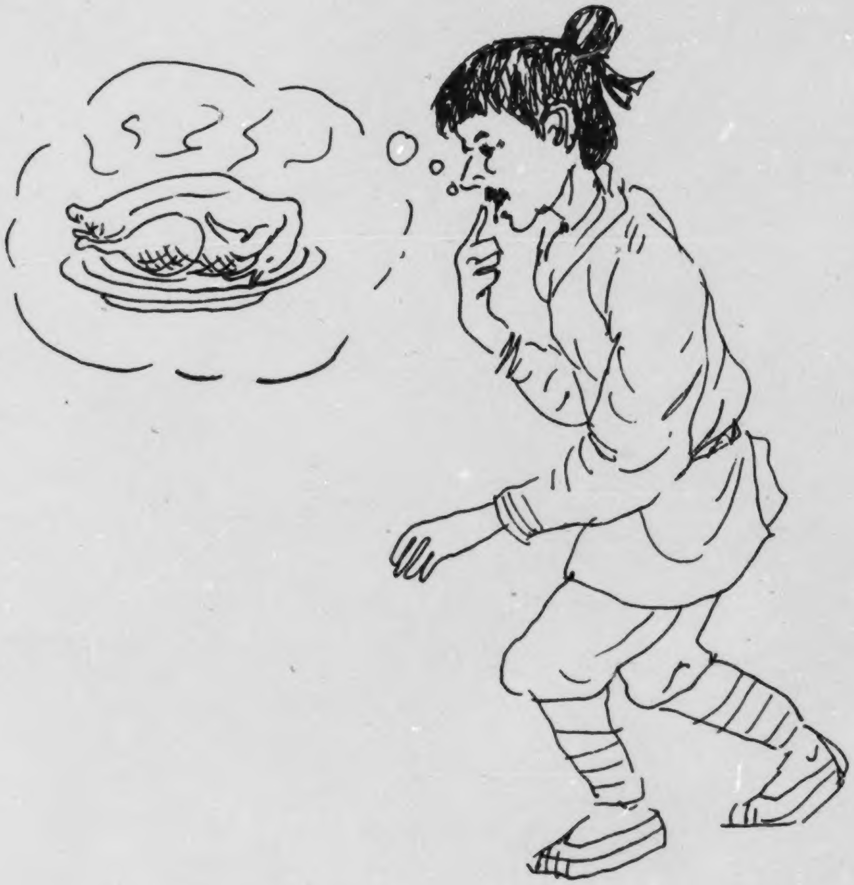
在感恩節期間，吃火鷄是美國傳統習俗之一，當你吃膩了火鷄，來一頓燒鴨飯如何？以下是有關一頓燒鴨飯的故事·······偸鴨賊·······

有一個懶惰的人名叫李四，一天，他餓得很，突然看見鄰居張老先生的鴨子，他想：「很久沒有吃燒鴨飯了，唔·····。」於是他偸了張老先生的鴨燒來吃，不料到了午夜，李四身上竟出滿了鴨毛，那些鴨毛像針一樣硬，刺得李四痛苦非常，李四只有躺在牀上不動，後來，他做了一個夢，夢見一個仙人對他說：「李四，你身上出的鴨毛就是你偸鴨的懲罰，唯一可助你除掉鴨毛的方法就是讓張老先生罵你一頓。」

第二天，李四爲了希望身上的鴨毛立刻去掉，所以到鄰舍去見張老先生，他說：「早晨，張老先生，你好嗎？聽說你家的鴨子被人偸了，那偸鴨賊眞可惡，你該罵他一頓才是。」張老先生回答說：「那鴨已被人偸了，可能已被人吃了，那，罵也有甚麽用？况且，我不歡喜罵人的！」李四見到張老先生那副仁慈的臉孔，知他不打算追究失鴨的事，他想：「如果張老先生不罵我，我的鴨毛怎會去掉呢！」於是他急忙向張老先生認錯說：「張老先生，眞對不起，請你幫幫忙，罵我一頓吧！

」張老先生說：「爲什麼我要罵你？我可沒有空呀！」李四說：「張老先生，請你罵我吧！我就是偷你鴨的賊呢！」張老先生聽完後，覺得李四這種偷東西的不良行爲很值得罵，於是罵了李四一頓，張老先生一罵，便把李四身上的鴨毛罵掉了。

李四從此改過自新，做一個勤力的人，再不敢偷別人的東西來吃了。



A Ghost Story

Since Halloween is a time for trick-or-treat, witches, and ghosts, here's a traditional Chinese folktale for your enjoyment. Perhaps you might want to tell it to your children.

Once upon a time there were two merchants named Mr. Sun (申竹庭) and Mr. Yim (任建之). Mr. Yim became ill and died while he was traveling north on a business trip. In his will, he left half of his money to Mr. Sun and asked him to give the rest to his family. However, Mr. Sun did not keep his promise. He spent a small portion to bury Mr. Yim and kept the rest to buy a ship for his own business.

Mr. Yim's family did not learn of his death until a year later. Mr. Yim had a seventeen year old son, Sau (任秀). After his father's death, Sau went on a business trip with his uncle. They traveled by ship. One night while the ship was docked on a river, Sau heard the sounds of dice clicking and people talking. Nearby was a gambling ship, and despite his parents' warning about gambling, Sau became fascinated by, and curious about, the sounds.

Sau boarded the gambling ship and, after watching the people play, he joined the game. He won and kept on winning. Soon everyone was out of money except Sau, so at his suggestion, the people moved from the gambling ship to Sau's ship. There the captain charged a fee to exchange money for their gold. Everyone continued to gamble on the ship and Sau went on winning until the other gamblers had lost everything. At this point, the disappointed gamblers left the ship and Sau went happily to bed.

The captain, however, was too excited to sleep. He stayed up to count all the gold he had collected that night. In the dark of night, he counted his gold pieces one by one, but strangely, as he counted each piece, the gold turned to stone! First, the captain became angry then very frightened. He had exchanged his money for gold and now the gold turned to stone. He blamed Sau for getting him into this situation and as he stepped out of his cabin to look for Sau, lo and behold -- a ghost appeared!

It was Mr. Yim, Sau's father. The captain was Mr. Yim's selfish friend, who had kept the dead man's money. He was frightened out of his wits. His profitable evening was turning into a nightmare. The ghost spoke, "Mr. Sun, do you remember me? You did not keep your word. Your gold turned to stone because I wanted it to be a warning to you. You have no quarrel with my son, so leave him alone. But remember to keep the promise you made to me before I died.

Mr. Sun realized that he was in the wrong. He asked forgiveness and promised to carry out his friend's wish. As suddenly and mysteriously as he had appeared, the ghost then vanished.

一個鬼故事

從前有兩個商人，一個叫申竹亭，另一個叫任建之，他們一同到陝西去做生意，在半路上，任建之大病起來，後來竟病死了，他在臨死前，他將全部的錢分作兩份，一份給申竹亭，另一份托申竹亭帶回家給任的家人，當申竹庭拿到了錢後，只用了小部份任建之的錢去埋葬任建之，其餘的並沒有給任建之的家人，竟用來買了一隻船做生意。

過了年多後，任的家人才聽到任建之已死的消息。任建之遺下一兒子名叫任秀，年十七，是一個聰明而孝順的人。一次，他跟他的叔父乘船去陝西做生意，並順路去探查他爸爸死的原因。有一晚，當他們的船停在關外，任秀聽到不停的水聲和人聲，後又聽到鄰船的骰聲，原來鄰船是一隻賭船，他很想過去看個究竟，但當他想起臨行時媽媽的教導：「不要理閒事，不要賭博···」所以不敢去，他又睡又起一連幾次，結果他還是決定到賭船去看看。

任秀上了賭船，見到有兩個人在賭博，十分有趣，於是任秀也和他們賭了起來，漸漸賭錢的人愈來愈多，而任秀竟贏了很多錢，後來那些賭客輸光了現錢，任秀提議他們向船主去換現金，他們便帶了黃金去找船主，

結果他們換了很多錢來做賭本，他們不停的輸，任秀一個人不停的贏，他們一直賭到將近天明才各自回船。

那晚船主十分高興，因爲他用了很少錢而換得了很多黃金。他拿起他所得的金來玩，突然，他的金全變了石頭，他又驚又怒，想去找任秀問個清楚，因爲他懷疑金子變成石頭，全是任秀的所爲。當他正想去找任秀的時候，突然有一個身穿白袍的人在他面前出現，並對他說：「申竹亭船長，你還記得我嗎？不要麻煩我的兒子任秀了！你忘記了你答應過我甚麼？我把你的黃金變了石頭，就是爲了要警告你這個不守信的人！」船主聽了立即舉頭一望，才知道那穿白袍的人就是任建之的鬼魂，而任秀就是任建之的兒子，船主十分驚慌，他連忙跪在地上懇求鬼說：「鬼大哥，眞對不起，我知錯了，請你原諒我吧！我以後都會守信的了，我會將你以前給我的錢交給你的兒子，求你饒恕我吧！」鬼說：「既然你知道錯，我就原諒你吧！以後要記得守信才是。」鬼說完就消失了。

第二天，船主申竹亭果然將以前任建之的錢交回給任秀，並將任建之死的經過情形說給任秀聽，而任秀和他的叔父則繼續他們的旅程去。

Discovering Silk

During the time of the first king of China, the people had not learned how to make cloth. People covered themselves with white burlap.

One day the first queen, Loeue Jo 嫘祖, was sitting under an old mulberry tree. She heard a strange noise above her. It sounded like rain falling upon the leaves. Up above, there were many wormlike creatures feeding on the leaves. The queen was so fascinated with them that she brought some back with her to the palace. She watched them daily and noticed that after a while they started spinning cocoons. After a month, newly-formed moths broke out of the cocoons and flew away.

The queen noticed that the cocoons were composed of a shiny soft material. She thought that it would be wonderful to use this to make cloth. Experimenting with this material, she found it to be very delicate, fragile and difficult to handle. She later discovered that by first soaking the cocoon in warm water the material was less fragile and easier to work with. From this point on, she was able to spin the strands into threads and weave the threads into cloth thus creating what is now known as silk.

養蠶的故事

在軒轅黃帝以前，人們還未懂得製造衣服。夏天時用樹葉遮蔽身體，冬天用獸皮來取暖。

一天，黃帝的妃子嫘祖偶然在一株老桑樹下休息，忽然聽得樹上㗭㗭嗦嗦的聲音，好像雨打在葉上似的，她抬頭一望，發現該樹上佈滿了小蟲，蟲兒正不停嚼著葉子，她覺得這種蟲兒很有興趣，於是捉了些帶回宮裡飼養，並每天看牠們有什麼變化。不久，蠶兒做了很多繭，把自己包在繭裡，過了一個月，牠們又變成蠶蛾咬破繭子飛出來。

嫘祖發覺蠶兒做的繭從頭至尾都是由一根絲結成的，而這種蠶絲，既柔韌又有光澤，她想，如果能把絲從繭裡抽出來，織成衣料，不是很有用嗎？於是她便動手抽絲，由於絲很容易抽斷，她試了很多方法，結果她發覺如果把繭先浸在溫水裡才把絲抽出來，絲就不會這麼容易斷，這種抽絲的方法很有用，並且由此發明了繅絲織布的方法。傳至現在，人們都沿著這方法去繅絲呢！

Silk

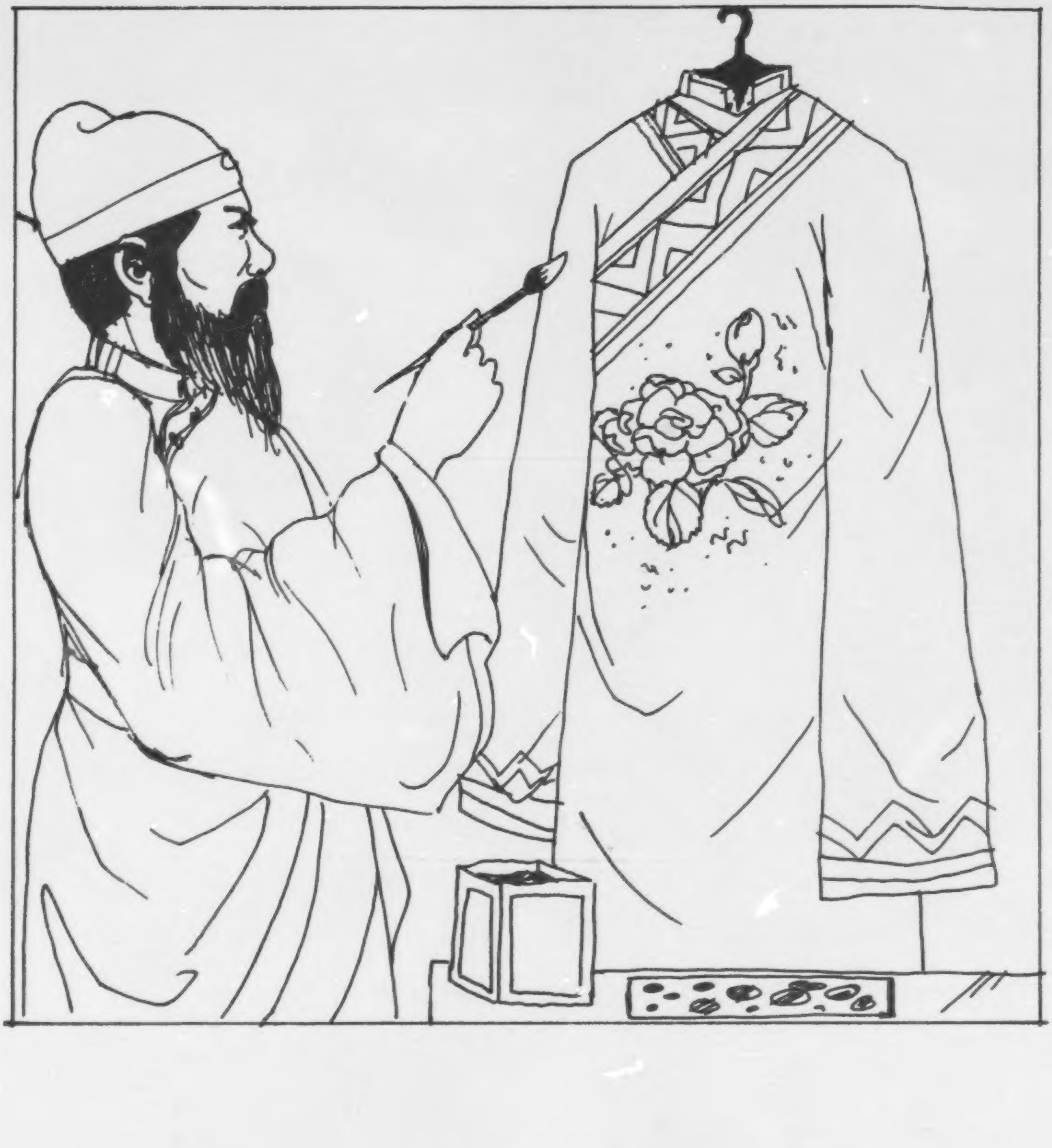
China is famous for its silk and embroidery. She was the first country to raise silkworms and to develop silk into an industry.

Prior to the Sheung Dynasty (殷朝) all textiles were white. The nobility wanted to distinguish themselves from the common people, so they would ask the artists to add colors to their clothes. However, the colors would often flake off or the paint would hide the sheen of the silk material.

During the Sheung Dynasty, China was able to develop a method to dye its textiles. However, the only two colors obtainable at that time were light green and black. When the method of dying textiles was perfected, its use was restricted to silk and only the rich and the noble were allowed to wear this material. The common people wore clothing made of a white burlap.

During the sixth century, silk made its way to Europe. Two Persian merchants presented silk to the Roman Emperor. He was greatly impressed as they told him of this wonderful material and how it was obtained. The Emperor told the merchants to obtain the secret of its production. They journeyed back to China and secretly learned the art of silkworm raising and silk production. They then hid some silkworm eggs in bamboo tubes and smuggled them out of China to Rome.

The Emperor was very happy and rewarded the two merchants generously. With their help the Emperor developed a silk industry in Rome and from there, gradually its use spread throughout Europe.



中國的絲綢

中國所產的絲綢馳名於世，同時也是蠶絲業的誕生地。

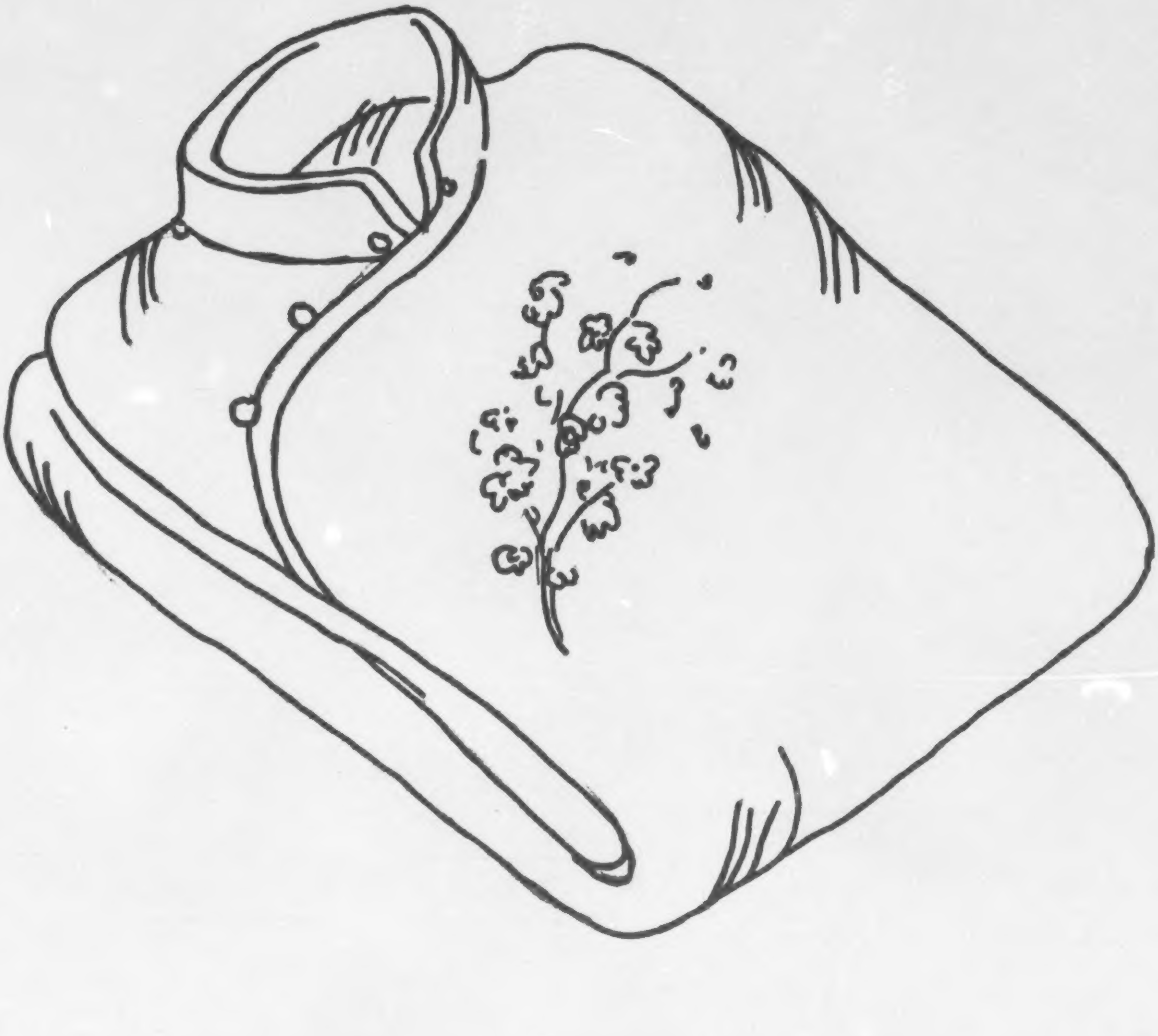
從前，當王帝和貴族們要穿顏色的衣服時，唯一的辦法就是叫畫家們用顏色油在衣服上。可是，這種辦法，不但花太多時間，同時，又會脫色，並且掩蓋了絲帛本身的光澤。

中國到了殷末周初才發明了染色的方法，但只可染兩種顏色，就是青色和黑色。不過，這只是供給貴族們穿的，平民還只限於穿粗麻布。

蠶絲傳到歐洲是在公元六世紀左右，當時的東羅馬王很喜歡那兩個波斯人從中國帶來的一批絲綢，所以他立刻把全部布匹買下來。同時，他聽聞那些美麗的衣料是用一種小蟲吐出來的絲做成的，所以十分感興趣。他便叫那兩個波斯人再去中國時學識種蠶及繅絲的方法，並設法把蠶種帶出來。

這二個波斯人再到中國時，果然學會了種蠶繅絲的方法，並靜靜地把蠶種藏在竹筒裡偸偸地運到東羅馬首都君士坦丁去。

當時的王帝查士丁尼看見了波斯人所偷運到的蠶種回來，十分高興，立即重賞他，並叫他們留在宮庭裡主持開設絲織廠的工作，從此東羅馬帝國才開始有絲織業，不久，絲織業再由東羅馬帝國傳入意大利去。



Legend of the Silkworm

Silk worms were originally found living wild in the mulberry forests of China. Later these worms were raised and cultivated by the people to produce silk. The following is a Chinese folk tale that combines fact with fantasy.

A long time ago, a general was sent by his emperor to a far-off land. For quite a while, not a word was heard from him. The general had a beautiful daughter who became very worried about his long absence.

One day while grooming her father's stallion, she said sadly, "Oh stallion, if you know where my father is, bring him back to me, and I'll marry you." The horse reared, neighed and galloped off as though he understood every word. After searching for a long time, the stallion found his master.

When the general saw his stallion, he feared that something was wrong at home. Quickly he mounted his stallion and rushed back. The general and his daughter were overjoyed to see each other. However, whenever the stallion would see the general's daughter, he would prance and neigh. The general noticed the strange behavior of his horse and asked his daughter about it.

After listening to the whole story, he became very angry. "Whoever heard of a horse married to a human being," he shouted. Sending his daughter into the house, he went out and killed the stallion. He skinned it and left the skin to dry in the courtyard.

One day while the general's daughter was playing in the courtyard with her friends, she accidentally stepped on the horse's skin. The skin suddenly wrapped itself tightly around her and flew off into the forest.

When the general heard what had happened, he rushed into the forest where he found his daughter lodged in a tree. She was still wrapped in the horse's skin but she was dead. Legend has it that with the passing of time, the daughter was transformed into a silkworm. The Chinese like to tell this story to their children so they will not make promises that they cannot keep.

蠶絲的故事

蠶本是一種野生的蟲，後來人們把牠捉來飼養，並取蠶絲來織布。傳說最早發明用蠶絲織布的方法是黃帝妃子嫘祖，但中國神話更有另一傳說，以下的故事就是有關蠶的另一故事。

從前有一位將軍到遙遠的邊疆去打仗，由於他離家很久，音訊全無，所以他的女兒十分掛念他。

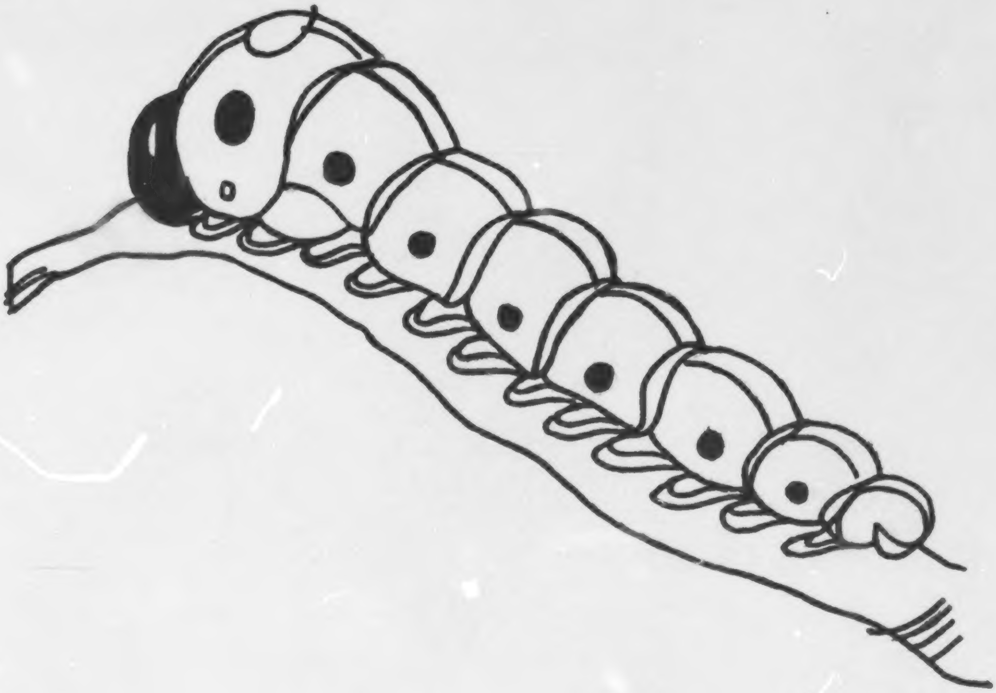
一天，當他的女兒到馬房餵馬時，見到馬兒更想念起她的爸爸來，因他父親曾騎過那匹馬去打仗呢！她一面撫摸著馬，一面笑著說：「馬兒啊！你知道爸爸在那裡嗎？如果你能載他回來的話，我便嫁給你！」馬兒好像聽得懂她的話似的，竟昂起頭來，叫了幾聲，便飛跑了。

馬兒一直跑到將軍的營地對他悲鳴，將軍覺得很奇怪，以爲他的女兒有什麼急事，所以就立即騎上馬和馬兒一同回家。

馬兒接了將軍回家後，將軍見到女兒當然十分高興。不過，當馬兒回來後，以爲牠已完成了任務，可以娶將軍女兒爲妻，所以每當牠見到她便伸長了頸叫起來，這事給將軍見到了，覺得十分奇怪，於是便問女兒究竟

是什麼一回事，女兒把事告訴了他，將軍知道後，便罵道：「牠是畜生，怎可以娶人爲妻！」於是叫他女兒不要理會牠，並叫她躲在房裡，不要讓牠見到。同時，將軍用箭把馬射死，並把馬皮剝了下來放在後院曬。

有一天，當他女兒和鄰居女孩子們在後院玩時，看見了馬皮，便不期然地用脚去踢牠，怎料，馬皮突然像席一樣捲起來，把女孩子捲在中間，如飛毯一樣飛往山上，其他女孩子見了大驚，立刻告知將軍，將軍追到山上，發覺他女兒已悶死在馬皮內。後來女孩的屍體變成無數的小蟲，棲在桑樹上食葉吐絲，這就是蠶蟲，所食的葉人們叫宅做桑葉，因中文的「桑」字和「喪」同音，表示紀念這女孩子的喪事的意思。



Songs

The following songs are divided into nine categories: Moon Festival, Winter Festival, Chinese New Year, Dragon Boat Festival, transportation, family, seasons, Christmas and others. These include contemporary songs and Chinese folk songs. All the songs were written in Chinese originally.

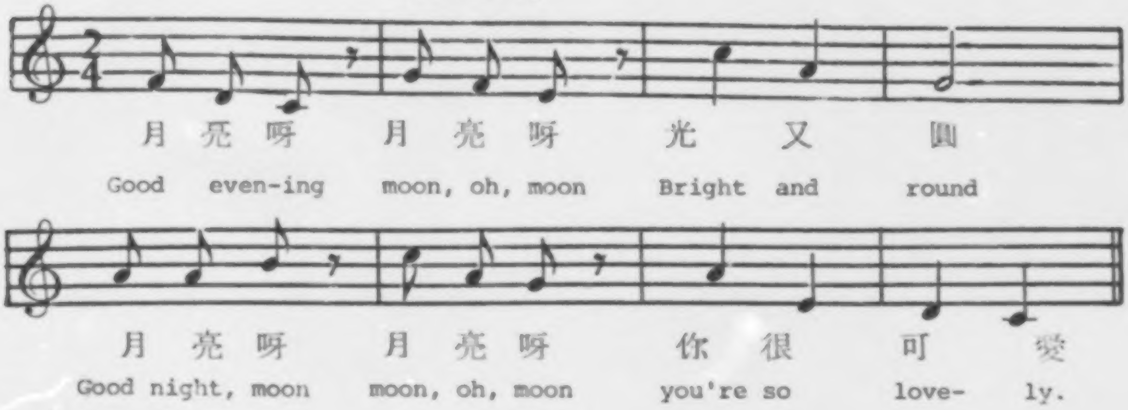
Thanks to Penny Wong and Ellen Wong who helped me to translate all the songs into English during the summer of 1975. It was a very difficult task in translating words from one language to another.

歌　　曲

以下所編選的歌曲包括現代的兒童歌曲及部份中國民歌，所選的歌曲以易於兒童歌唱爲主。

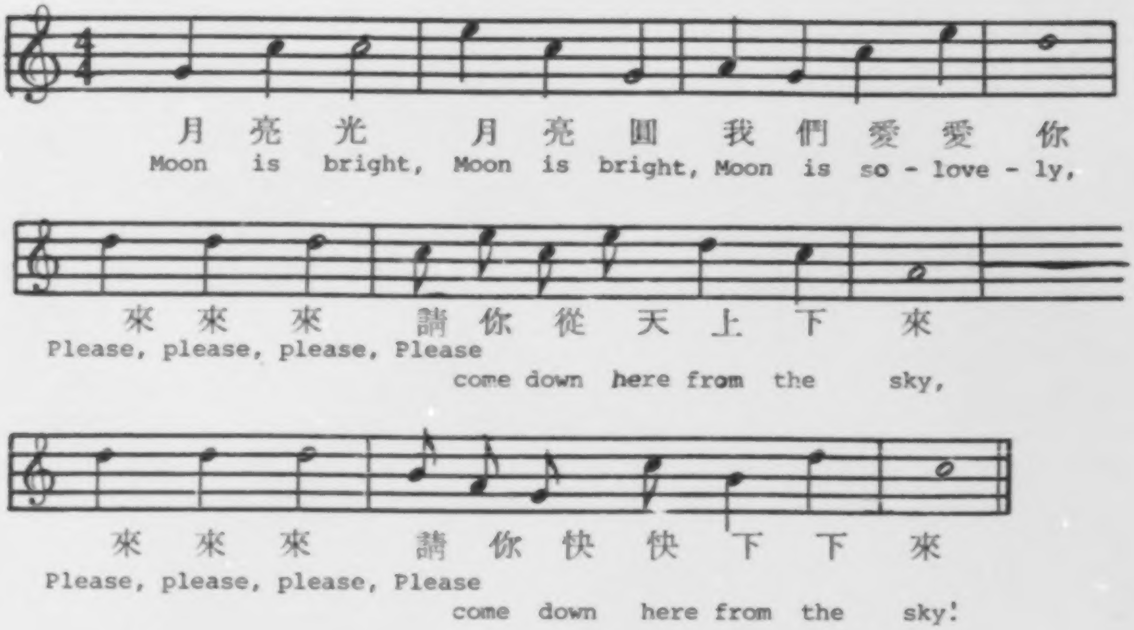
月　亮　歌

"Moon Song"


2/4
月 亮 呀 月 亮 呀 光 又 圓
Good even-ing moon, oh, moon Bright and round
月 亮 呀 月 亮 呀 你 很 可 愛
Good night, moon moon, oh, moon you're so love- ly.

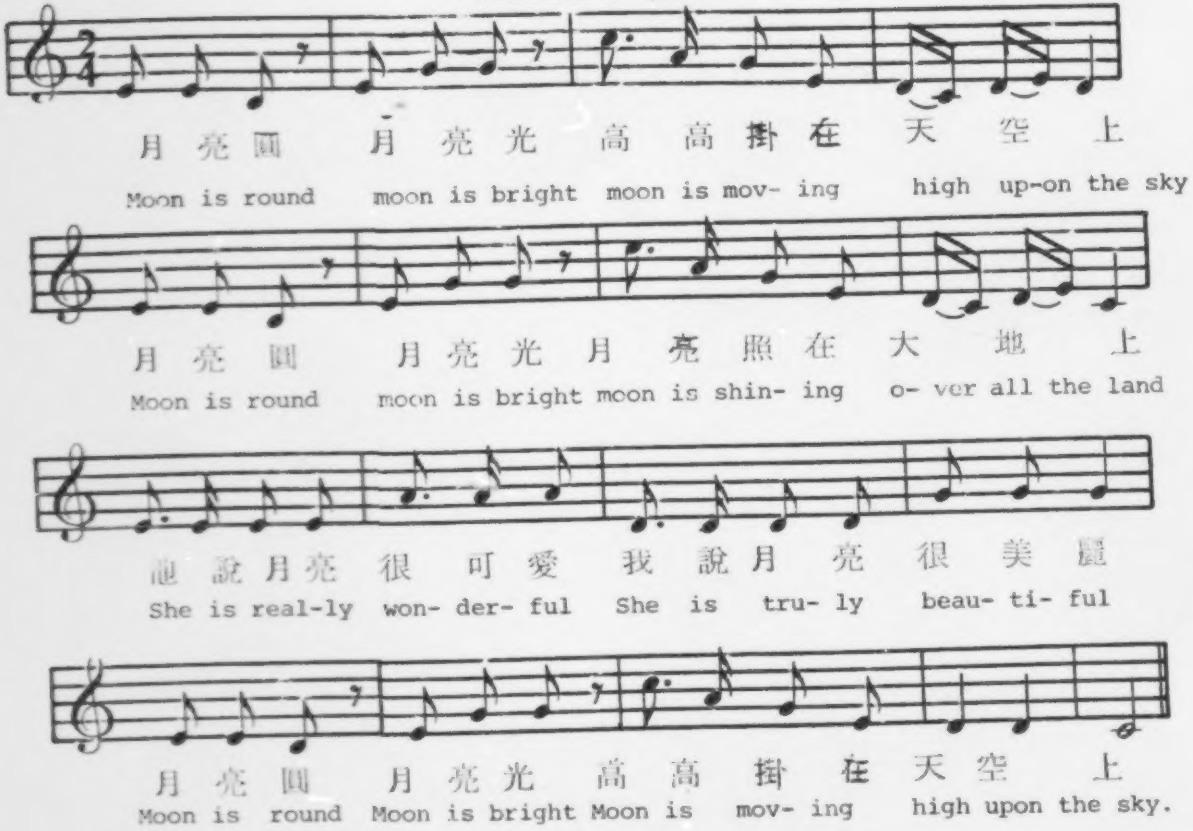
月亮光

"The Moon Is Bright"


月 亮 光 月 亮 圓 我 們 愛 愛 你
Moon is bright, Moon is bright, Moon is so - love - ly,
來 來 來 請 你 從 天 上 下 來
Please, please, please, Please
come down here from the sky,
來 來 來 請 你 快 快 下 下 來
Please, please, please, Please
come down here from the sky!

月 光 歌

"Round and Bright"


月亮圓 月亮光 高高掛在天空上
Moon is round moon is bright moon is mov- ing high up-on the sky
月亮圓 月亮光 月亮照在大地上
Moon is round moon is bright moon is shin- ing o- ver all the land
祂說月亮很可愛 我說月亮很美麗
She is real-ly won- der- ful She is tru- ly beau- ti- ful
月亮圓 月亮光 高高掛在天空上
Moon is round Moon is bright Moon is mov- ing high upon the sky.

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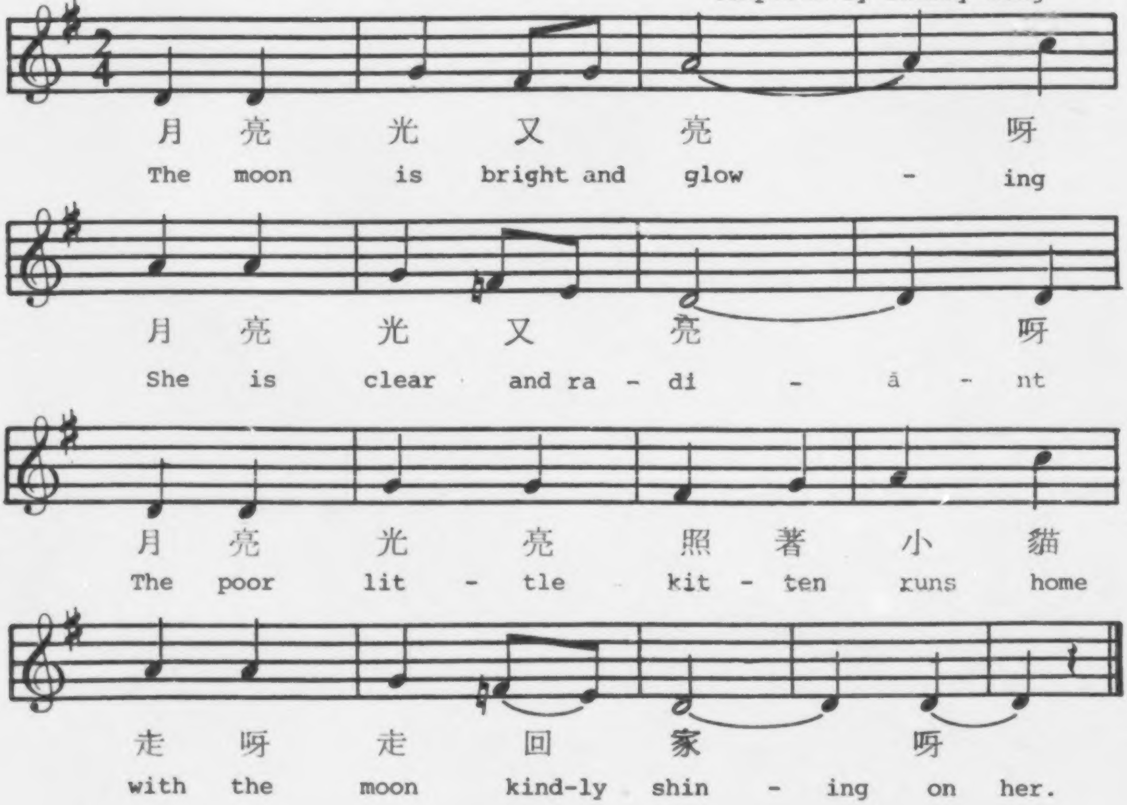
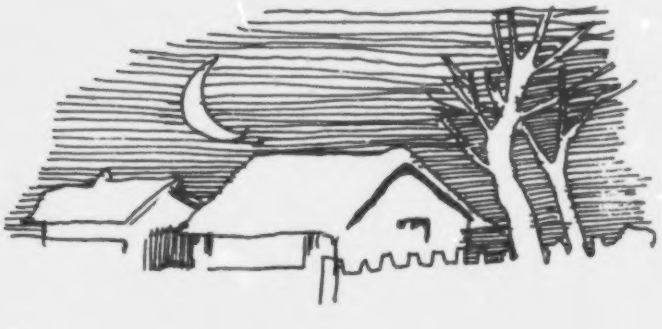
月 亮

"Kind Moon"

Composed by Sidney Wong



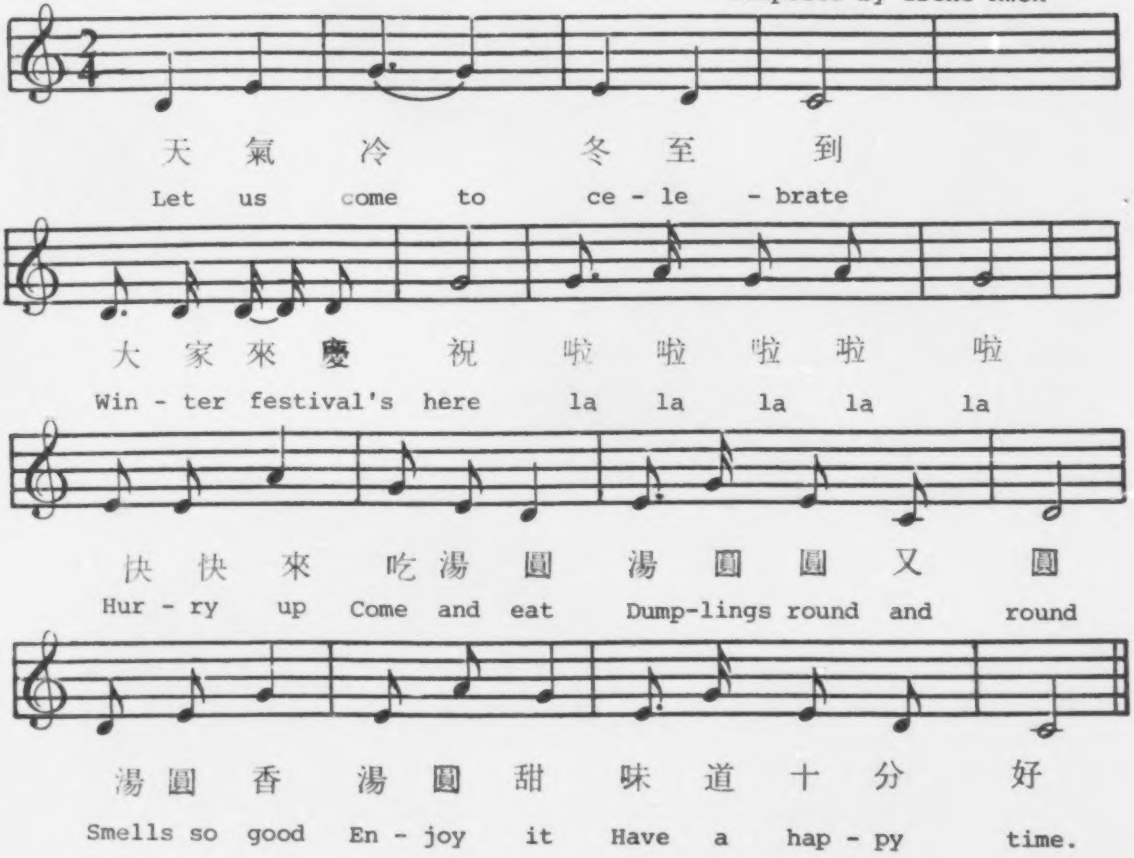
月 亮 光 又 亮 呀
The moon is bright and glow - ing
月 亮 光 又 亮 呀
She is clear and ra - di - a - nt
月 亮 光 亮 照 著 小 貓
The poor lit - tle kit - ten runs home
走 呀 走 回 家 呀
with the moon kind-ly shin - ing on her.



湯 圓 歌

"Chinese Dumpling Song"

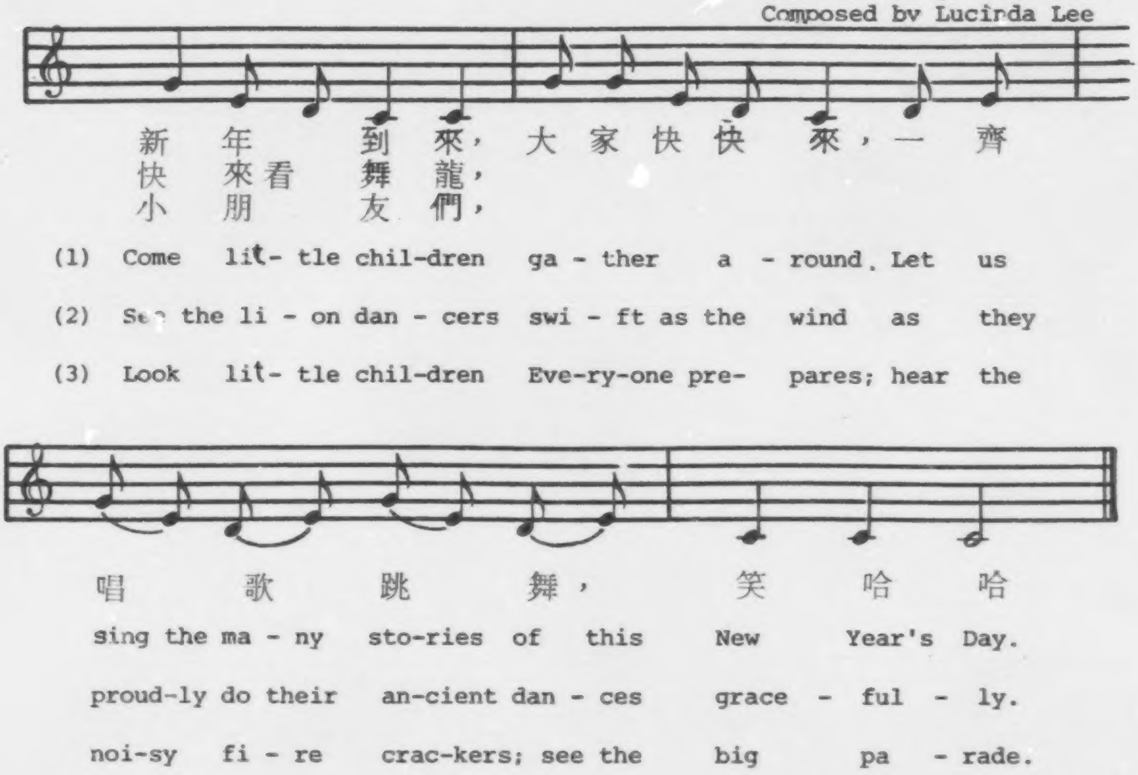
Composed by Irene Kwok


2/4
天 氣 冷 冬 至 到
Let us come to ce - le - brate
大 家 來 慶 祝 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦
Win - ter festival's here la la la la la
快 快 來 吃 湯 圓 湯 圓 圓 又 圓
Hur - ry up Come and eat Dump-lings round and round
湯 圓 香 湯 圓 甜 味 道 十 分 好
Smells so good En - joy it Have a hap - py time.

新 年 歌

"A Chinese New Year Song"

Translated by Irene Kwok
Composed by Lucinda Lee

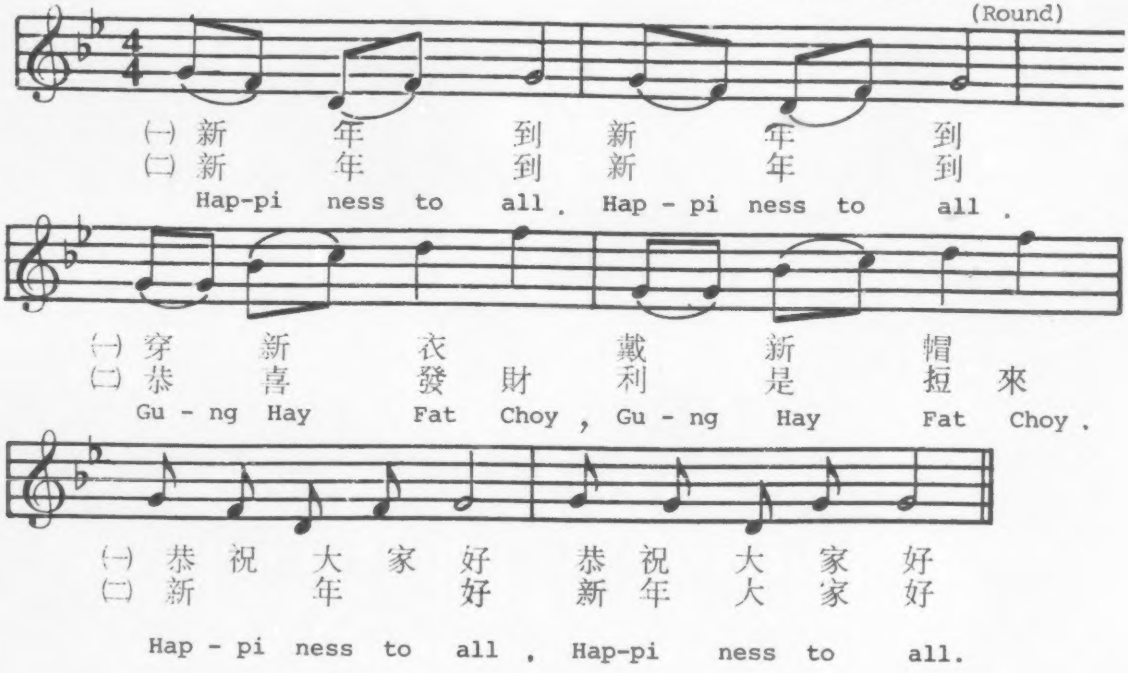

新 年 到 來， 大 家 快 快 來，一 齊
快 來看 舞 龍，
小 朋 友 們，
(1) Come lit- tle chil-dren ga - ther a - round. Let us
(2) See the li - on dan - cers swi - ft as the wind as they
(3) Look lit- tle chil-dren Eve-ry-one pre- pares; hear the
唱 歌 跳 舞， 笑 哈 哈
sing the ma - ny sto-ries of this New Year's Day.
proud-ly do their an-cient dan - ces grace - ful - ly.
noi-sy fi - re crac-kers; see the big pa - rade.

新 年 好

"Happiness to All"

Composed by Harriet Lem

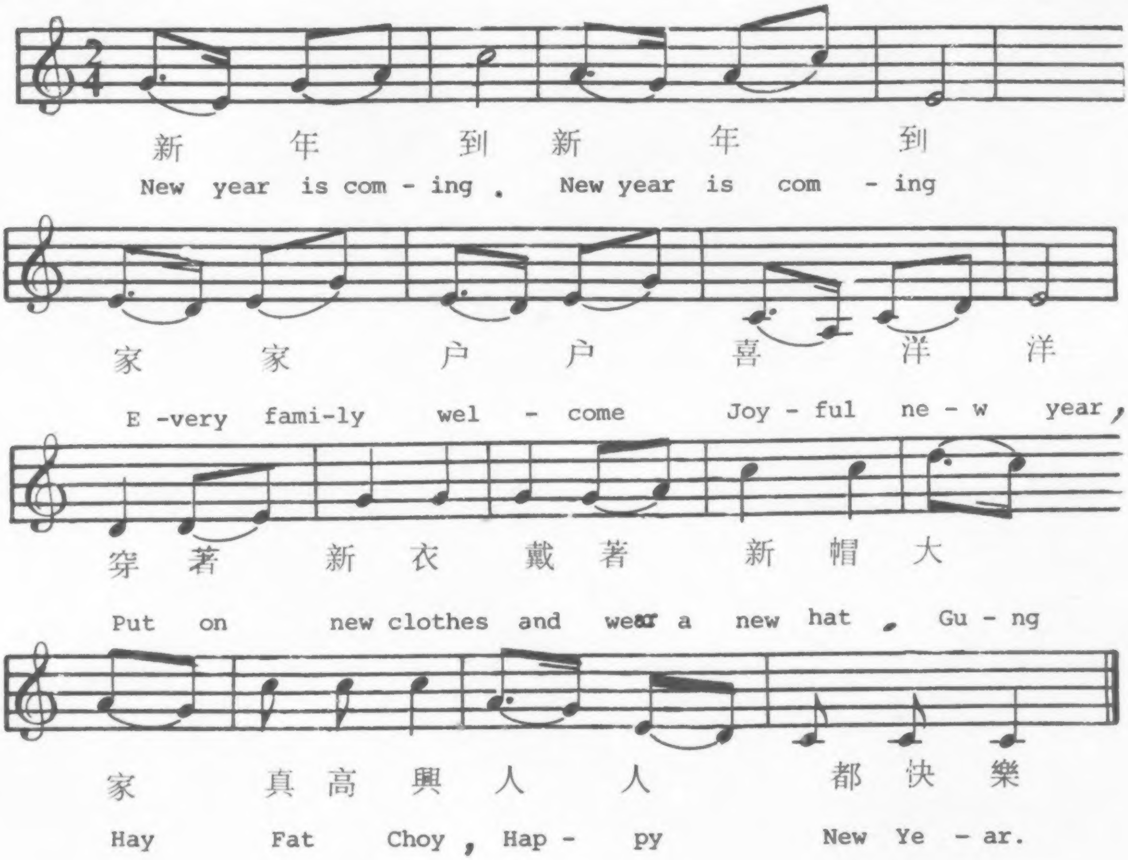
(Round)


(一) 新 年 到 新 年 到
(二) 新 年 到 新 年 到
Hap-pi ness to all. Hap - pi ness to all.
(一) 穿 新 衣 戴 新 帽
(二) 恭 喜 發 財 利 是 揾 來
Gu - ng Hay Fat Choy, Gu - ng Hay Fat Choy.
(一) 恭 祝 大 家 好 恭 祝 大 家 好
(二) 新 年 好 新 年 大 家 好
Hap - pi ness to all, Hap-pi ness to all.

新　年　到

"Joyful New Year"

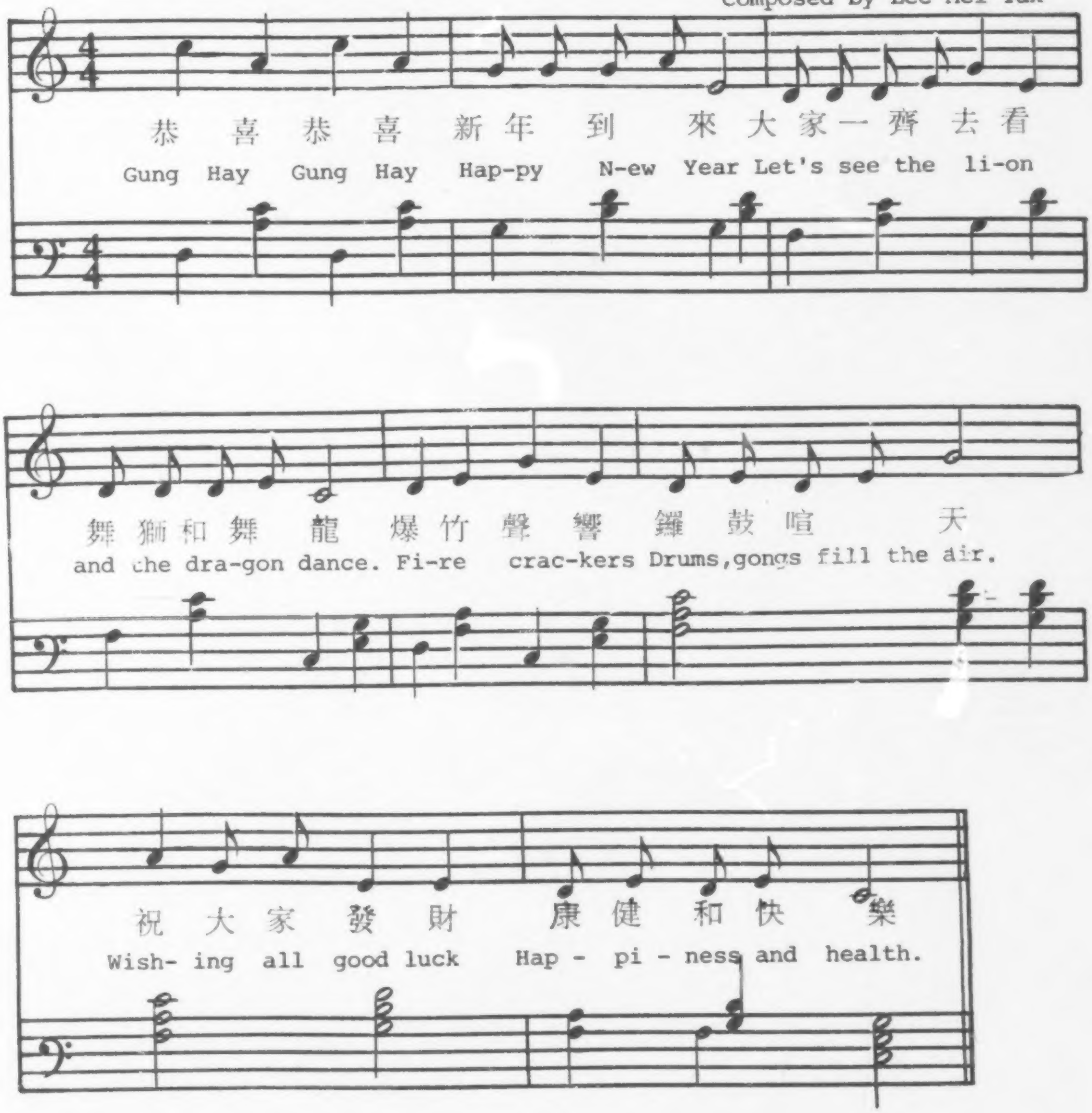
Composed by Ng Kar Cheung


新 年 到 新 年 到
New year is com - ing . New year is com - ing
家 家 户 户 喜 洋 洋
E -very fami-ly wel - come Joy - ful ne - w year,
穿著 新衣 戴著 新帽 大
Put on new clothes and wear a new hat . Gu - ng
家 真高興人 人 都快樂
Hay Fat Choy , Hap - py New Ye - ar.

恭 喜 恭 喜

"Gung Hay, Gung Hay"

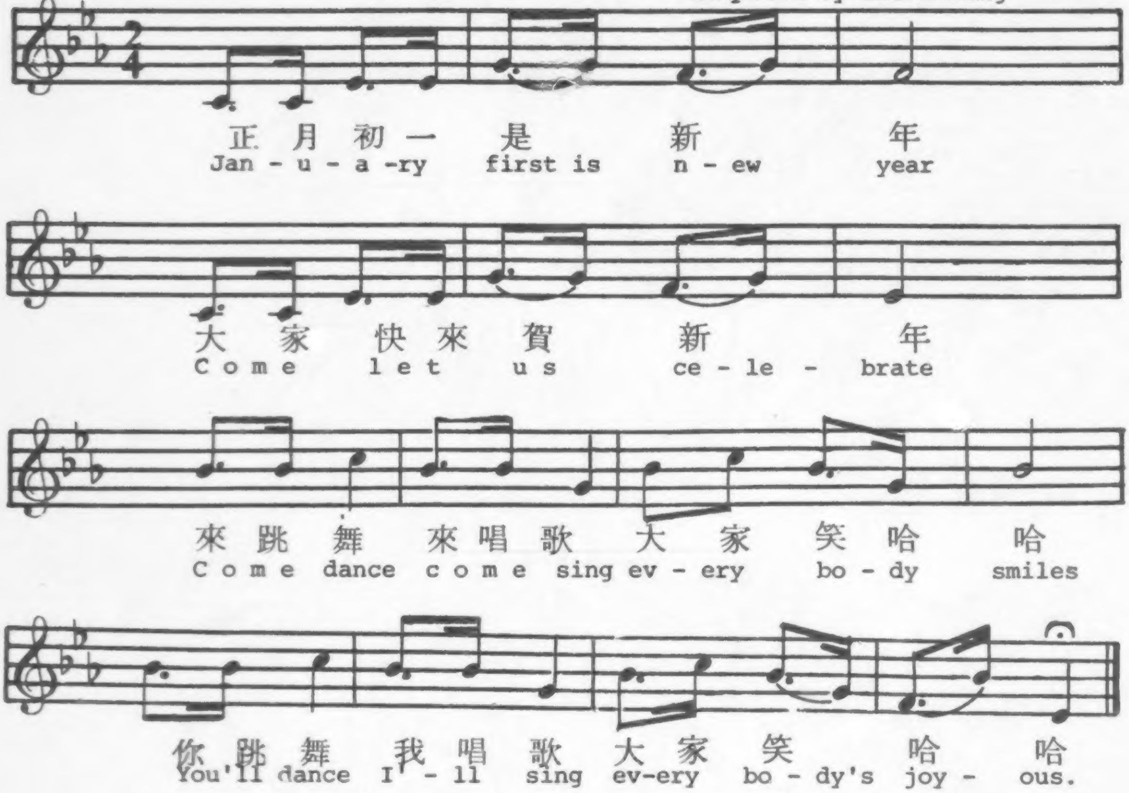
Composed by Lee Mei Tak

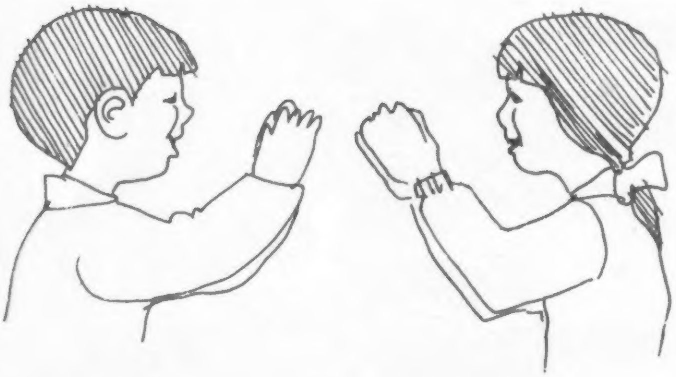

恭 喜 恭 喜 新 年 到 來 大 家 一 齊 去 看
Gung Hay Gung Hay Hap-py N-ew Year Let's see the li-on
舞 獅 和 舞 龍 爆 竹 聲 響 鑼 鼓 喧 天
and the dra-gon dance. Fi-re crac-kers Drums,gongs fill the air.
祝 大 家 發 財 康 健 和 快 樂
Wish- ing all good luck Hap - pi - ness and health.

快　樂　新　年

"Happy New Year"

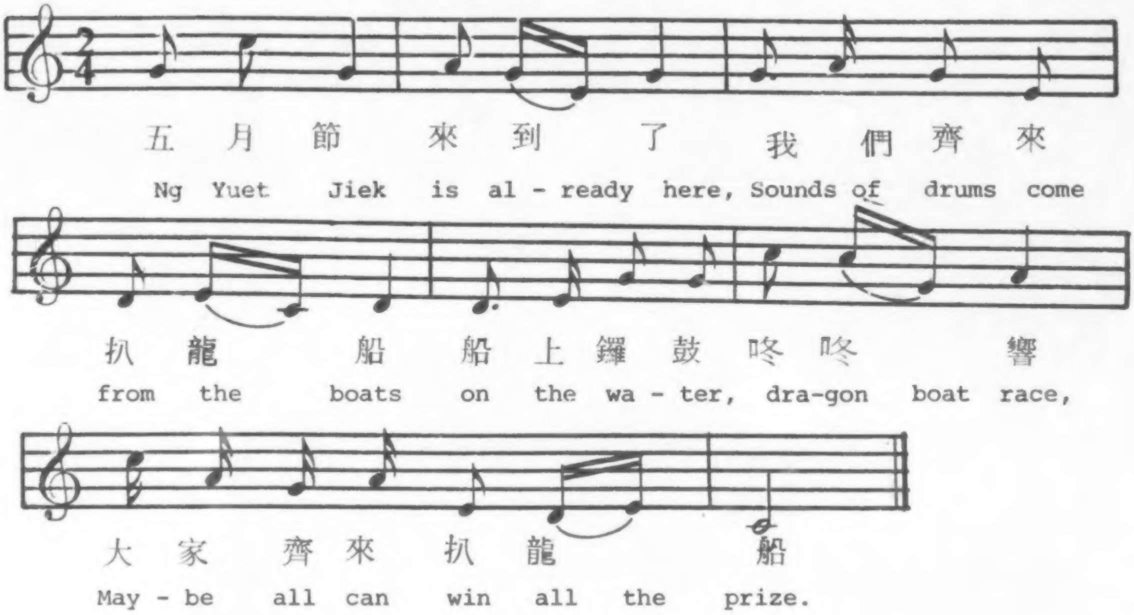
Composed by Wilma Pang

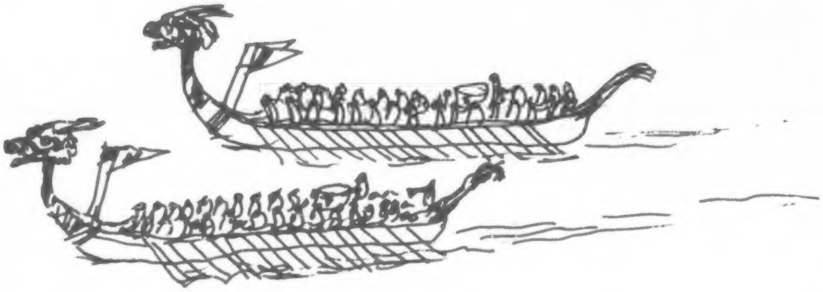

正 月 初 一 是 新 年
Jan - u - a -ry first is n - ew year
大 家 快 來 賀 新 年
Come let us ce - le - brate
來 跳 舞 來 唱 歌 大 家 笑 哈 哈
Come dance come sing ev - ery bo - dy smiles
你 跳 舞 我 唱 歌 大 家 笑 哈 哈
You'll dance I' - ll sing ev-ery bo - dy's joy - ous.



五　月　節（端午節）

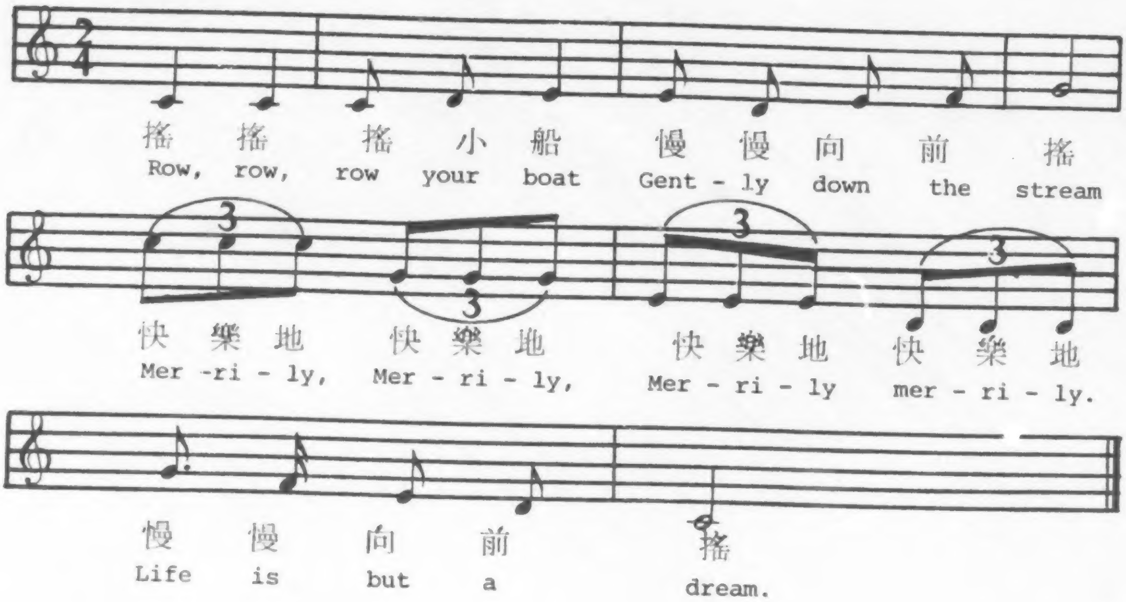
"Dragon Boat Festival"


五 月 節 來 到 了 我 們 齊 來
Ng Yuet Jiek is al - ready here, Sounds of drums come
扒 龍 船 船 上 鑼 鼓 咚 咚 響
from the boats on the wa - ter, dra-gon boat race,
大 家 齊 來 扒 龍 船
May - be all can win all the prize.



搖船歌

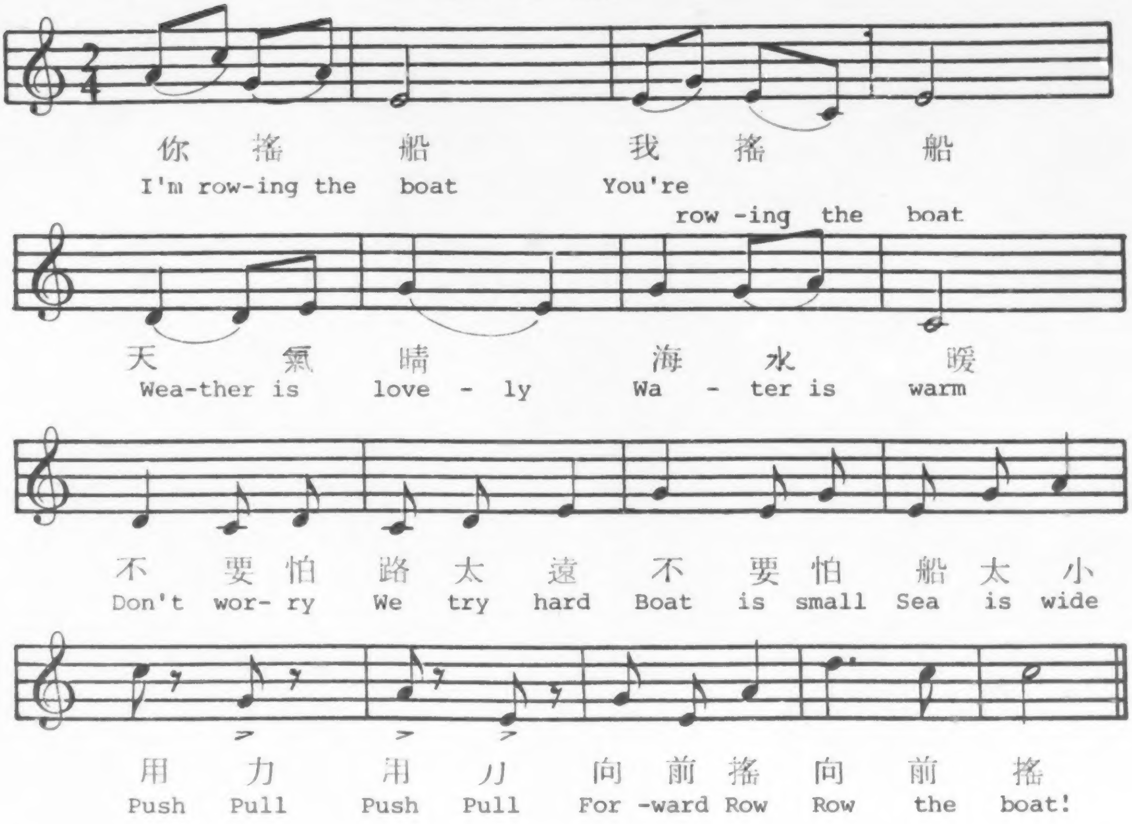
"Row, Row, Row Your Boat"


搖 搖 搖 小 船 慢 慢 向 前 搖
Row, row, row your boat Gent - ly down the stream
快 樂 地 快 樂 地 快 樂 地 快 樂 地
Mer -ri - ly, Mer - ri - ly, Mer - ri - ly mer - ri - ly.
慢 慢 向 前 搖
Life is but a dream.
3
3
3
3

* From Row, Row, Row Your Boat

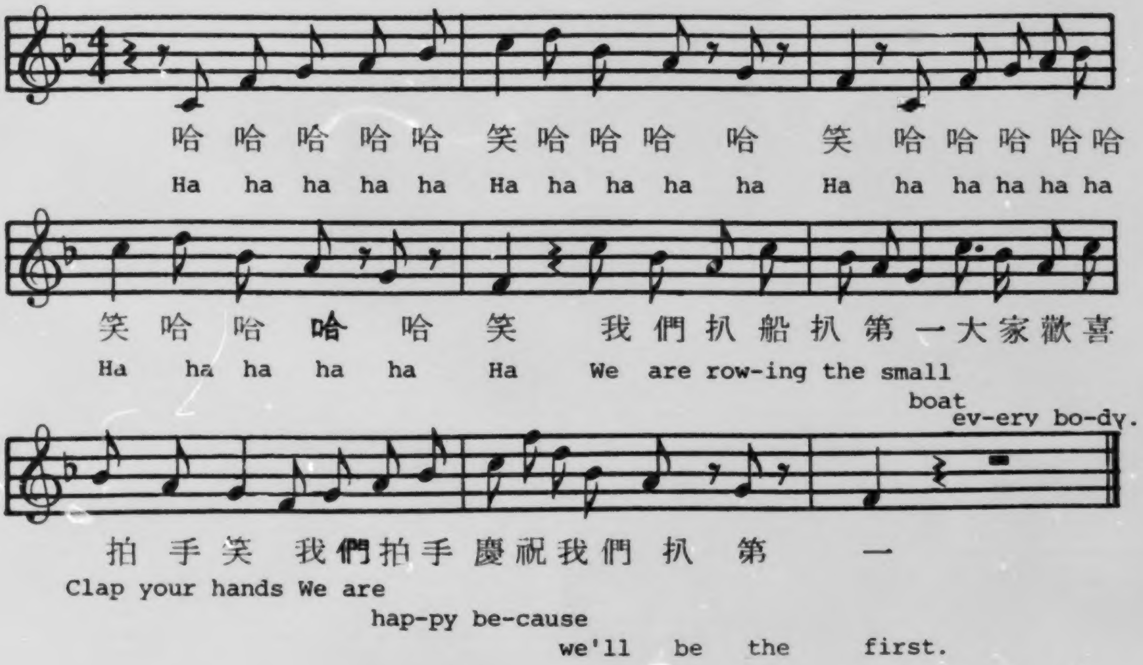
搖 船

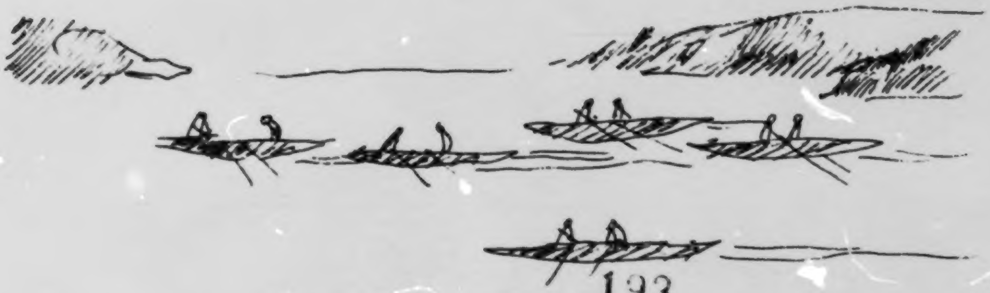
"Row the Boat"


你 搖 船 我 搖 船
I'm row-ing the boat You're row -ing the boat
天 氣 晴 海 水 暖
Wea-ther is love - ly Wa - ter is warm
不 要 怕 路 太 遠 不 要 怕 船 太 小
Don't wor- ry We try hard Boat is small Sea is wide
用 力 用 力 向 前 搖 向 前 搖
Push Pull Push Pull For -ward Row Row the boat!

哈 哈 笑

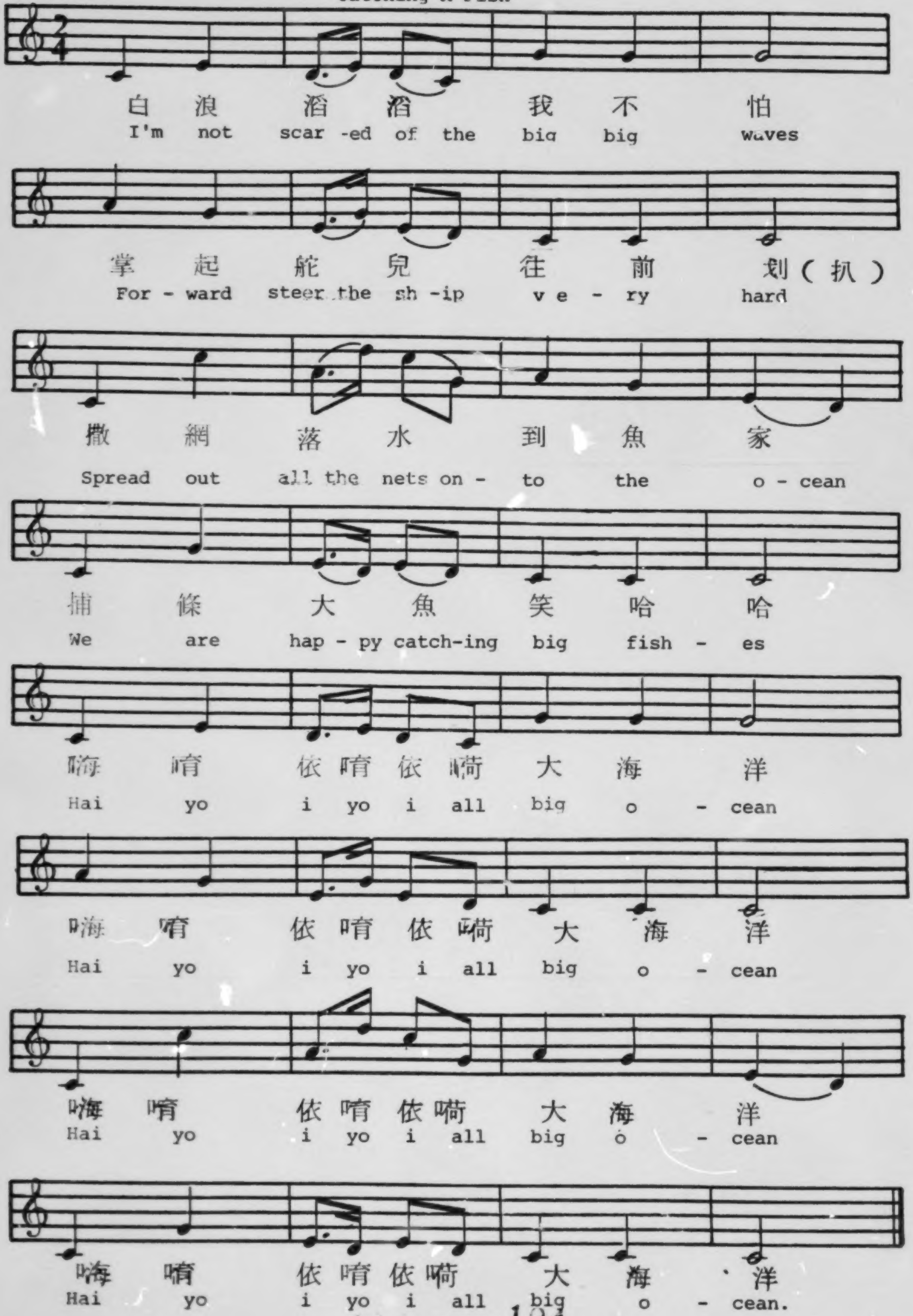
"Laughing, Laughing"


哈 哈 哈 哈 哈 笑 哈 哈 哈 哈 笑 哈 哈 哈 哈 哈
Ha ha ha ha ha Ha ha ha ha ha Ha ha ha ha ha ha
笑 哈 哈 哈 哈 笑 我 們 扒 船 扒 第 一 大 家 歡 喜
Ha ha ha ha ha Ha We are row-ing the small
boat
ev-ery bo-dy.
拍 手 笑 我 們 拍 手 慶 祝 我 們 扒 第 一
Clap your hands We are
hap-py be-cause
we'll be the first.



捕　魚　歌

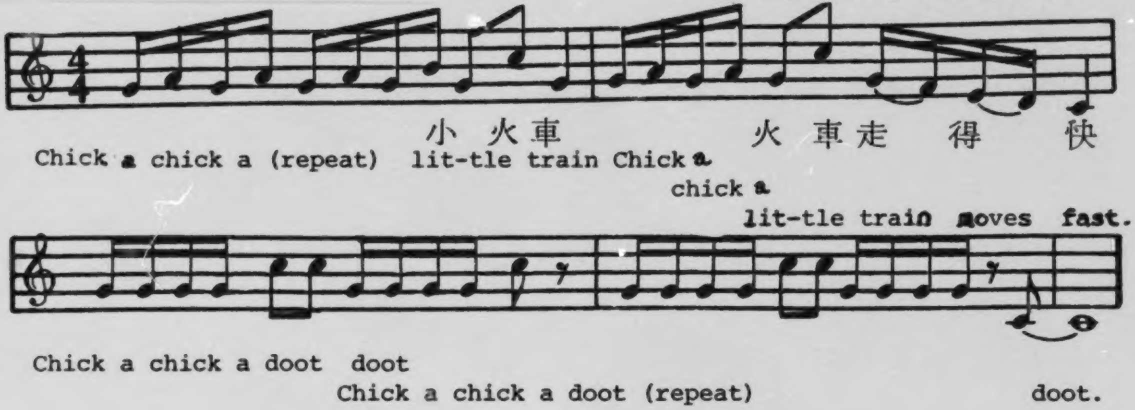
"Catching A Fish"

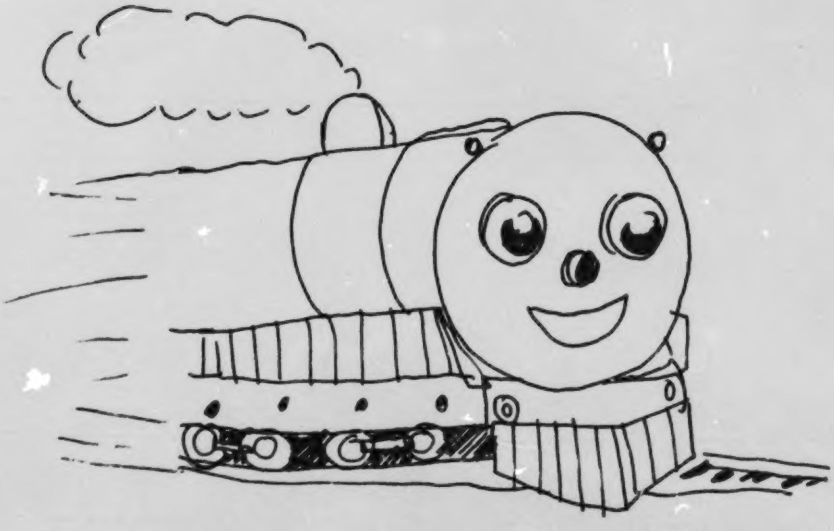

白 浪 滔 滔 我 不 怕
I'm not scar -ed of the big big waves
掌 起 舵 兒 往 前 划（扒）
For - ward steer the sh -ip v e - ry hard
撒 網 落 水 到 魚 家
Spread out all the nets on - to the o - cean
捕 條 大 魚 笑 哈 哈
We are hap - py catch-ing big fish - es
嗨 唷 依 唷 依 嗬 大 海 洋
Hai yo i yo i all big o - cean
嗨 唷 依 唷 依 嗬 大 海 洋
Hai yo i yo i all big o - cean
嗨 唷 依 唷 依 嗬 大 海 洋
Hai yo i yo i all big o - cean
嗨 唷 依 唷 依 嗬 大 海 洋
Hai yo i yo i all big o - cean.

小　火　車

"Little Train"

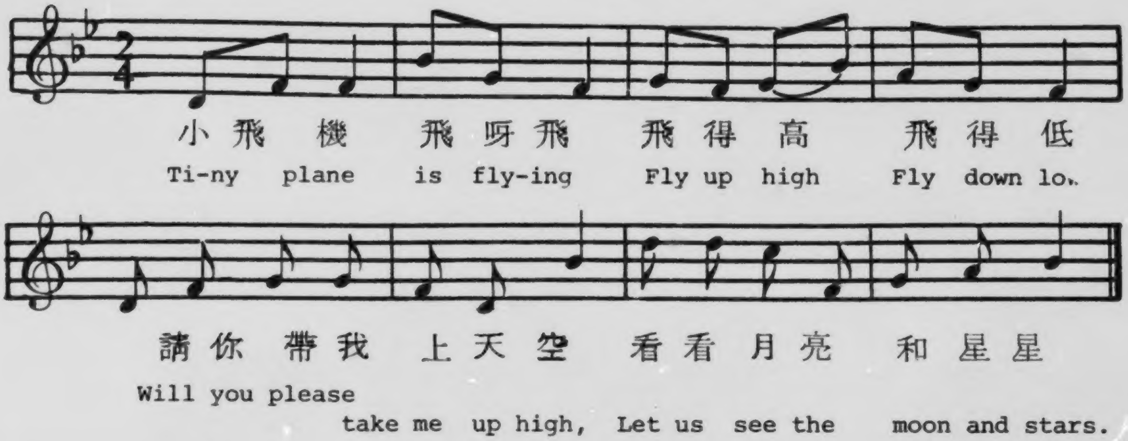
Composed by Sidney Wong


小 火車
火 車走 得 快
Chick a chick a (repeat) lit-tle train Chick a
chick a
lit-tle train moves fast.
Chick a chick a doot doot
Chick a chick a doot (repeat) doot.



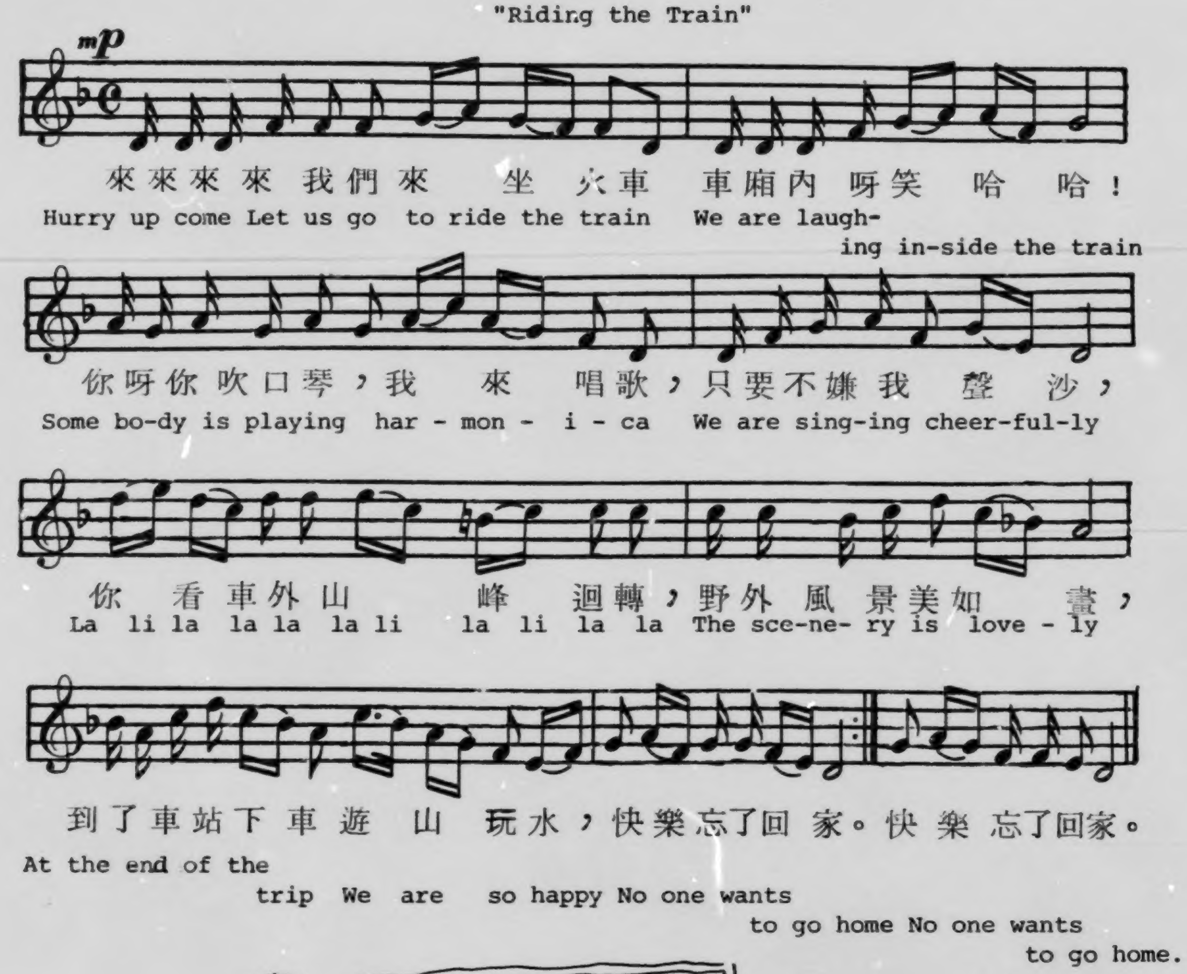
小 飛 機

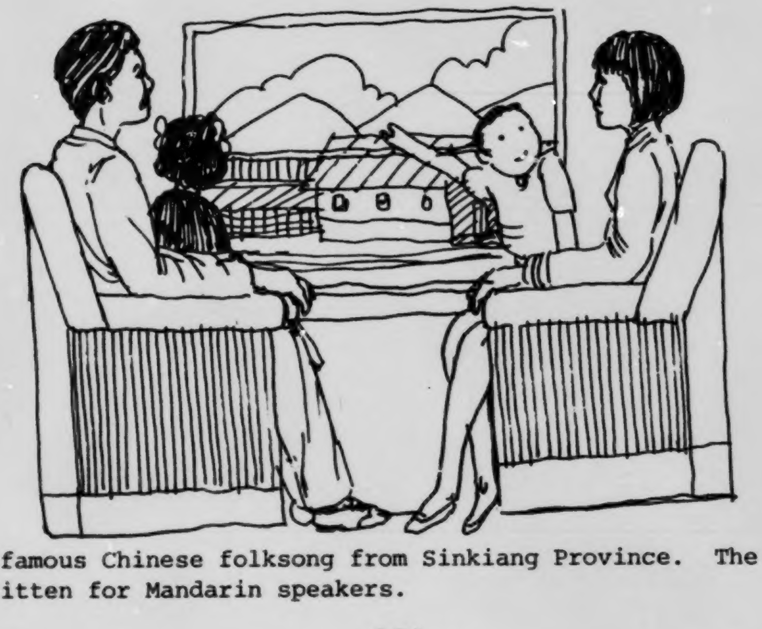
"Tiny Airplane in the Sky"


小飛機 飛呀飛 飛得高 飛得低
Ti-ny plane is fly-ing Fly up high Fly down low.
請你帶我上天空 看看月亮和星星
Will you please take me up high, Let us see the moon and stars.

坐　火　車

"Riding the Train"

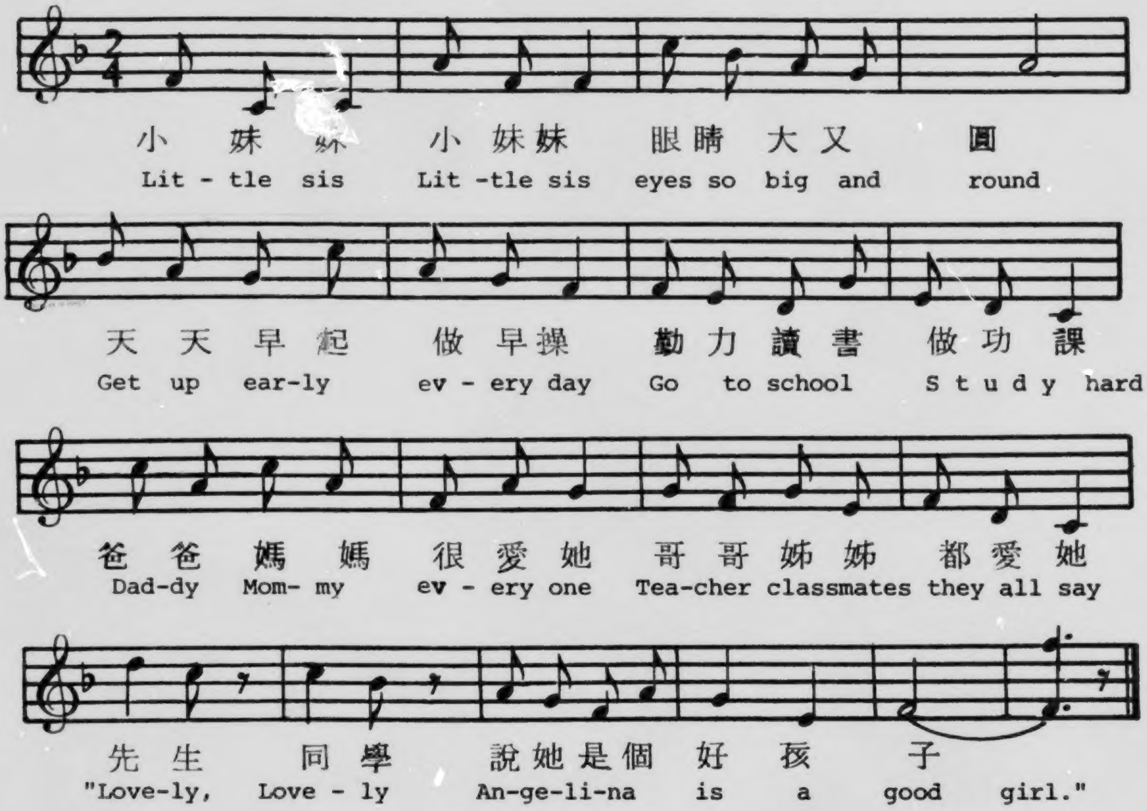

mp
來來來來 我們來 坐 火車 車廂內 呀笑 哈 哈！
Hurry up come Let us go to ride the train We are laugh-
ing in-side the train
你呀你吹口琴，我 來 唱歌，只要不嫌我 聲 沙，
Some bo-dy is playing har - mon - i - ca We are sing-ing cheer-ful-ly
你 看 車外山 峰 迴轉，野外 風 景美如 畫，
La li la la la la li la li la la The sce-ne- ry is love - ly
到了車站下車遊 山 玩水，快樂忘了回 家。快 樂 忘了回家。
At the end of the
trip We are so happy No one wants
to go home No one wants
to go home.



*This is a famous Chinese folksong from Sinkiang Province. The words were originally written for Mandarin speakers.

小 妹 妹

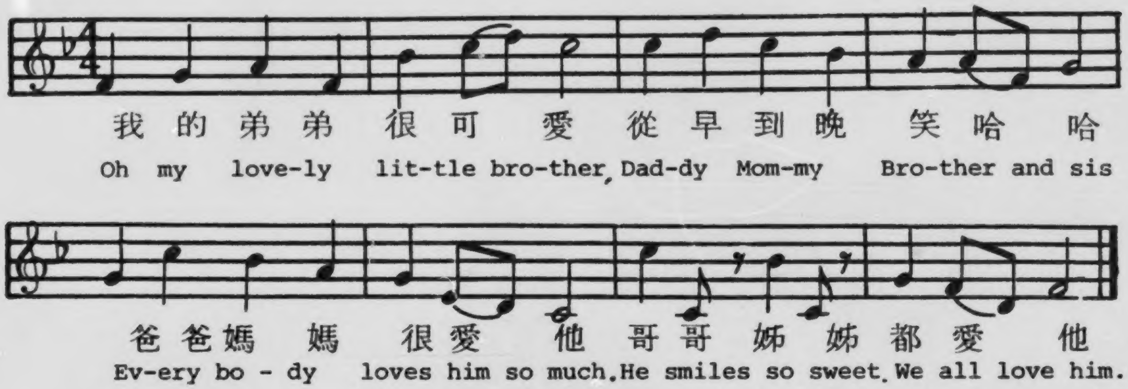
"Angelina"

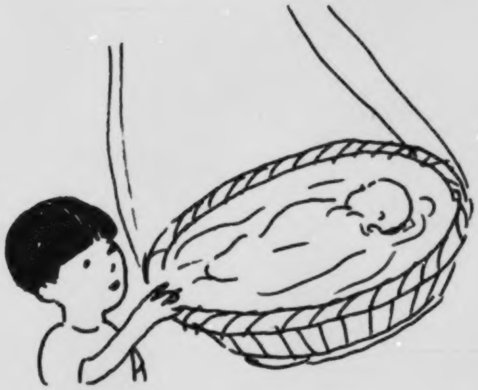


小 妹 妹 小 妹妹 眼睛 大又 圓
Lit - tle sis Lit -tle sis eyes so big and round
天 天 早 起 做 早操 勤 力 讀 書 做 功 課
Get up ear-ly ev - ery day Go to school Study hard
爸 爸 媽 媽 很 愛 她 哥 哥 姊 姊 都 愛 她
Dad-dy Mom- my ev - ery one Tea-cher classmates they all say
先 生 同 學 說她是個 好 孩 子
"Love-ly, Love - ly An-ge-li-na is a good girl."

小弟弟

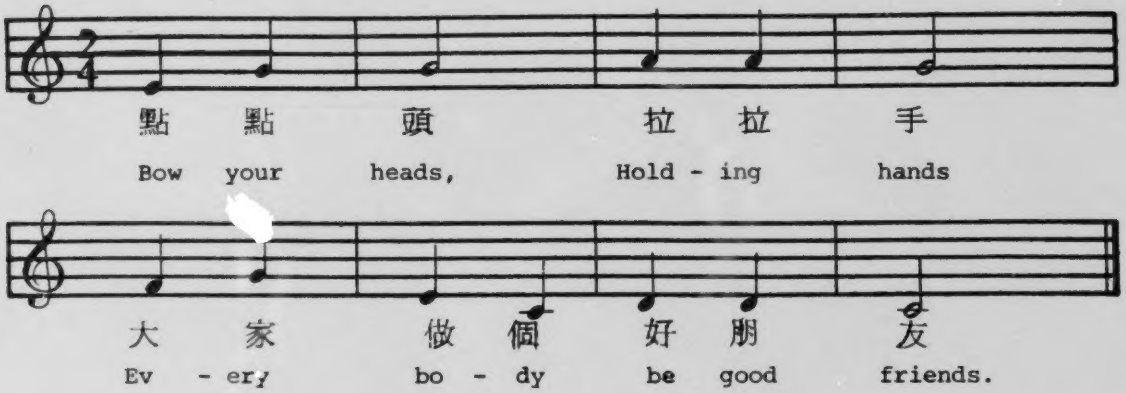
"Little Brother"


我 的 弟 弟 很 可 愛 從 早 到 晚 笑 哈 哈
Oh my love-ly lit-tle bro-ther, Dad-dy Mom-my Bro-ther and sis
爸 爸 媽 媽 很 愛 他 哥 哥 姊 姊 都 愛 他
Ev-ery bo - dy loves him so much. He smiles so sweet. We all love him.



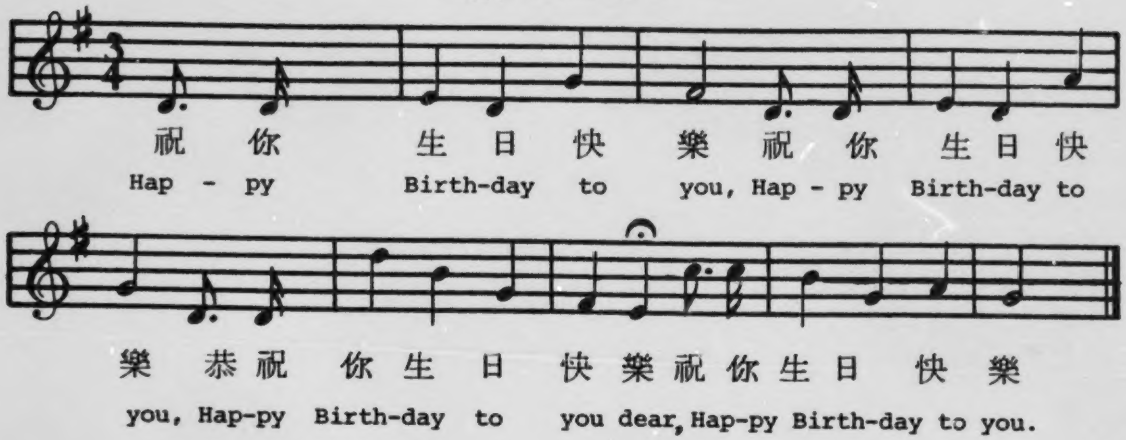
好朋友

"Good Friends"


點 點 頭 拉 拉 手
Bow your heads, Hold - ing hands
大 家 做 個 好 朋 友
Ev - ery bo - dy be good friends.

祝你生日快樂

"Happy Birthday To You"

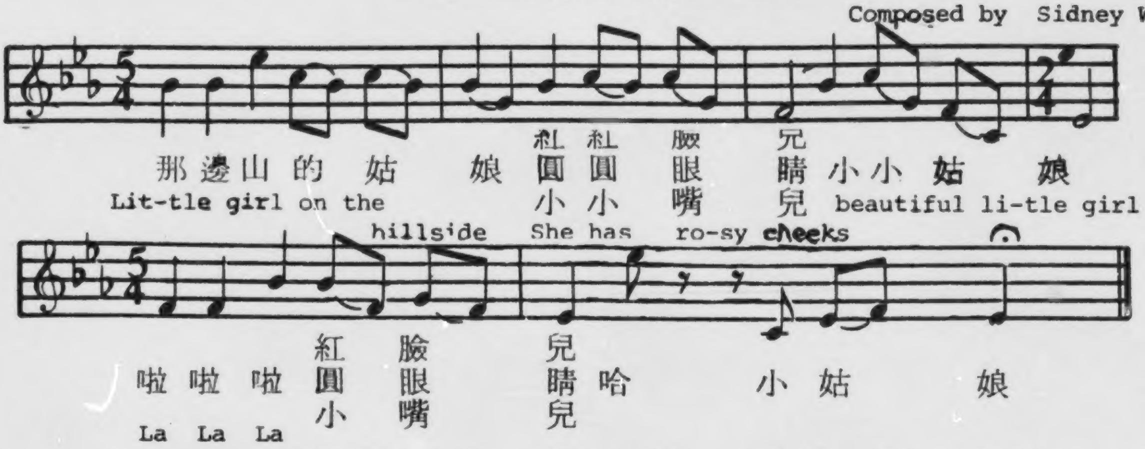


祝 你 生 日 快 樂 祝 你 生 日 快
Hap - py Birth-day to you, Hap - py Birth-day to
樂 恭祝 你 生 日 快 樂 祝 你 生 日 快 樂
you, Hap-py Birth-day to you dear, Hap-py Birth-day to you.

山 歌

"Little Girl on the Hillside"

Composed by Sidney Wong


紅 紅 臉 兒
那邊山的 姑 娘 圓 圓 眼 睛 小小 姑 娘
Lit-tle girl on the 小 小 嘴 兒 beautiful li-tle girl
hillside She has ro-sy cheeks
紅 臉 兒
啦 啦 啦 圓 眼 睛 哈 小 姑 娘
小 嘴 兒
La La La

She has ro-sy cheeks, Ha! Sweet li-tle girl!

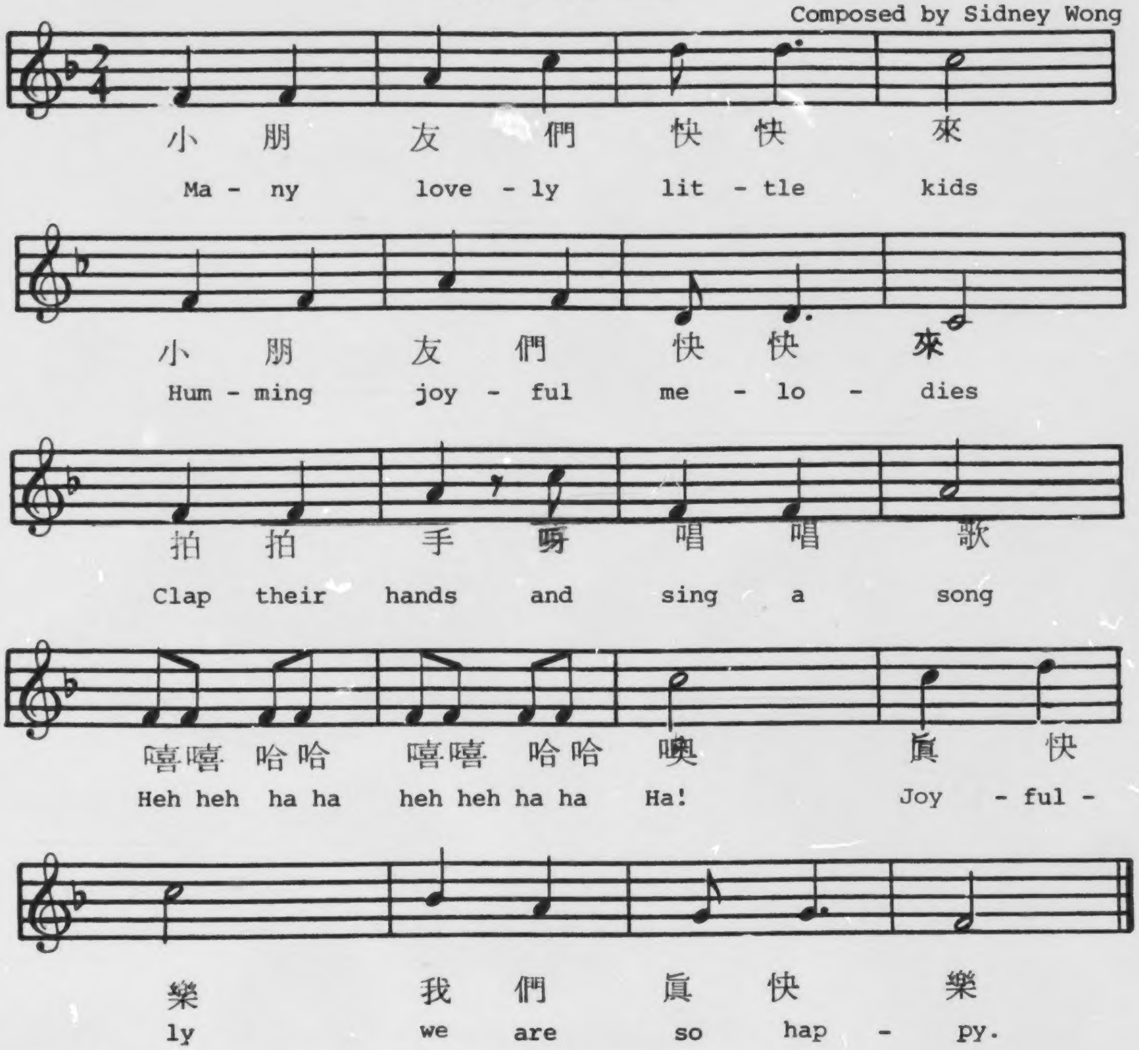
She has big round eyes, ha!

She has a tiny mouth, ha!

快 樂 歌

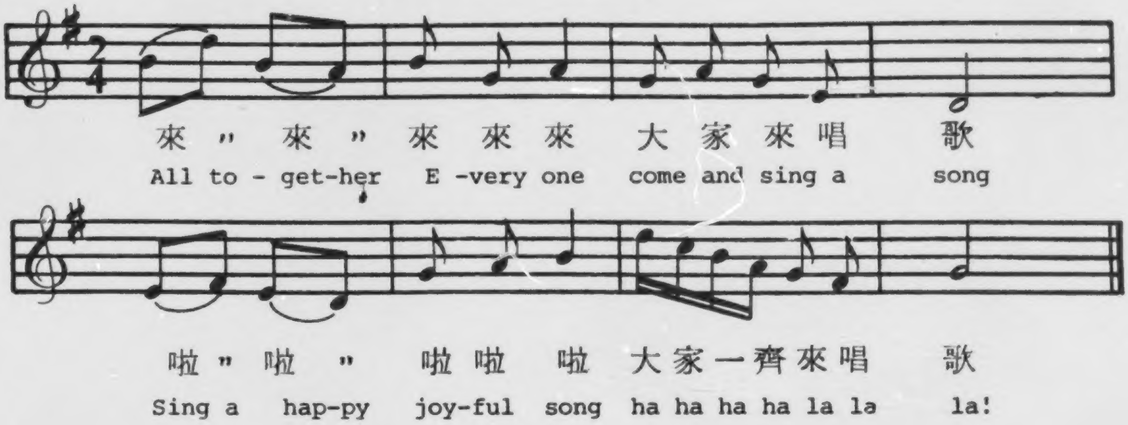
"Happy Little Kids"

Composed by Sidney Wong


小 朋 友 們 快 快 來
Ma - ny love - ly lit - tle kids
小 朋 友 們 快 快 來
Hum - ming joy - ful me - lo - dies
拍 拍 手 呀 唱 唱 歌
Clap their hands and sing a song
嘻嘻 哈哈 嘻嘻 哈哈 噢 眞 快
Heh heh ha ha heh heh ha ha Ha! Joy - ful -
樂 我 們 眞 快 樂
ly we are so hap - py.

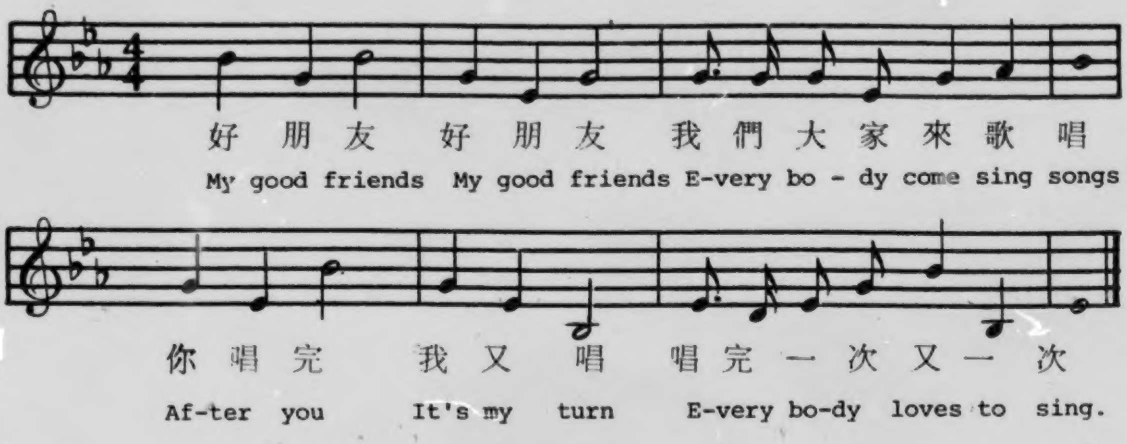
大家來唱歌

"Everyone Come and Sing"


來〃 來 〃 來 來 來 大 家 來 唱 歌
All to - get-her E -very one come and sing a song
啦〃 啦 〃 啦 啦 啦 大 家 一 齊 來 唱 歌
Sing a hap-py joy-ful song ha ha ha ha la la la!

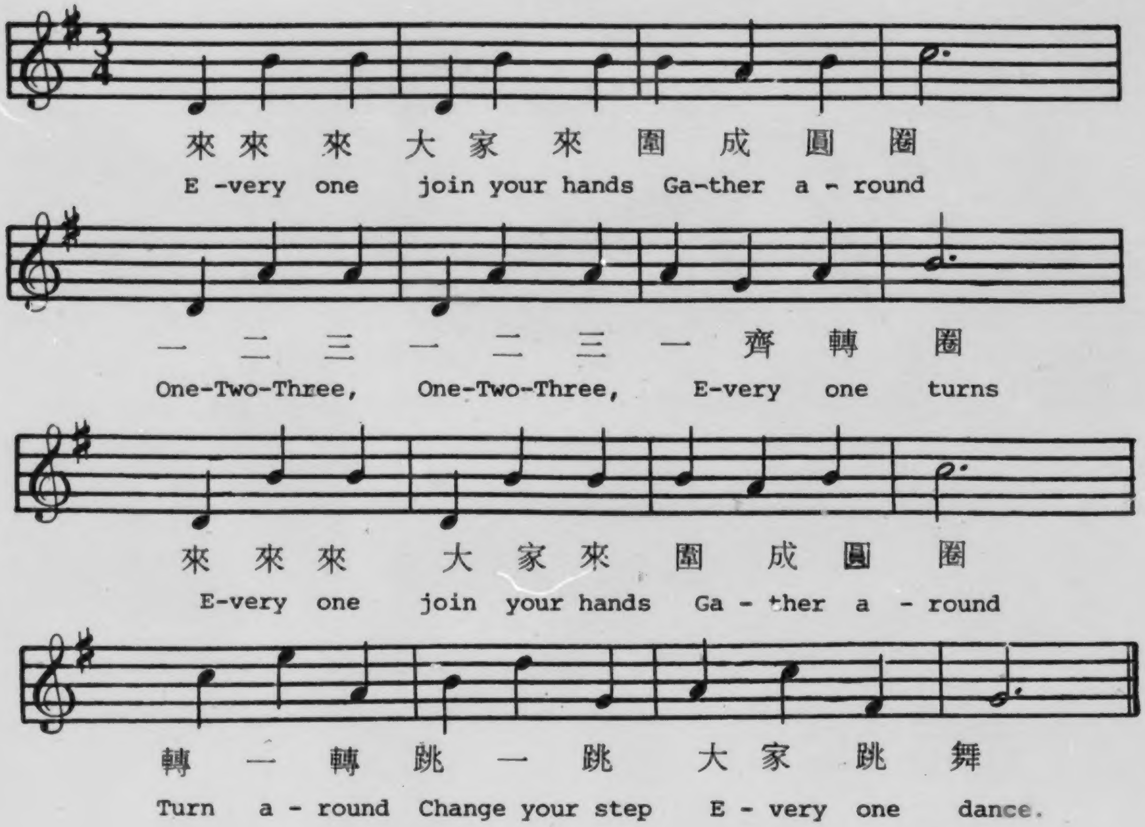
來唱歌

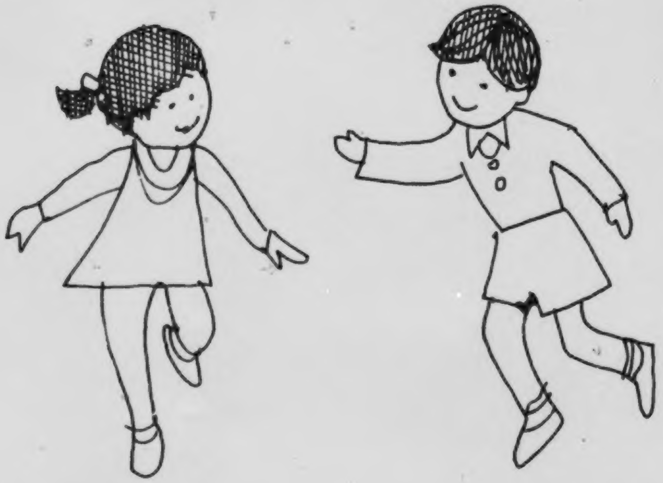
"Come and Sing"


好 朋 友 好 朋 友 我 們 大 家 來 歌 唱
My good friends My good friends E-very bo - dy come sing songs
你 唱 完 我 又 唱 唱 完 一 次 又 一 次
Af-ter you It's my turn E-very bo-dy loves to sing.

跳 舞 歌

"Come and Dance"

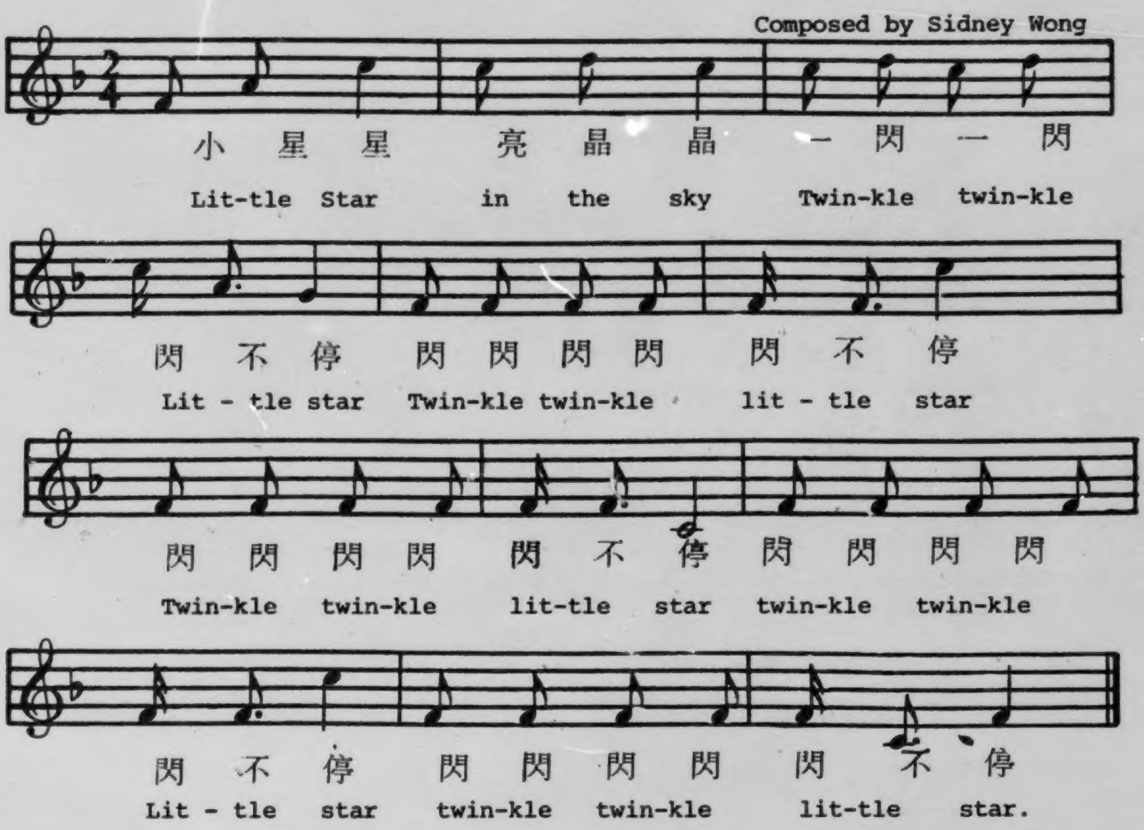

來來 來 大 家 來 圍 成 圓 圈
E -very one join your hands Ga-ther a - round
一 二 三 一 二 三 一 齊 轉 圈
One-Two-Three, One-Two-Three, E-very one turns
來 來 來 大 家 來 圍 成 圓 圈
E-very one join your hands Ga - ther a - round
轉 一 轉 跳 一 跳 大 家 跳 舞
Turn a - round Change your step E - very one dance.



小星星

"Little Smiling Star"

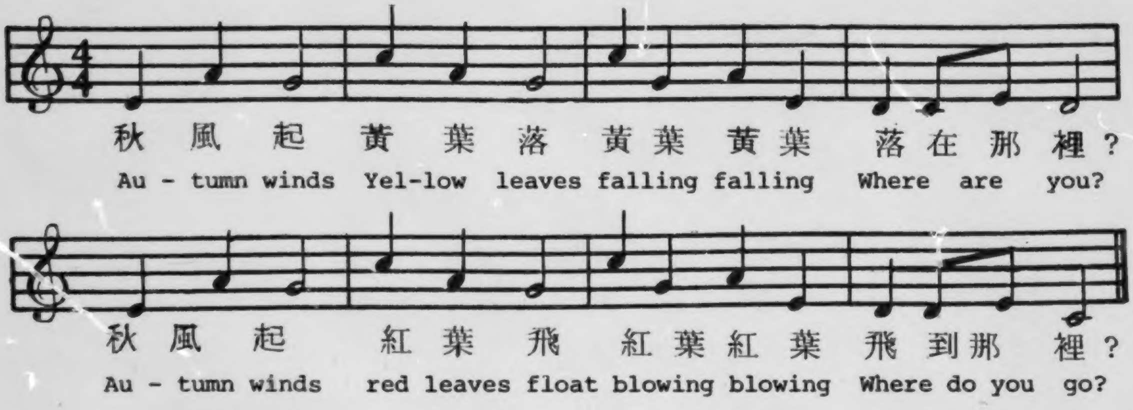
Composed by Sidney Wong


小 星 星 亮 晶 晶 一 閃 一 閃
Lit-tle Star in the sky Twin-kle twin-kle
閃 不 停 閃 閃 閃 閃 閃 不 停
Lit - tle star Twin-kle twin-kle lit - tle star
閃 閃 閃 閃 閃 不 停 閃 閃 閃 閃
Twin-kle twin-kle lit-tle star twin-kle twin-kle
閃 不 停 閃 閃 閃 閃 閃 不 停
Lit - tle star twin-kle twin-kle lit-tle star.

秋

"Autumn"

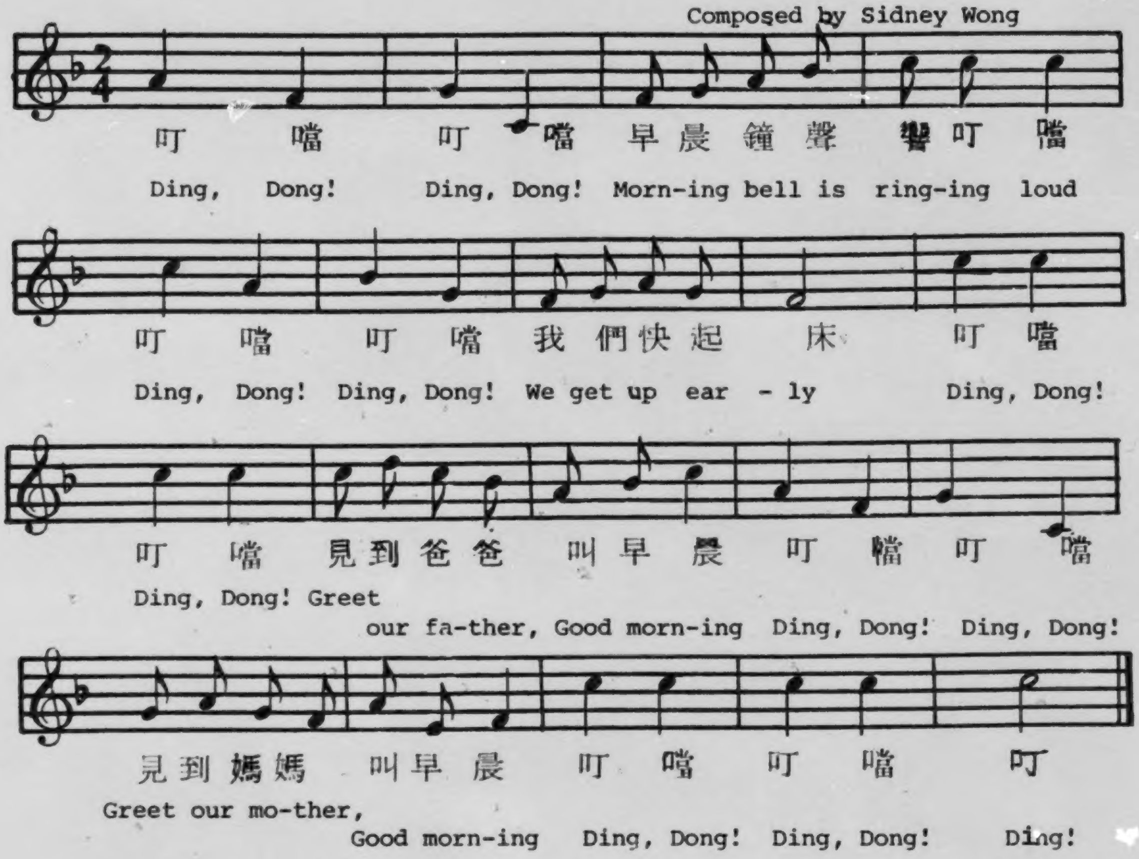
Composed by Sidney Wong

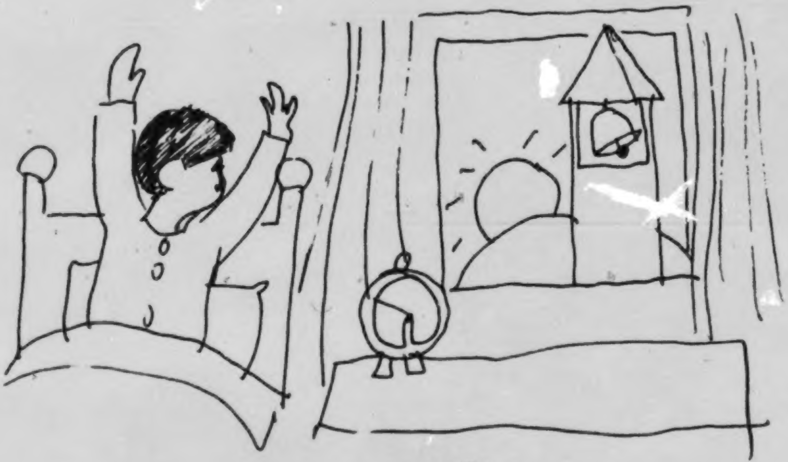

秋 風 起 黃 葉 落 黃 葉 黃 葉 落 在 那 裡 ?
Au - tumn winds Yel-low leaves falling falling Where are you?
秋 風 起 紅 葉 飛 紅 葉 紅 葉 飛 到 那 裡 ?
Au - tumn winds red leaves float blowing blowing Where do you go?

早　　晨

"Good Morning"

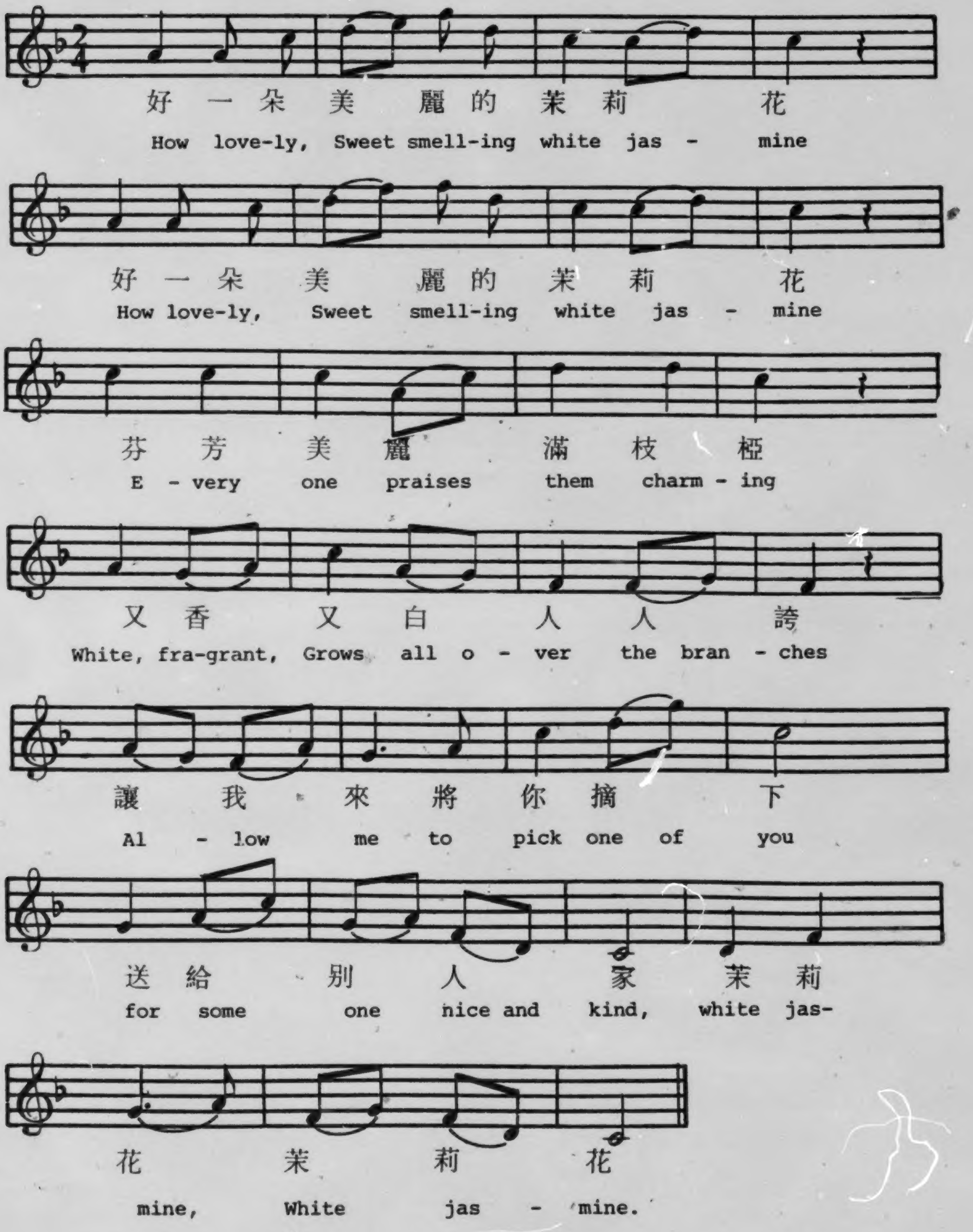
Composed by Sidney Wong


叮 噹 叮 噹 早晨鐘聲 響叮 噹
Ding, Dong! Ding, Dong! Morn-ing bell is ring-ing loud
叮 噹 叮 噹 我們快起 床 叮 噹
Ding, Dong! Ding, Dong! We get up ear - ly Ding, Dong!
叮 噹 見到爸爸 叫早晨 叮 噹 叮 噹
Ding, Dong! Greet our fa-ther, Good morn-ing Ding, Dong! Ding, Dong!
見到媽媽 叫早晨 叮 噹 叮 噹 叮
Greet our mo-ther, Good morn-ing Ding, Dong! Ding, Dong! Ding!



茉 莉 花

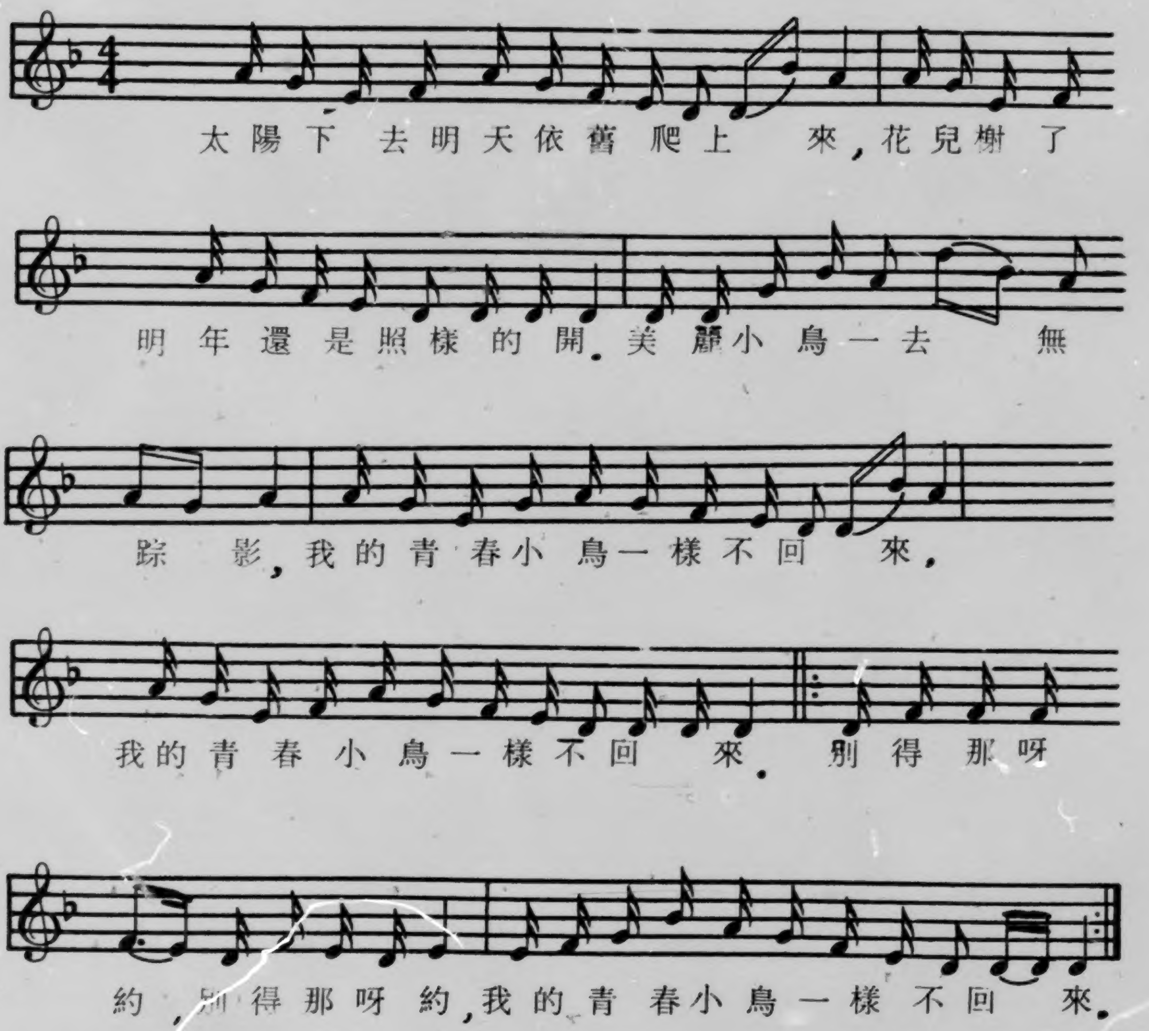
"White Jasmine"


好 一 朵 美 麗 的 茉 莉 花
How love-ly, Sweet smell-ing white jas - mine
好 一 朵 美 麗 的 茉 莉 花
How love-ly, Sweet smell-ing white jas - mine
芬 芳 美 麗 滿 枝 椏
E - very one praises them charm - ing
又 香 又 白 人 人 誇
White, fra-grant, Grows all o - ver the bran - ches
讓 我 來 將 你 摘 下
Al - low me to pick one of you
送 給 別 人 家 茉 莉
for some one nice and kind, white jas-
花 茉 莉 花
mine, White jas - mine.

青春舞曲

"My Lovely Little Bird Flies Away"

新疆民歌


太陽下去明天依舊爬上來，花兒謝了
明年還是照樣的開。美麗小鳥一去無
踪影，我的青春小鳥一樣不回來，
我的青春小鳥一樣不回來。別得那呀
約，別得那呀約，我的青春小鳥一樣不回來。

Translation:

The sun goes down and rises again,
Flowers die but every year new ones appear.

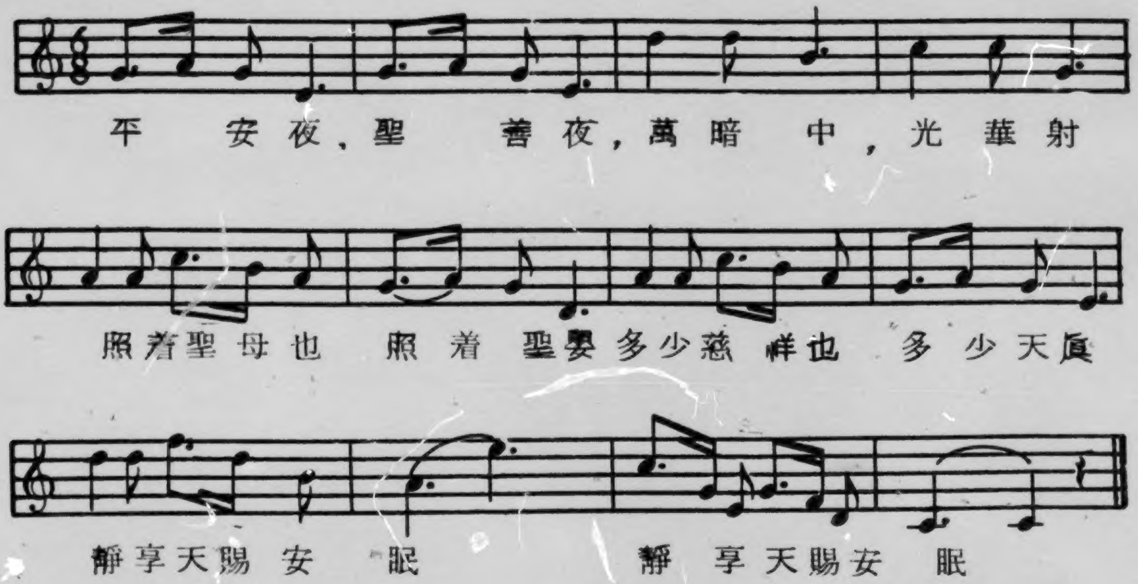
Lovely little bird flies far, far away,
My little bird flies away also,
There is no trace of my little bird.

Oh, Farewell now, Oh Farewell,
My little bird flies away, flies away.

* This is a famous Chinese folk song from Sinkiang Province. The words were originally written for Mandarin speakers.

平 安 夜

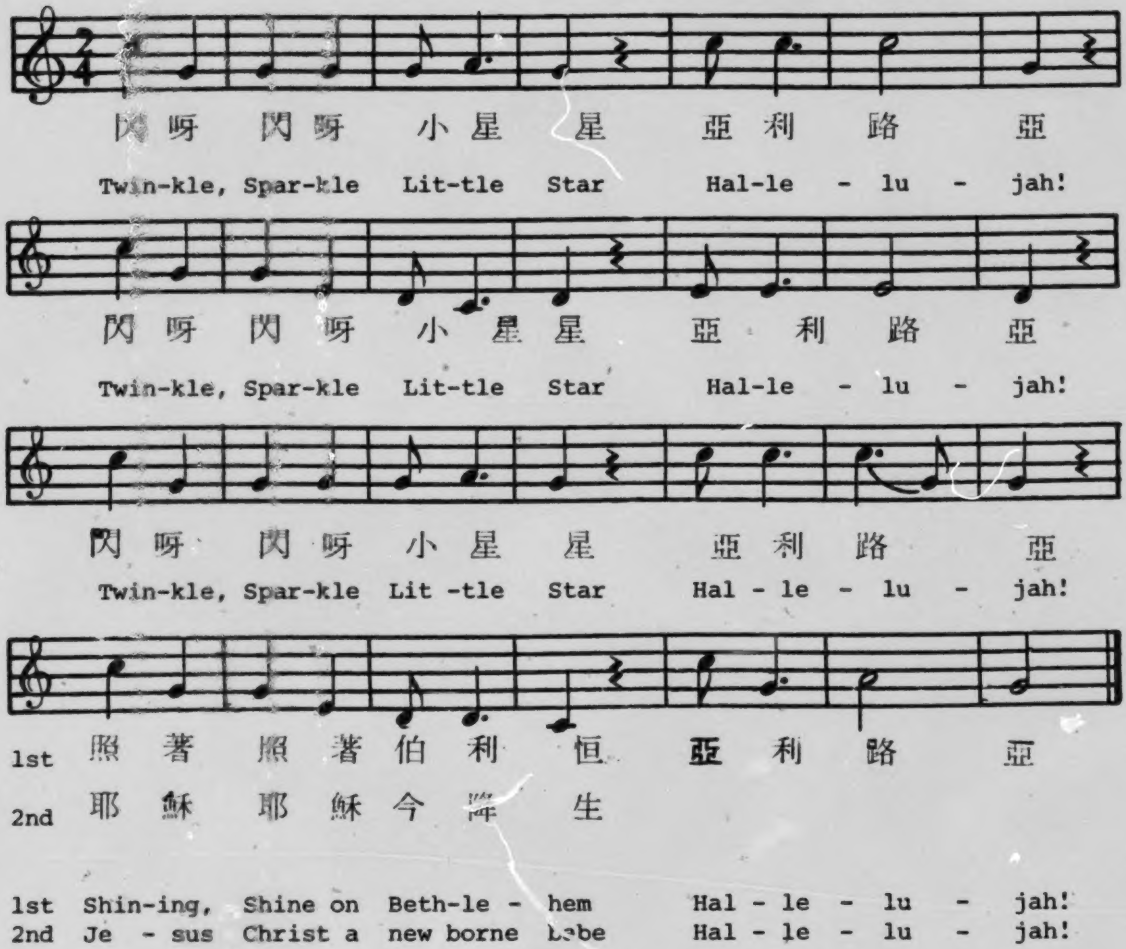
"Silent Night"


平 安 夜、聖 善 夜，萬 暗 中，光 華 射
照着聖母也 照 着 聖嬰多少慈 祥也 多 少 天眞
靜享天賜 安 眠 靜 享天賜安 眠

聖　誕　歌

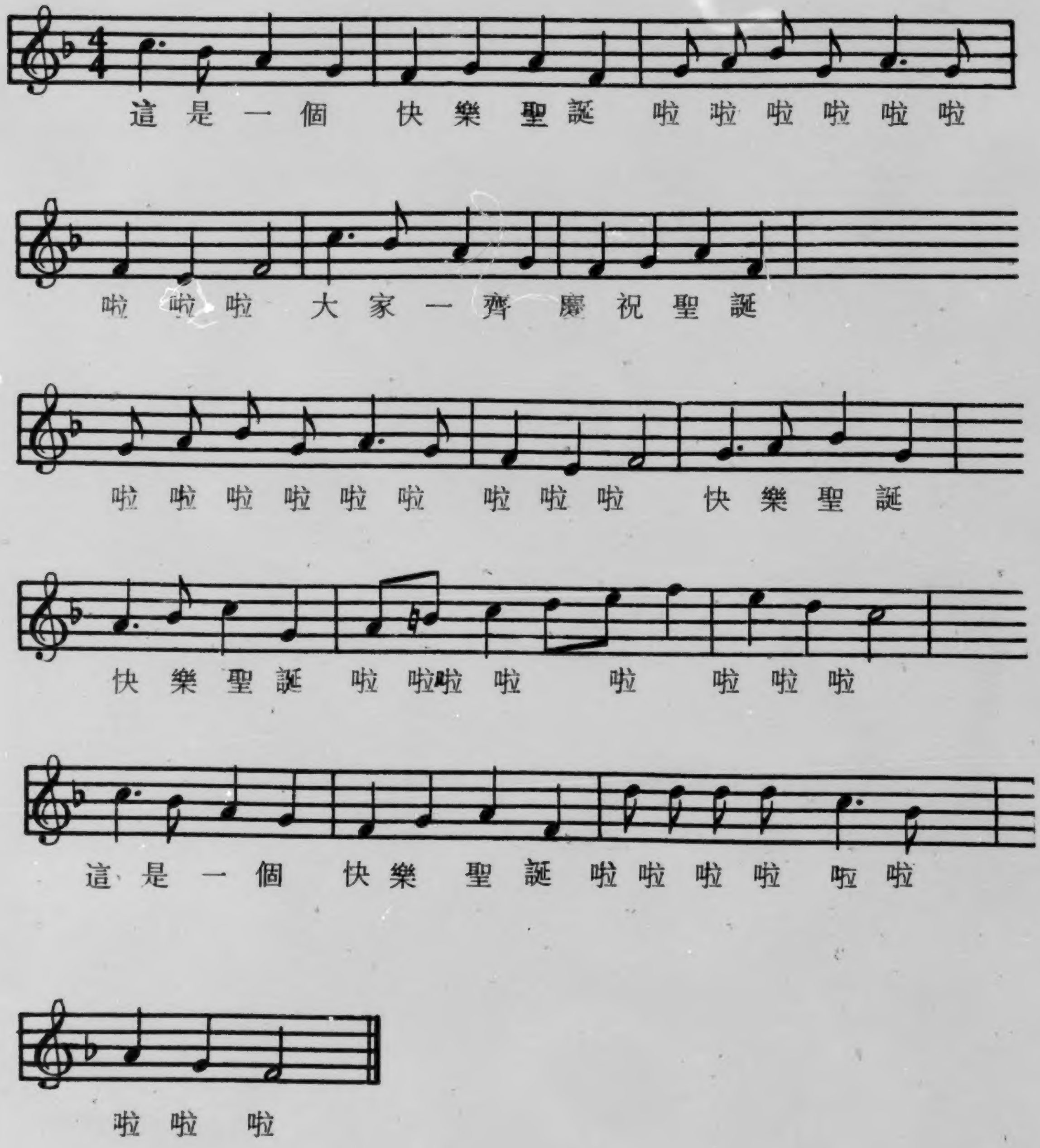
"Hallelujah, Hallelujah"

Composed by Sidney Wong


閃 呀 閃 呀 小 星 星 亞 利 路 亞
Twin-kle, Spar-kle Lit-tle Star Hal-le - lu - jah!
閃 呀 閃 呀 小 星 星 亞 利 路 亞
Twin-kle, Spar-kle Lit-tle Star Hal-le - lu - jah!
閃 呀 閃 呀 小 星 星 亞 利 路 亞
Twin-kle, Spar-kle Lit -tle Star Hal - le - lu - jah!
1st 照 著 照 著 伯 利 恒 亞 利 路 亞
2nd 耶 穌 耶 穌 今 降 生
1st Shin-ing, Shine on Beth-le - hem Hal - le - lu - jah!
2nd Je - sus Christ a new borne babe Hal - le - lu - jah!

快 樂 聖 誕

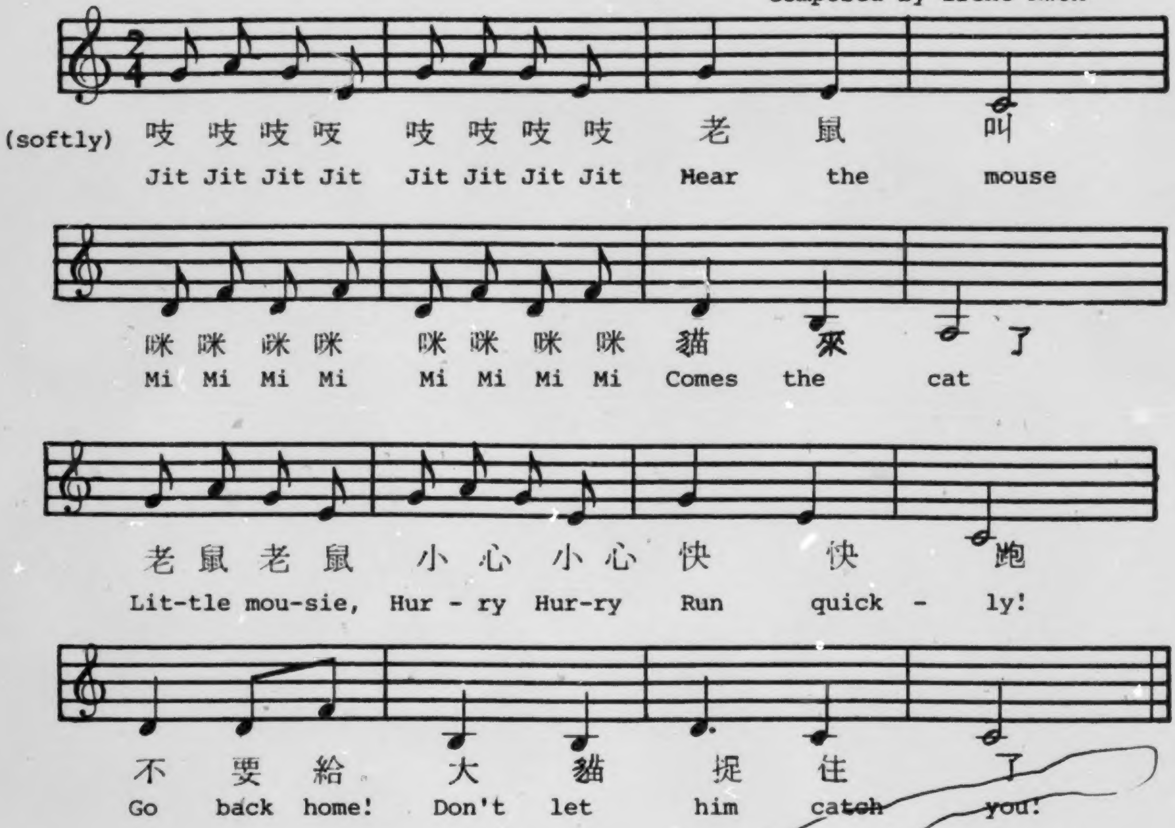
"Deck the Halls"


這 是 一 個 快 樂 聖 誕 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦
啦 啦 啦 大 家 一 齊 慶 祝 聖 誕
啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 快 樂 聖 誕
快 樂 聖 誕 啦 啦啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦
這 是 一 個 快 樂 聖 誕 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦
啦 啦 啦

大 貓 和 老 鼠

"Big Cat and Little Mousie"

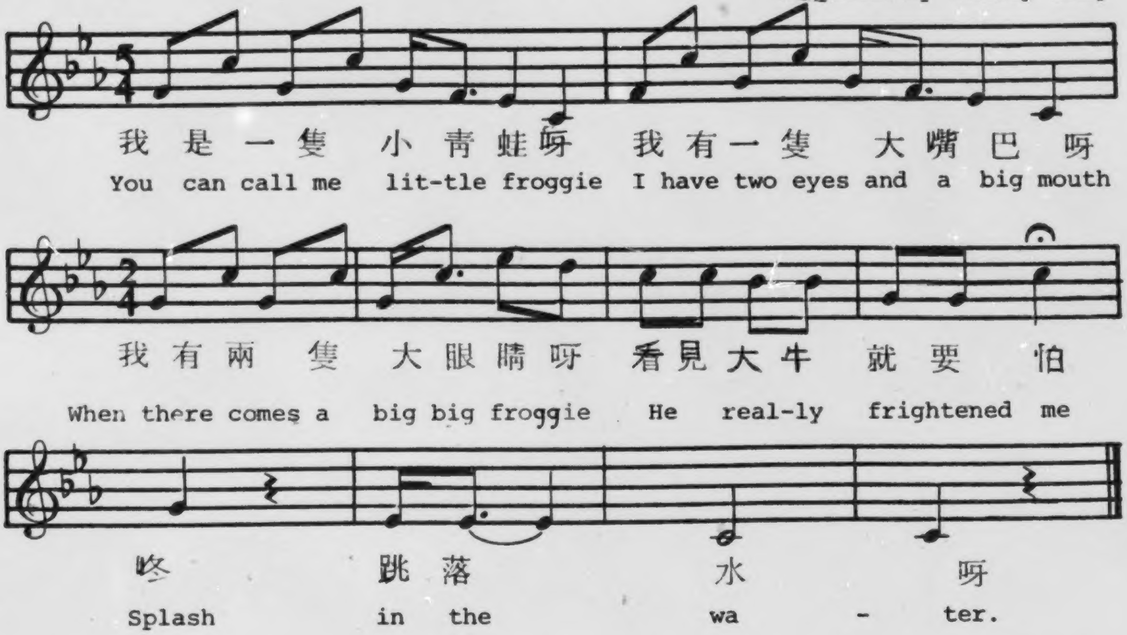
Composed by Irene Kwok

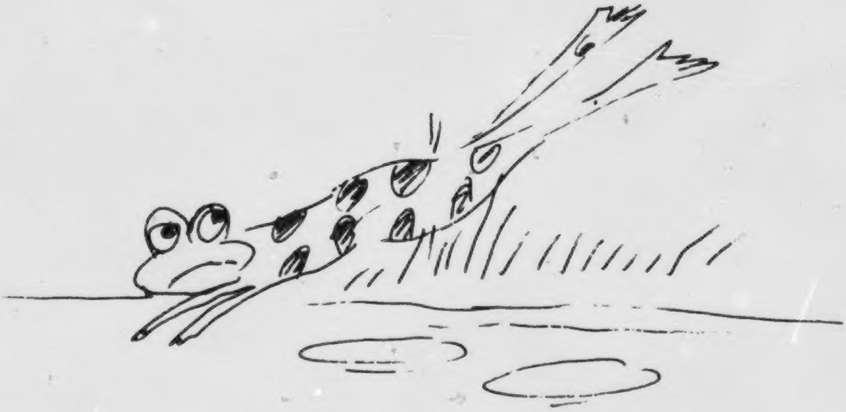

(softly)
吱 吱 吱 吱 吱 吱 吱 吱 老 鼠 叫
Jit Jit Jit Jit Jit Jit Jit Jit Hear the mouse
咪 咪 咪 咪 咪 咪 咪 咪 貓 來 了
Mi Mi Mi Mi Mi Mi Mi Mi Comes the cat
老 鼠 老 鼠 小 心 小 心 快 快 跑
Lit-tle mou-sie, Hur - ry Hur-ry Run quick - ly!
不 要 給 大 貓 捉 住 了
Go back home! Don't let him catch you!

青 蛙

"Little Froggie"

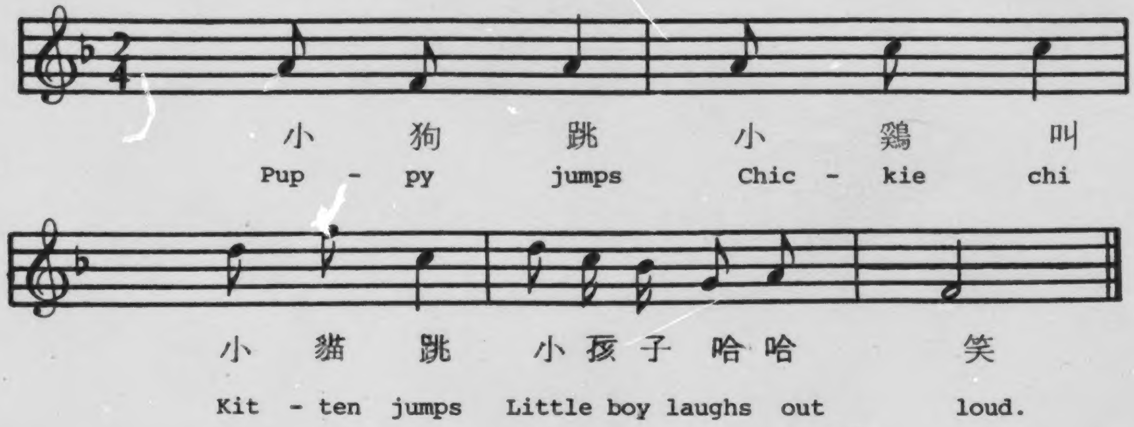
Composed by Sidney Wong


我 是 一 隻 小 青 蛙 呀 我 有 一 隻 大 嘴 巴 呀
You can call me lit-tle froggie I have two eyes and a big mouth
我 有 兩 隻 大 眼 睛 呀 看 見 大 牛 就 要 怕
When there comes a big big froggie He real-ly frightened me
咚 跳 落 水 呀
Splash in the wa - ter.



小狗跳

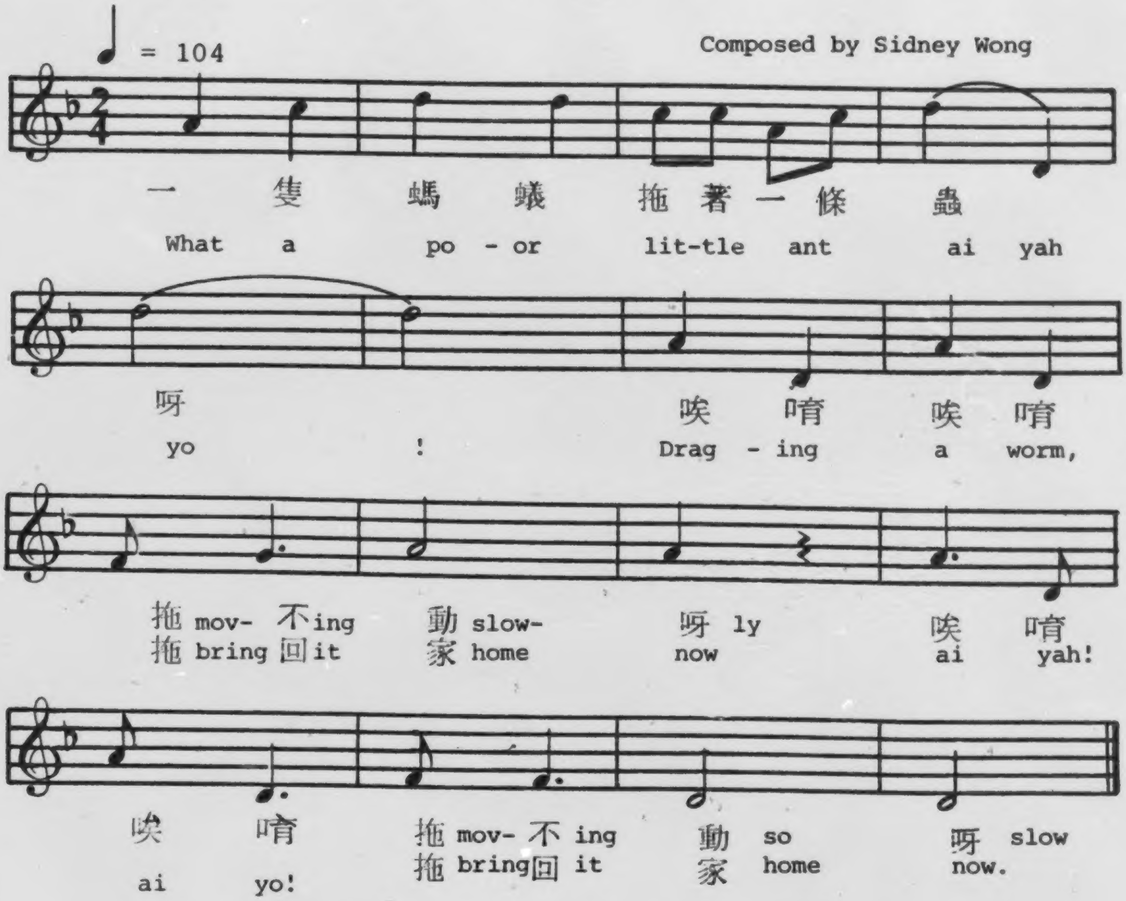
"Little Puppy"


小狗跳 小鷄叫
Pup - py jumps Chic - kie chi
小貓跳 小孩子哈哈 笑
Kit - ten jumps Little boy laughs out loud.

螞 蟻

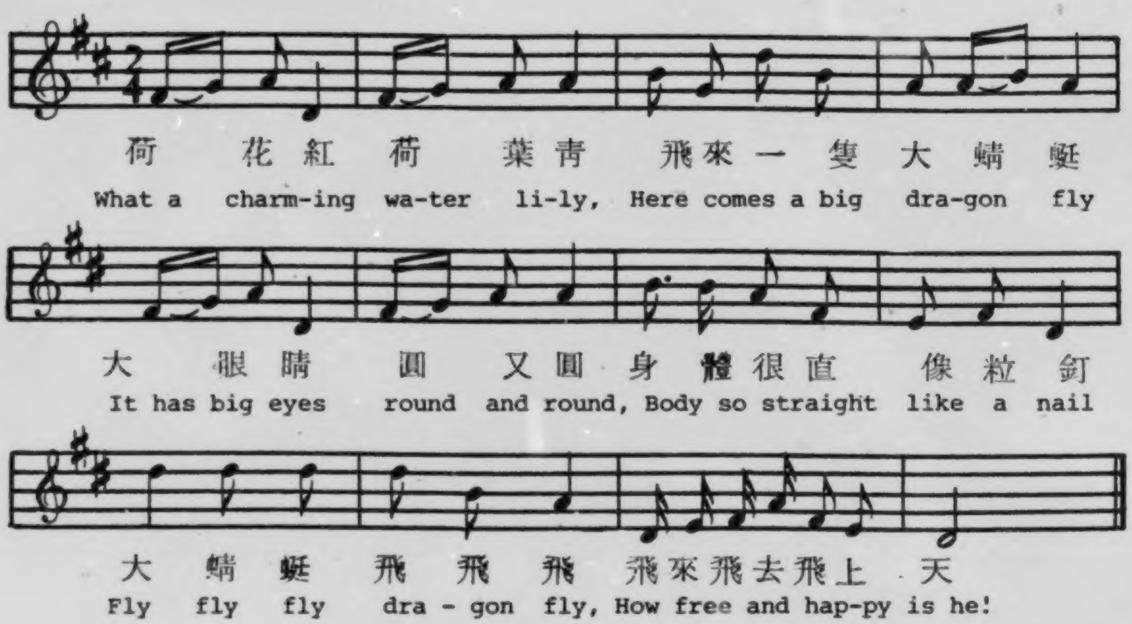
"Ant"

Composed by Sidney Wong


♩ = 104
一 隻 螞 蟻 拖 著 一 條 蟲
What a po - or lit-tle ant ai yah
呀
yo !
唉 唷 唉 唷
Drag - ing a worm,
拖 mov- 不 ing 動 slow- 呀 ly 唉 唷
拖 bring 回 it 家 home now ai yah!
唉 唷
ai yo!
拖 mov- 不 ing 動 so 呀 slow
拖 bring 回 it 家 home now.

蜻　　蜓

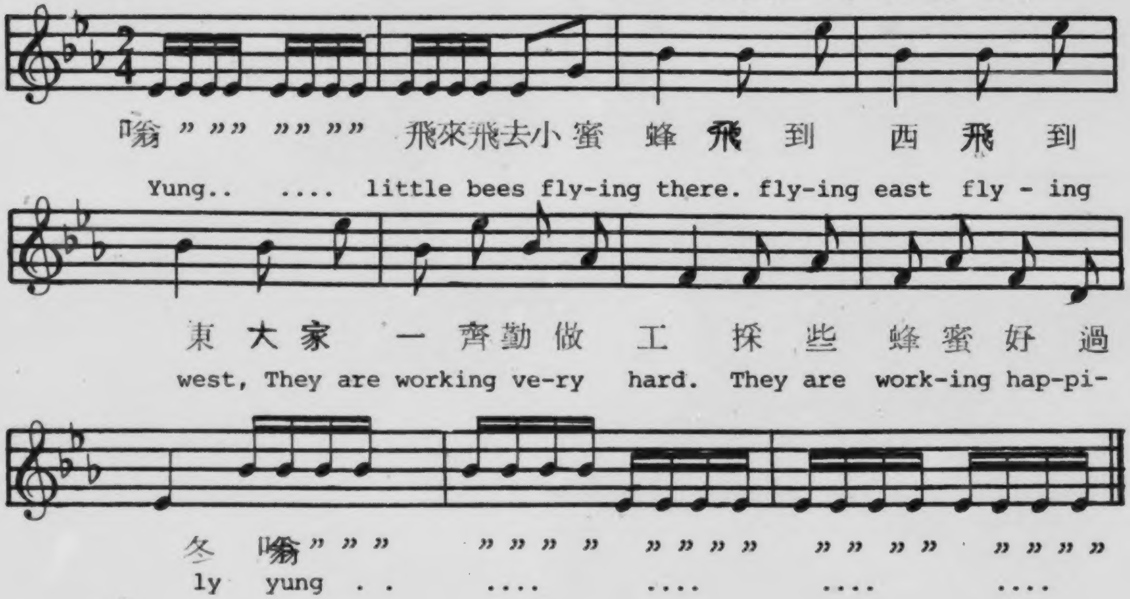
"Big Dragon Fly"


荷 花紅 荷 葉青 飛來一隻 大蜻蜓
What a charm-ing wa-ter li-ly, Here comes a big dra-gon fly
大 眼睛 圓 又圓 身體很直 像粒釘
It has big eyes round and round, Body so straight like a nail
大 蜻 蜓 飛 飛 飛 飛來飛去飛上天
Fly fly fly dra - gon fly, How free and hap-py is he!

蜜 蜂

"The Bees"

Composed by Sidney Wong

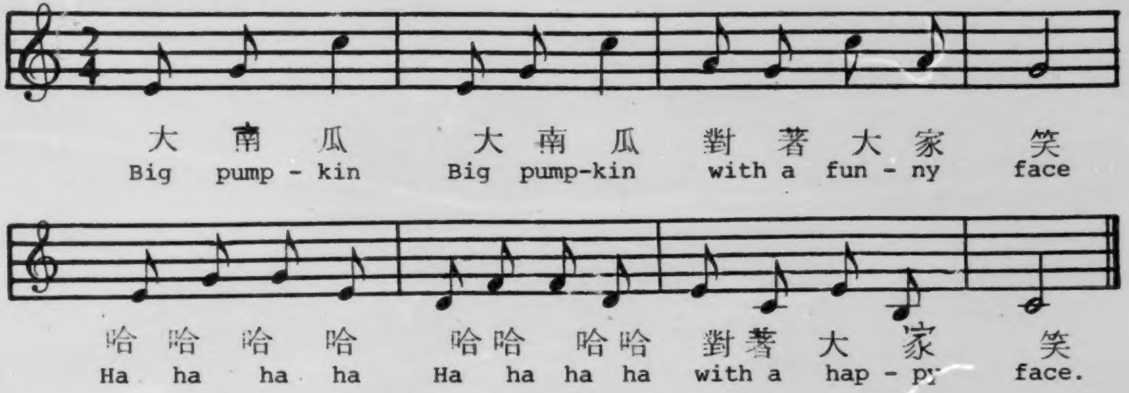


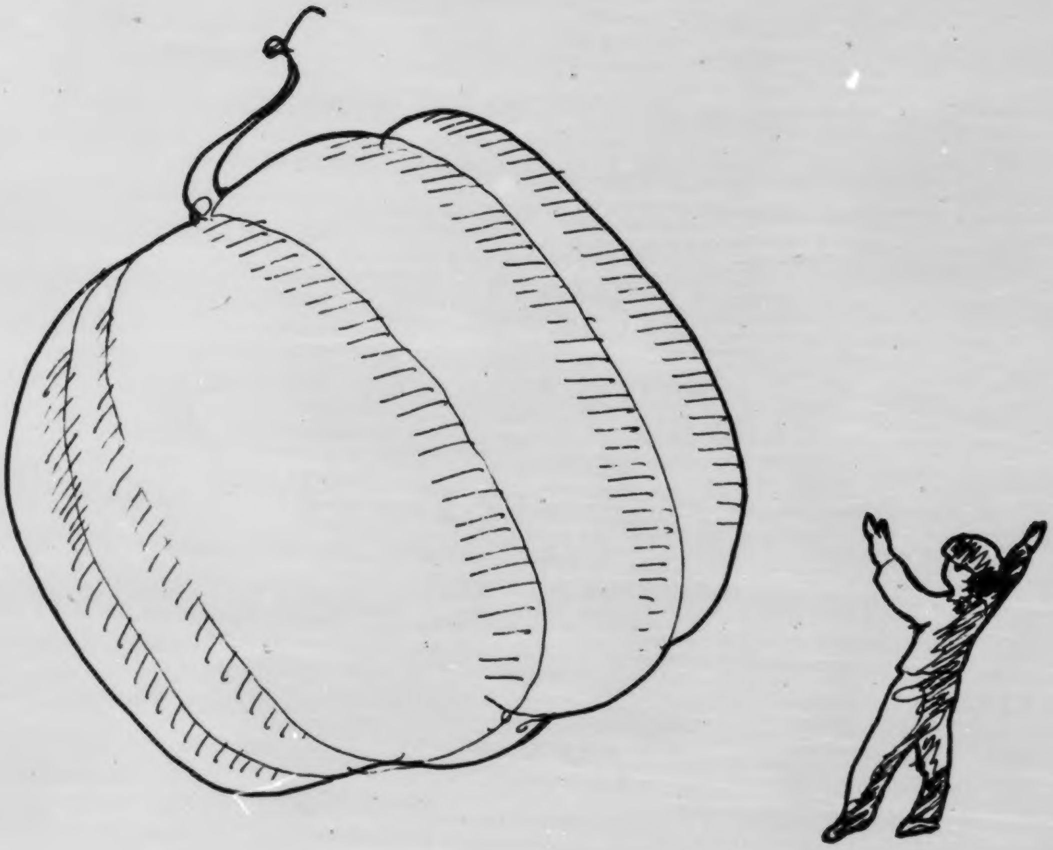
嗡 ” ”” ”” ”” 飛來飛去小蜜 蜂 飛 到 西 飛 到
Yung.. .... little bees fly-ing there. fly-ing east fly - ing
東 大 家 一 齊 勤 做 工 採 些 蜂 蜜 好 過
west, They are working ve-ry hard. They are work-ing hap-pi-
冬 嗡 ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ” ”
ly yung . . ..

大 南 瓜

"Big Pumpkin"

Composed by Irene Kwok

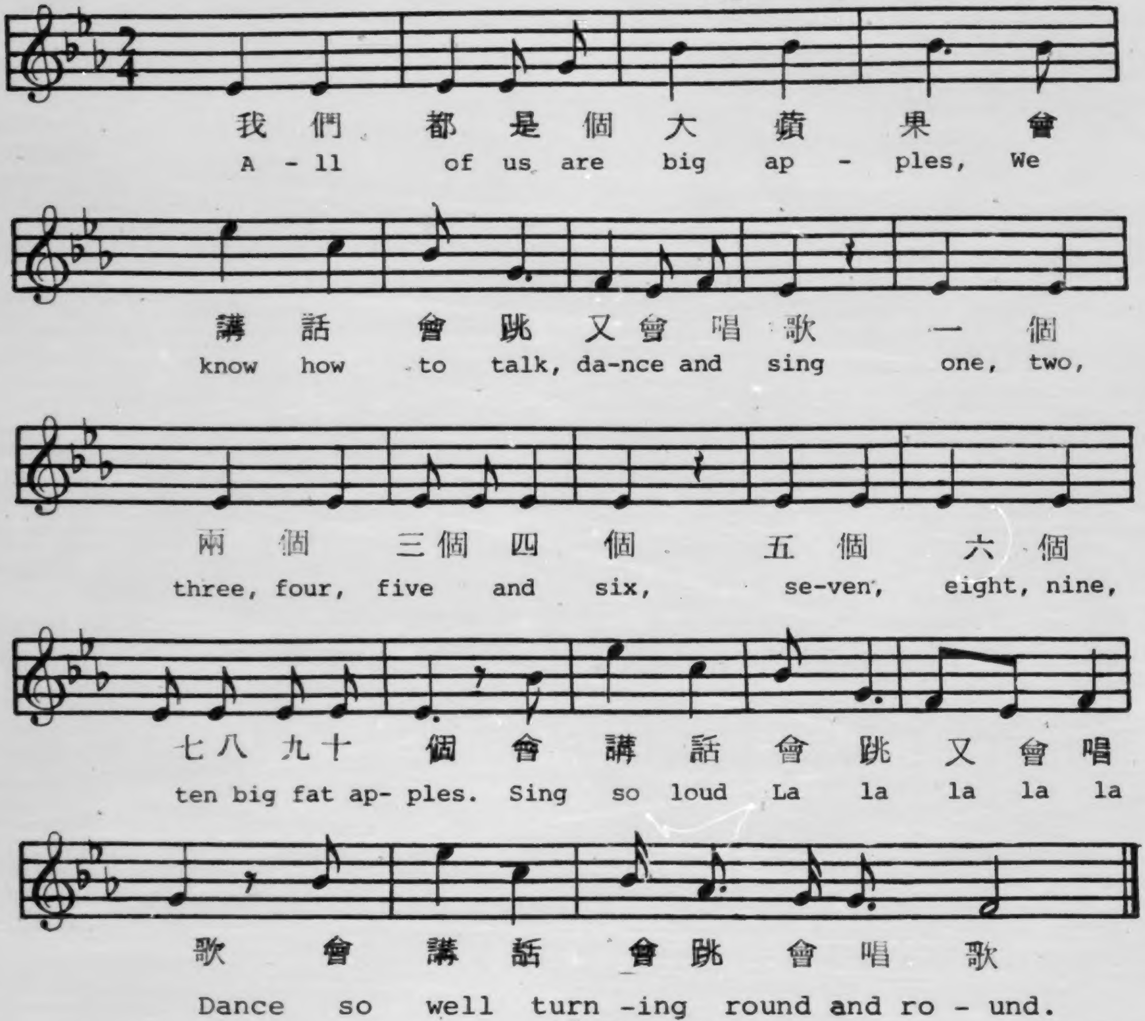

大 南 瓜 大 南 瓜 對 著 大 家 笑
Big pump - kin Big pump-kin with a fun - ny face
哈 哈 哈 哈 哈哈 哈哈 對著 大 家 笑
Ha ha ha ha Ha ha ha ha with a hap - py face.

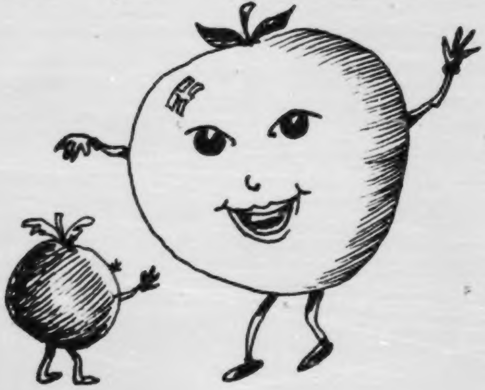


大 蘋 果

"Big Apple"

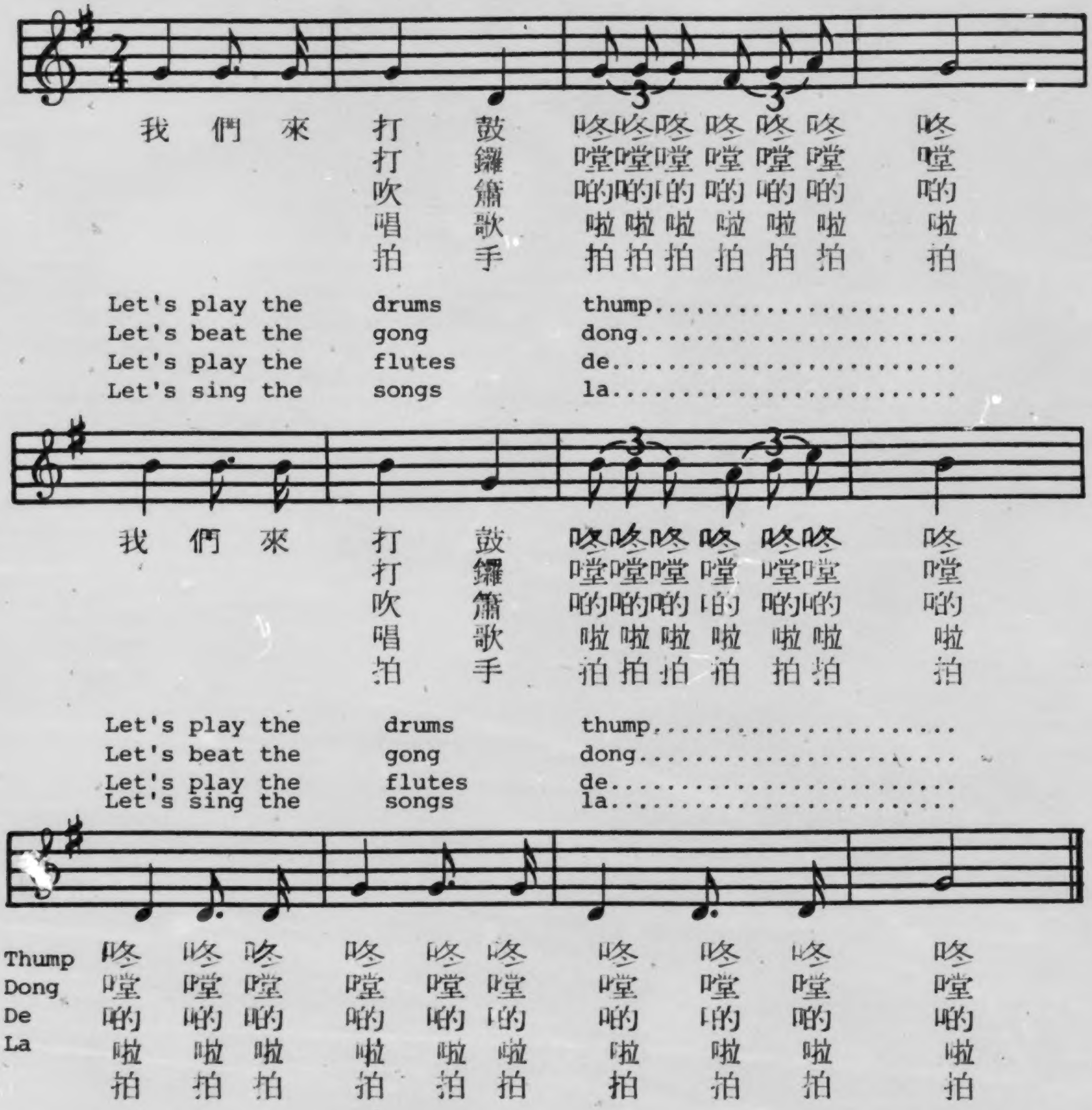
Composed by Sidney Wong

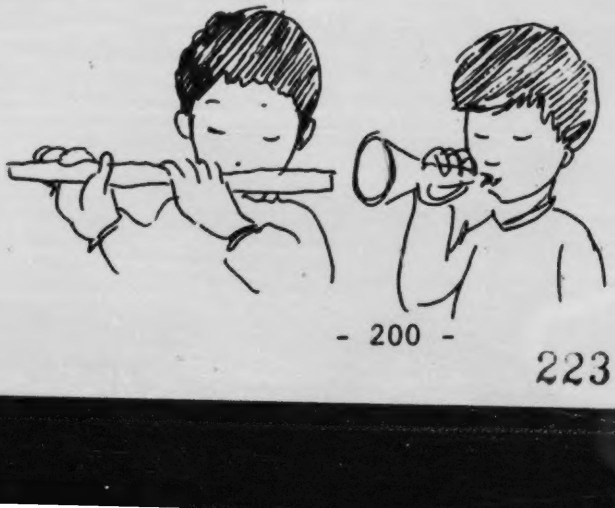

我 們 都 是 個 大 蘋 果 會
A - ll of us are big ap - ples, We
講 話 會 跳 又 會 唱 歌 一 個
know how to talk, da-nce and sing one, two,
兩 個 三 個 四 個 五 個 六 個
three, four, five and six, se-ven, eight, nine,
七 八 九 十 個 會 講 話 會 跳 又 會 唱
ten big fat ap- ples. Sing so loud La la la la la
歌 會 講 話 會 跳 會 唱 歌
Dance so well turn -ing round and ro - und.



小 樂 隊

"Little Musicians"

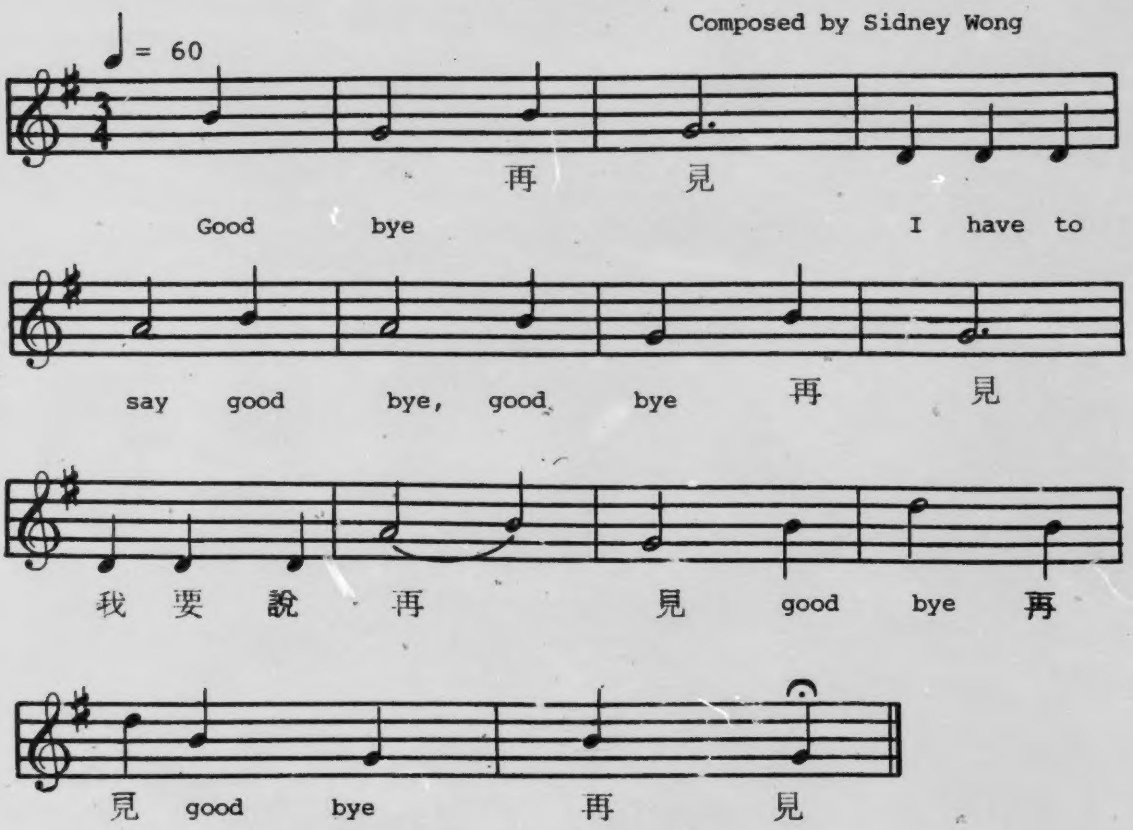

我 們 來 打 鼓 咚咚咚 咚 咚 咚 咚
打 鑼 噹噹噹 噹 噹 噹 噹
吹 簫 啲啲啲 啲 啲 啲 啲
唱 歌 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦
拍 手 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍
Let's play the drums thump....................
Let's beat the gong dong....................
Let's play the flutes de....................
Let's sing the songs la....................
3
我 們 來 打 鼓 咚咚咚 咚 咚咚 咚
打 鑼 噹噹噹 噹 噹噹 噹
吹 簫 啲啲啲 啲 啲啲 啲
唱 歌 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦
拍 手 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍
Let's play the drums thump....................
Let's beat the gong dong....................
Let's play the flutes de....................
Let's sing the songs la....................
Thump 咚 咚 咚 咚 咚 咚 咚 咚 咚 咚
Dong 噹 噹 噹 噹 噹 噹 噹 噹 噹 噹
De 啲 啲 啲 啲 啲 啲 啲 啲 啲 啲
La 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦 啦
拍 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍 拍



再　見

"Good-Bye"

Composed by Sidney Wong


♩ = 60
再 見
Good bye
I have to
say good bye, good bye 再 見
我 要 說 再 見 good bye 再
見 good bye 再 見

Recipes

Chinese food is famous throughout the world. The following recipes consist of some dishes commonly prepared by the Chinese. It's easy for young children to follow the directions.

食　　譜

中國食品以色、香、味俱全聞名於世，以下所介紹的幾種食譜是普遍而易於小學生學習烹製。

齋

Chinese Vegetarian Dish

(Serves Six People)

Ingredients:

1 lb. Chinese cabbage
2 oz. bean thread
2 oz. cloud's ears
2 oz. dried bean curd (round type)
4 oz. dried mushrooms
1 can mushrooms
1 can water chestnuts
½ lb. dried oysters
½ oz. fat choy
1 tbsp. soy sauce
4 tbsp. oyster sauce
2 or 3 slices ginger
few drops cooking wine
few drops sesame oil
1 tbsp. salt
1 tbsp. cornstarch
1 can chicken broth

Procedure:

1) Soak fat choy, bean thread, dried mushrooms, dried oysters, and cloud's ears in cold water until they are softened.

2) Put one tablespoon of oil in pan and put in the Chinese cabbage. Add ½ can chicken broth, then cook for 10 minutes. Remove from pan; put in a bowl.

[illegible] Put two tablespoons of oil in pan. Add the dried oysters, fat choy, bean thread, dried mushrooms, cloud's ears and stir-fry for 5 minutes. Then put in the Chinese cabbage, canned mushrooms, water chestnuts, dried bean curd, ½ can of chicken broth and simmer for 15 minutes.

4) Mix one tablespoon of cornstarch with ½ can of chicken broth, soy sauce, ginger, cooking wine, sesame oil, salt, oyster sauce and add to the vegetables. Simmer for 5 minutes.

芝麻蛋
Sesame Eggs

(Makes about 2 dozen)

Ingredients:

2 cups flour
½ cup sugar
1½ tsps. baking powder
¼ tsp. salt
½ cup lard
¼ cup cold water
2 egg whites
sesame seeds

Procedure:

1) Sift the flour, baking powder, sugar and salt together. Blend in the lard. Add the water to make a soft dough.

2) Shape the dough on a floured board into a roll about 1½ inches in diameter. Roll it on a wax paper and chill it for 2 hours or more.

3) Cut the dough into ¼ inch rounds. Coat them lightly with egg white and press the coated side into a mound of sesame seeds.

4) Place the cakes on an ungreased baking sheet in a 350 degree oven for 20 minutes or until brown.

煎堆

Jien Duey

(Makes about 10)

Ingredients:

½ lb. glutinous rice flour
½ cup brown sugar
2/3 cup boiling water
½ cup snow white sesame seeds
*½ lb. dow saah (black bean filling)

Procedure:

1) Dissolve brown sugar in 2/3 cup boiling water and bring to swift boil. Remove from heat.

2) Carefully stir syrup into glutinous rice flour until well blended in flour.

3) Roll dough into sausage form about 1 inch in diameter, then cut off 1 inch sections (makes about 10).

4) Roll each section into balls with palms of hands.

5) Roll the dow saah filling into sausage form about ½ inch in diameter. Cut off sections ½ inch wide. Roll each piece into ball.

6) Take a ball of dough and flatten with hand. Place ball of filling upon it and envelop filling with dough completely. Roll ball of filled dough until entire surface is covered.

7) Gently press seeds into surface.

8) Deep fry balls in oil for a few minutes until they become lightbrown.

* There are several ways to make jien duey and you can substitute cocoanut, peanuts, etc. for the dow saah filling. (The dow saah can be brought in any Chinese dry goods store in Chinatown.)

鹹水角

Haahm Seui Gok

(Makes about 3½ dozen)

Ingredients:

Dough
3 cups glutinous (sweet) rice flour
3 cups medium size potatoes

Filling
½ cup chopped pork
½ cup " bamboo shoots
½ cup " B.B.Q. pork
¼ cup " Chinese mushrooms (pre-soaked)
¼ cup " dried turnips
¼ cup " mixture of green onions and Chinese parsley
¼ cup " dried shrimps (pre-soaked)

Procedure:

1) Place 1 tbsp. of oil in a pan. Pour all filling ingredients into the pan and stir-fry quickly for 5 minutes. Pour filling into a bowl and set aside.

2) Boil potatoes and mash. Mix the potatoes with the rice flour if the consistency seems dry, add 2 to 3 tbsp. warm water. Knead mixture for about 5 minutes. Shape the dough into a roll on a floured board. The roll should be about 1½" in diameter. Slice the roll ¼" thick and roll into a ball. Shape the ball like a small cup. Place 1 tbsp. of the filling in the middle of the cup. Close the cup by pinching the edges together into a half moon shape.

3) Pour oil into a deep skillet and heat until it is 350°. Place some haahm seui gok into the skillet. When the haahm seui gok turns brown, it is done.

炸角仔

Fried Gok Jai

(Makes about 50)

Ingredients

1 pkg. round shape won ton skins (50 pieces)
2 egg whites
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup ground roasted peanuts)
¼ cup white sesame seeds)--- filling
¼ cup shredded coconut)

Procedure

1) Combine filling ingredients in a large bowl.

2) Place 1 teaspoon of the filling mixture in the center of the won ton skin.

3) Dampen the edges of the won ton skin with some egg white and fold the skin into the shape of a half moon.

4) Deep fry for a few minutes or until golden.

* 1 can (1 lb.) dow saah (red bean filling) may be substituted as another type of filling.

炸雲呑

Fried Won Ton

(Makes about 4 dozen)

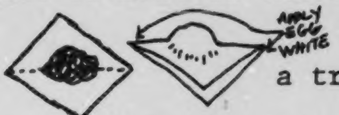
Ingredients:

1 lb. ground beef (You can use ½ lb. ground pork and ½ lb. shrimp as the substitute for ground beef.)
1 can bamboo shoot tips (diced)
1 egg
1 package won ton skins (50 pieces)
1 tsp. cooking wine
pinch of salt
pinch of pepper
1½ tbsp. soy sauce
1 tsp. cornstarch
pinch of sugar

Procedure:

1) Mix ground beef with salt, pepper, soy sauce, cooking wine, egg yolk, bamboo shoot tips, cornstarch and sugar.

2) Place one teaspoonful of meat in the center of the won ton skin.

3) Fold the skin into  a triangle. Wet the edge with egg white. Squeeze the edges together.

4) Pour oil into the skillet. Heat oil until 350 degrees.

5) When the oil is hot, drop the won ton in one by one.

6) When the won ton turns golden brown and crispy, it is done.

叉燒雲吞

B.B.Q. Pork Won Ton in Soup

(Makes about 4 dozen)

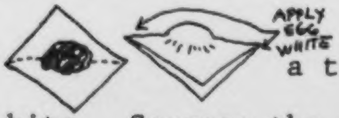
Ingredients:

1 lb. ground beef
1 can bamboo shoot tips (diced)
1 egg
1 package won ton skins (50 pieces)
1 tsp. cooking wine
pinch of salt
pinch of pepper
1 tbsp. soy sauce
pinch of sugar
1 tsp. cornstarch
1 lb. barbecued pork
1 can chicken broth

Procedure:

1) Mix ground beef with salt, pepper, soy sauce, cooking wine, egg yolk, bamboo shoot tips, cornstarch and sugar.

2) Place one teaspoonful of meat in the center of the won ton skin.

3) Fold the skin into  a triangle. Wet the edge with egg white. Squeeze the edges together.

4) Mix one can of chicken broth and two cans of water together in a pot. Bring to a boil.

5) Add won ton to boiling broth. Boil until tney're floating on the surface of broth.

6) Put into a bowl and serve with barbecued pork on top.

杏仁豆腐

Almond Float

(Serves 4 People)

Ingredients:

2 packages unflavored gelatin
1-3/4 cups water
1½ cups milk
1 tbsp. almond extract
1 can fruit cocktail

Procedure:

1) Sprinkle the gelatin over ½ cup of cold water and let it soften for 5 minutes.

2) Bring the remaining 1¼ cups of water to a boil in a small saucepan and add it to the softened gelatin. Stir until thoroughly dissolved, then stir in the milk and almond extract. Pour the mixture into a flat container. The custard should be 1½ inches thick. Refrigerate until the custard is firmly set.

3) Cut the custard diagonally (1 inch apart). Put into a big mixing bowl. Add the fruit cocktail.

豆腐花

Duo Fu Fa

(Serves 5 People)

Ingredients:

½ lb. yellow beans
10 cups water
1 tbsp. calcium sulphate
1 cup sugar

Procedure:

1) Soak yellow beans in water for 3 hours and drain it.

2) Put yellow beans with 10 cups of water into blender. Blend until smooth liquid forms.

3) Use a clean bean bag and drain all the sediment from the bean liquid.

4) Heat bean liquid until boiling.

5) Mix the calcium sulphate with 1 tablespoon water. Put into a large tall pot.

6) With a downward motion, quickly pour the boiling bean liquid into the pot.

7) Leave in pot -- wait 10-15 minutes. It is ready when it has the consistency of jello. Serve with syrup.*

*Syrup - Heat one cup water and one cup sugar until boiling. Serve each bowl of Duo Fu Fa with 2 teaspoons of syrup.

魚翅湯

Shark's Fin Chicken Soup

(Serves Six People)

Ingredients:

¼ lb. prepared shark's fin
1 breast of chicken
1 egg white
6 cups chicken stock
1 tbsp. soy sauce
1 tbsp. sherry
pinch of salt
2 tsps. cornstarch
strips of cooked ham

Procedure:

1) Soak the shark's fin for 30 minutes in hot water. Drain.

2) Cut the breast of chicken in strips and mix with egg white. Fry lightly.

3) Bring chicken stock to boil with shark's fin. Simmer for 10 minutes.

4) Add soy sauce, sherry, salt and chicken with blended cornstarch to chicken stock. Simmer for another 10 minutes.

5) Serve hot, with narrow strips of ham on top.

冬菰湯

Mushroom Soup

(Serves 6 people)

Ingredients:

9 dried Chinese mushrooms
1 tbsp. lard
pinch of salt
1 tbsp. soy sauce
4 cups chicken stock
1 cup fish stock or bouillon (or substitute a cup of water)

Procedure:

1) Soak dried mushrooms in warm water for ½ hour. Discard stalks.

2) In a saucepan heat about a tablespoonful of lard. Add mushrooms, salt, soy sauce, and half a cup of chicken stock. Cover and cook for 10 minutes, then add the rest of the chicken stock and fish stock (or water). Bring to a boil and simmer for 5 minutes.

湯圓

Chinese Sweet Dumplings

(Southern Chinese Style, One Serving)

Ingredients:

1 cup glutinous rice flour
3 blocks brown sugar
Cold water

Procedure:

1) Add cold water slowly to the rice flour until the dough has a kneadable consistency. (The dough should not be too sticky.)

2) Take handfuls of dough, roll into strips of about 1 inch in diameter. Break strips into 1 inch pieces, and roll them into round balls.

3) Take a block of the brown sugar and cut it into very small pieces. Stick a piece of sugar into the center of each dumpling. Then roll it again into a round ball.

4) Syrup (for 1 serving). Add two blocks of brown sugar into one cup of boiling water (or ½ cup of brown sugar). Simmer for about ten minutes.

5) Add the dumplings to the boiling syrup. Continue boiling at low flame. When the dumplings float to the top of the syrup, they are done.

Poems

The following poems include Cantonese nursery rhymes, simple Chinese classical poems, riddles, and children's rhymes. Some of these have been translated into English by Isaac T. Headland.

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詩　歌

中國詩歌種類繁多，以下所選錄的詩歌包括有民間流傳的兒歌，淺易的古詩及已譯爲英文的兒童詩歌及謎語。

兒童詩歌

(1) 小柳樹（京兆兒歌）

小柳樹，滿地栽，金花樹，銀花開。

(2) 菊花幾時開

菊花菊花幾時開？一月不開二月開，二月不開三月開，三月不開四月開，四月不開五月開，五月不開六月開，六月不開七月開，七月不開八月開，八月不開九月開，九月菊花朵朵開。

(3) 小蜜蜂

小蜜蜂，嗡嗡嗡，飛到花朵中，採花粉，做蜜糖，做好蜜糖好過冬。

(4) 小姑娘（雲南普洱兒歌）

小姑娘，下河洗衣裳，白白洗，白白漿，擔起欄干曬衣裳，闌干高，敲著耳，欄干矮，敲著腰。

(5) 迭名（廣東潮州兒歌）

渡頭溪水七丈深，一尾鯉魚頭戴金，一條絲綫釣不起，釣魚哥兒枉費心。

(6) 月光光（廣州兒歌）
月光光，月明明，亞公保佑我聰明；
人拜我又拜，拜到明年好世界。

(7) 月光光（廣州兒歌）
月光光，照紗窗，照得契爺娶契娘，
契娘頭髮未曾長，遲得兩年梳大髻。
哋哋咑咑 娶返歸。

(8) 月光月白（廣州兒歌）
月光月白，鼠摸（粵語小偸別名）偸蘿蔔；
盲公睇見，啞佬喊賊。
跛手佬打鑼，跛脚佬追賊。

(9) 月光光（廣州兒歌）
月光光，照地塘。年卅晚，摘檳榔。
檳榔香，摘子薑。子薑辣，買葡達。（苦瓜別名）
葡達苦，買豬肚。豬肚肥，買牛皮。
牛皮薄，買菱角。菱角尖，買馬鞭。
馬鞭長，起屋梁，屋梁高，買張刀。
刀切菜，買蘿蓋。蘿蓋圓，買隻船。
船漏底，浸死兩個細蚊仔。

(10) 狼來了

狼來咯
虎來咯
老和尙背鼓來咯

The wolf has come,
The tiger has come,
The old priest follows,
Beating a drum.

(11) 天皇皇

天皇皇
地皇皇
我家有個夜哭郎

The heaven is bright,
The earth is bright,
I have a baby who cries all night.

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(12) 猜一猜‧‧‧‧ 蟹

老張，老張，頭頂破筐
剪子兩把，筷子四雙
（猜動物一）

Old Mr. Chang, I've heard it said,
You wear a basket on your head;
You've two pairs of scissors to cut your meat,
And four pairs of chopsticks with which you eat.
What is it? (a crab)

(13) 太陽出來了

太陽出來一點紅，師傅騎馬我騎龍。
師傅騎馬沿街走，我騎蛟龍水上游。

As the sun came up, a ball of red,
I followed my teacher wherever he led.
He thought his fast horse would leave me behind,
But I rode a dragon as swift as the wind!

(14) 門外

忽聽門外人咬狗，
抬起門來開開手，
抬起狗來打磚頭，
又被磚頭咬了手，
騎著轎子抬了馬，
吹著鼓子打喇叭。

Outside my door, I heard someone say,
A man bit a dog in a dangerous way,
Such news I ne'er for a moment could stand,
So I lifted my door to open my hand;
I snatched up the dog with a slow double-quick
And tossed him with force at a very soft brick.
The brick -- I'm afraid you will not understand --
I found in a moment had bitten my hand.
So I mounted a chair, on a horse I was borne,
While I blew on a drum and beat on a horn!

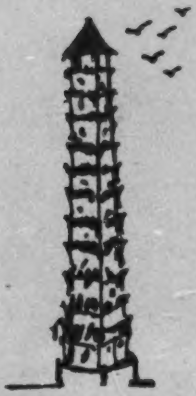
(15) 急性人

這個人生來性兒急，清晨早起去趕集，
錯穿了妻子的綠布衭，倒騎了一頭驢子。

A hurrying man he always was,
From the day that he was born;
And to hurry to a fair one day
He rose at early morn,
Put on his wife's green trousers
To hurry to the sale,
Jumped on his little donkey
With his face toward its tail!

(16) 塔 The Pagoda

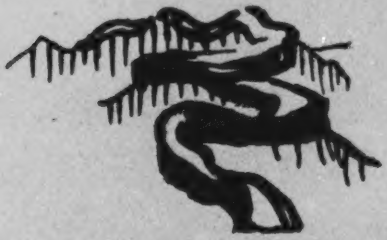
The dragon
pagoda,
It touches the
sky,
The dragon pagoda,
Thirteen stories
high.



*****

(17) 長城 The Great Wall

The wily Emperor, Ch'in Shih Huang,
He built a wall both great and strong;
The steps were narrow, but the wall was
stout;
So it kept the troublesome Tartars out.



CHINESE NURSERY RHYMES
(Translated by Isaac T. Headland)

(18) 額頭撞倒了 BUMP

Bump, bump,
go away,
Do not let our mama see;
If she sees you on baby's head,
She'll give no money for nurse's bread.

*****

(19) 甜睡的嬰兒 Baby Is Sleeping

My baby is sleeping,
My baby's asleep,
My flower is resting,
I'll give you a peep;
How cunning he looks
As he rests on my arm!
My flower's most charming
Of all those that charm.

CHINESE NURSERY RHYMES
(Translated by Isaac. T. Headland)

(20) 新生的嬰兒 A New Baby

A gilt-wood mace,
And silvered things,
My grandfather plays,
And grandmother sings;
My grandmother sings till broad daylight,
And a baby comes to our home at night;
The place the child by the pot on the ground,
And it eats rice soup with a sucking sound.

******

(21) 小孩子 Mama's Boy

Do not fear, do not fear,
We'll put the pants on
mama's dear,
Do not cry, do not cry,
We'll put the coat on mama's
boy.

CHINESE NURSERY RHYMES
(Translated by Isaac T. Headland)

(22) 不要偸東西 Don't Steal

If you steal a needle
Or steal a thread,
A pimple will grow
Upon your head;
If you steal a dog
Or steal a cat,
A pimple will grow
Beneath your hat.

******

(23) 小嬰兒 Our Baby

Mrs. Chang, Mrs. Lee,
Mama has a small baby;
Stands up firm,
Sits up straight,
Won't eat milk,
But lives on cake.

(24) 我的姪兒 My Nephew

My nephew is a naughty boy,
He comes here every day,
He eats until he's very full,
And then he runs away.

*****

(25) 老婦人 The Old Woman

There was an old woman,
As I have heard tell,
She went to sell pie,
But her pie would not sell.

She hurried back home,
But her door-step was high,
And she stumbled and fell
And a dog ate her pie.

CHINESE NURSERY RHYMES
(Translated by Isaac T. Headland)

(26) 懶惰的婦人 The Lazy Woman

The lazy woman
She sweeps the floor,
And leaves the dirt
Inside the door.

She cooks her rice
In a dirty pot,
And sleeps at night
On an old straw cot.

******

(27) 整潔的婦人 The Tidy Woman

The tidy woman
Is always clean,
No dirt in her home
Is ever seen.

Her food is fit
For a king to eat,
And her hair and clothes
Are always neat.

CHINESE NURSERY RHYMES
(Translated by Isaac T. Headland)

(28) 蝴蝶 The Butterfly

Away goes the butterfly,
To catch it I will never try;
The butterfly's about to light,
I would not have it if I might.

******

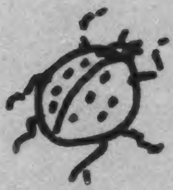
(29) 螢火蟲 The Fire Fly

Fire-fly,
   fire-fly,
Come from
   the hill,
Your father and mother
   Are waiting here still;
They've brought you some sugar,
   Some candy and meat,
Come quick, or I'll
   give it
To baby to eat.

CHINESE NURSERY RHYMES
(Translated by Isaac T. Headland)

(30) 甲蟲 Lady-Bug

Lady-bug, lady-bug,
    Fly away, do,
Fly to the mountain,
And feed upon dew,
Feed upon dew
    And sleep on a rug,
And then run away
    Like a good little bug.



CHINESE CLASSICAL POEMS:

(1) 夜思　　李白

牀前明月光，疑是地上霜。舉頭望明月，低頭思故鄉。

語譯：照在牀前皎潔的明月亮光，我疑心是落在地上的霜。我抬起頭來望望天上的明月，低頭下來便思念自己的家鄉了。

(2) 竹里館　　王維

獨坐幽篁裡，彈琴復長嘯。深林人不知，明月來相照。

語譯：我獨自一個人坐在幽靜的竹林裡，一面彈琴，一面作高聲而長久的呼叫。我在這深深的竹林裡坐著，沒有人知道的，只有天上的明月向我映照著。

(3) 宿建德江　　孟浩然

移江泊烟渚，日暮客愁新。野曠天低樹，江清月近人。

語譯：我的船停在建德江裡一個繞著烟霧的小洲旁邊，天色漸漸地黑暗起來，在外做客的人，不免要加些新愁了。在這空曠田野的地方，遠望天色，好像比樹林還要低些，江裡的水很清澈，天上的月光，影到水裡來，使我們從水面看起來好像月亮和人很接近似的。

(4) 月夜　　劉方平

更深月色半人家，北斗闌干南斗斜。今夜偏知春氣暖，蟲聲新透綠窗紗。

語譯：夜裡更深的時候，天上的月光有一半照到人家的屋裡。看那北斗星已逐漸落近欄杆的位置，南斗星又斜下去了。我在今夜就曉得有和暖的春風吹來，因爲蟲聲剛才透進綠色的紗窗裡面。

(5) 望月懷遠　　張九齡

海上生明月，天涯共此時。情人怨遙夜，竟夕起相思。滅燭憐光滿，披衣覺露滋。不堪盈手贈，還寢夢佳期。

語譯：海上生出明月的光彩，住在天邊這麼遙遠的人，都在這個時候可以見到的。有情的人，怨恨著這漫漫的長夜，在全夜裡不斷地互相思念起來。因爲憐愛著月光的充足，便吹熄了蠟燭；因爲見得露水漸多，便披了一件衣服。但這月光不能捧在手裡送給你，只得回到房裡去睡覺，在夢中和你相會吧！

(6) 月夜憶舍弟　　杜甫

戍鼓斷人行，秋邊一雁聲。露從今夜白，月是故鄉明。
有弟皆分散，無家問死生。寄書長不達，況乃未休兵。

語譯：屯兵守衞的邊地上，敲著戰鼓，使路上的行人都絕跡了，到秋天時的邊塞，只聽到一隻孤雁的叫聲。因爲秋寒已到，所以露水從今夜降下來，已經帶著白色，這月光仍舊是家鄉一樣的明亮。我有個弟弟，因爲戰事大家分散了，弄得家庭破壞，不能去探問死活的消息。我寄信去故鄉，常常是寄不到的；況且現在戰事沒未停止，音訊更難通達了。

(7) 登鸛雀樓　　王之渙

白日依山盡，黃河入海流；欲窮千里目，更上一層樓。

語譯：光亮的太陽，靠著遠山沉沒；黃河的水，向著大海奔流。我還想遠眺千里外的景物，便再走上更高的一層樓。

鸛雀樓：故址在蒲州即今山西省永濟縣城上，樓共三層，前瞻中條山，下瞰大河。

(8) 春遊曲　　王涯

萬樹江邊杏，新開一夜風；滿園深淺色，照在綠波中。

語譯：江邊種著無數杏樹，一夜東風便把杏花都催開了，滿園深深淺淺的春色，都倒影在綠波裡。

(9) 憫蠶婦　　　　　　　　張俞

昨日入城去，歸來淚滿襟；徧身羅綺者，不是養蠶人。

語譯：昨天我到城裡去，回家時不覺痛哭了一場，淚珠把衣襟都灑滿了。因爲城裡那些穿著綾羅綢緞的，原來一個也不是養蠶的人。

(10) 春曉　　　　　　　　孟浩然

春眠不覺曉，處處聞啼鳥；夜來風雨聲，花落知多少?

語譯：春夜酣睡，不知天亮。一覺醒來，到處是鳥啼的聲音，才想起昨夜的風雨聲中，不知道又是多少花兒落下了？

(11) 客中初夏　　　　　　　　司馬光

四月淸和雨乍晴，南山當戶轉分明；更無柳絮因風起，惟有葵花向日傾。

語譯：在雨後初晴的四月裡，對著門外的南山看起來分分外明朗淸晰；輕盈的風連柳絮也吹不起，只有向日葵花却對著太陽，顯得十分傾慕的樣子。

(12) 初夏遊張園　　戴復古

乳鴨池塘水淺深，熟梅天氣半晴陰；東園載酒西園醉，摘盡枇杷一樹金。

語譯：小鴨在池塘的深處，淺處游來游去，黃梅熟透時候的天氣是乍晴乍陰；我帶了酒壺從東園喝到西園去，把黃得像金子的枇杷也都摘下來佐酒。

(13) 採葵　　樂府詩

採葵莫傷根，傷根葵不生；結交莫羞貧，羞貧友不成。

語譯：採葵不要傷了它的根，要是傷了葵根，這棵葵便不能生長了。好比結交朋友不要嫌朋友貧窮，要是嫌棄別人貧窮，便會沒有朋友了。

(14) 煑豆詩　　曹植

煑豆燃豆萁，豆在釜中泣；本是同根生，相煎何太急?

語譯：燒著豆莖來煑豆，豆像在鍋裡哭泣埋怨著；本來大家都是同根長出來，今日何苦相煎迫得這樣急切呢？

萁一音其，豆莖。

釜一音苦，鍋子。

這首詩是曹植小時在行七步內作的。當時曹丕（曹植哥哥）對曹植有成見，爲了挖苦他，所以限曹植在七步內作一首詩，曹植是一個十分聰明的小孩子，他果然在七步內作成這首很有意義的詩，並用這詩去諷刺曹丕和暗示大家同是兄弟，不應骨肉相殘。

(15) 新嫁娘　王建

三日入廚下，洗手作羹湯，未諳姑食性，先遣小姑嘗。

語譯：新嫁娘在成婚後的第三天，便開始到廚房裡去做事、她洗淨了手，準備弄羹湯。可是她剛入門，還沒有知婆婆飲食的習慣，所以在調味的時候，便先讓小姑嘗嘗味道。

(16) 回鄉偶書　賀知章

少小離家老大回，鄉音無改鬢毛催；
兒童相見不相識，笑問客從何處來？

語譯：我在年紀小的時候便離開家鄉，直到老時才回鄉間去，我的鄉音雖然沒有改變，可是漸漸斑白的鬢髮却把我催老了；兒童們見了，也不再認識我，還笑嘻嘻地問我是從那裡來的。

(17) 田園詩三首　范成大

(一)蝴蝶雙雙入菜花，日長無客過田家；鷄飛過籬犬吠竇
，知有行商來買茶。

語譯：蝴蝶雙雙對對地在菜花上飛來飛去，暮春時節，長日漫漫，田家不會有客人來過訪。爲甚麼突然間鷄飛過籬笆，犬兒吠竇呢？原來因爲牠們曉得有經過的商人到來收購茶葉呢！

(二)梅子金黃杏子肥，麥花雪白菜花稀；日長籬落無人過
，下有蜻蜓蛺蝶飛。

語譯：梅子熟得像金一般黃，杏子也長得很肥大了；田野間雪般白的麥花襯著疏落的菜花。漫長的夏日，竹籬下整天沒有人經過，只見蜻蜓和蝴蝶，自由自在地在這裡飛來飛去。

(三)晝出耘田夜織麻，村莊兒女各當家；童孫未解供耕織
，也傍桑陰學種瓜。

語譯：日間去田裡除草，晚上還要織麻布，村莊裡不論男女都各自擔任著家務，就是那一群年輕的孩子，不懂得耕田和織布，遊玩時也是走到那桑樹陰裡，學人種瓜呢！

謎語 (RIDDLES)	謎底
(1)我的身體多美麗，圓的眼睛綠的皮，前脚短小後脚長，游游跳跳都便利，你若問我住何處，小河旁邊水田裡。	青蛙
(2)八把尖刀兩把鉗，有嘴有眼身體圓，行路不向正道走，水裡陸上常看見。	蟹
(3)有甲沒有盔，有翅不會飛，有頭沒有頸，有眼沒有眉。	魚
(4)頭戴紅帽子，身穿白袍子，說話像蠻子，走路像公子。	鵝
(5)嗡嗡嗡嗡一隊兵，自小個個水裡生；天氣熱時到處鬧，秋風一起活不成。	蚊
(6)滿身毛，四隻手，站著坐著像個人，伏著爬著像隻狗。	猴子
(7)身上背座屋，頭上長著角；屋是一個殼，角是兩條肉。	蝸牛
(8)沒手沒脚沒嘴巴，只有頭上長頭髮；戴著帽子睡覺，脫去帽子說話。	毛筆

續:謎語	謎底
(9)高個子，瘦身材，有細心，有文才，年紀越老越矮。	鉛筆
(10)我怒他也怒，我笑他也笑；我要捉他，捉不到。	鏡
(11)一頭有毛一頭尖，一頭潮濕一頭乾；一頭握著慢慢動，一頭進口刷齒邊。	牙刷
(12)有面沒口，有脚沒手，可以吃飯，可以飲酒。	枱
(13)姊妹兩個一樣長，廚房進出總成雙，無論酸甜苦辣鹹，總是牠們第一嘗。	筷子
(14)矮子走一步，高子走一圈；矮子走一圈，高子走半天。	時鐘
(15)一條長蛇直綫跑，穿過山洞走過橋，肚裡能吞千百人，跑得辛苦鳴鳴叫。	火車
(16)無嘴會說話，無手會搖鈴；相隔許多路，聲音聽得清。	電話

續謎語	謎底
(17)坐立不穩跑如飛，無頭無脚當馬騎；不吃青草不喝水，出門帶著稱便利。	單車
(18)朝朝開箱子，夜夜關箱子，箱裡一面小鏡子，鏡裡一個小孩子。	眼睛
(19)無脚會走，無口會叫，甚麼都不吃，只飲汽油。	汽車
(20)它有個大肚子，能裝很多東西，走路十分快，霎（斬）眼就到。	貨車
(21)牠自己走時四隻脚，跟別人走時就有六隻脚。	馬
(22)天上有隻雀，肚裡裝著很多人。	飛機
(23)在家不出門，能知天下事，無論甚麼消息，即刻讓人知道。	新聞紙
(24)有鼻有眼不喘氣，上不了天，下不了地。	紙鳶
(25)十個加十個，還是十個，十個減十個，也是十個。	手套
(26)兩隻小船，各載五個客人，有時開船，有時停船，日間忙碌地來來往往，晚間客去船空。	鞋一對

Games

Children love games. It is a good way to learn things in a relaxed situation. The following selection includes some traditional Chinese games and others commonly played by children throughout the world.

The writer collected and accumulated these games after teaching primary school for a few years in Hong Kong and in the United States. Some games were collected through research. Many of the games were played by the writer when she was a youngster in China. The games are organized into a workable form that can easily be understood with suggestions for getting the most value from them.

In addition the writer wishes to thank Mr. Cheuk Wah Li for devising five of the children's games for the Chinese Bilingual Pilot Program.

遊戲

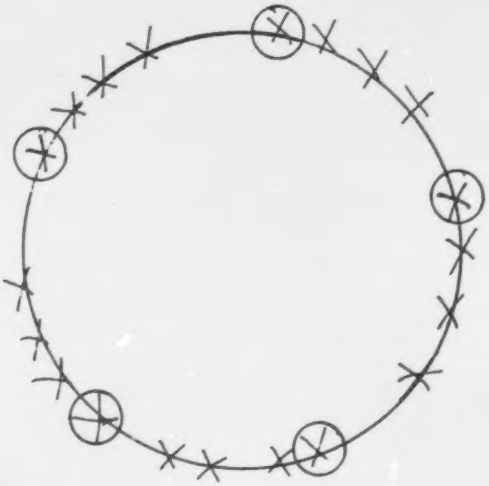
兒童們愛玩遊戲；而遊戲是一種有益身心的課外活動，所以藉遊戲來學習是一種最有效的方法，以下所編錄的有些是編者把兒時曾玩過的及教學時所教過的摘錄下來，有部份是從書本中搜集得來的。

Four Seasons

Introduction: This is a game to help the children learn about the four seasons. Either English or Chinese may be used in this game. Whichever language is chosen must be used consistently throughout the game.

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Diagram:



春	Spring
夏	Summer
秋	Autumn
冬	Winter

Method of playing:

1) The children are taught the names of the four seasons in English or Chinese.

2) The teacher picks one child as the leader who will give directions and keep score.

3) Divide the rest of the class into teams of four members each: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

4) Have all the teams sit in a circle. Each member sits according to the seasonal order: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

5) The game begins with the leader saying, "I'm Spring. I'm leaving now." The children who are "Summer" have to stand up and say, "I'm Summer. I'm coming."

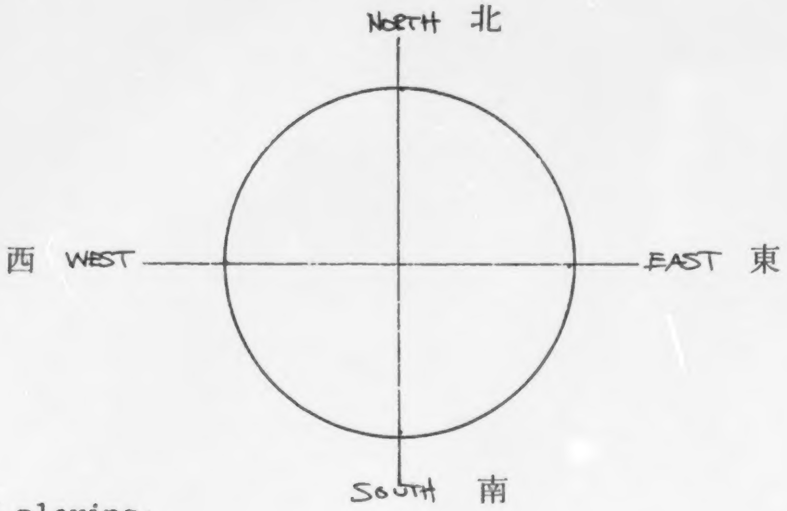
6) The leader has to watch and listen carefully. If a player stands at the wrong time, does not stand when he should or uses incorrect Chinese/English, his team does not get a point. If a player does everything correctly, his team gains a point.

Four Directions

Introduction: The purpose of this game is to help the children become familiar with the four directions. Either English or Chinese may be used in this game. Whichever language chosen must be used consistently throughout the game.

Number of players recommended: Twelve or more.

Diagram:



Method of playing:

1) The children are taught the four directions: east, south, west and north.

2) Draw a circle on the floor or on the playground and mark the four directions, as shown in the diagram.

3) Have the children stand on the circle line.

4) Pick a leader. The leader says, "The wind is blowing to the east (in Chinese or in English)."
All the children have to run to the east. If a player fails to run in the correct direction, he must leave the game.

5) The leader may choose any direction, and the players must follow his commands.

6) The teacher may change the leader whenever he pleases.

High, Middle, Low

Introduction: The class forms a large circle. One member is chosen to be the blind man.

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Method of playing:

1) The leader stands in front facing the rest of the class.

2) The leader calls out high 上 (stand up), middle 中 (squat) or low 下 (sit down) in series of three (3) in any order or combination.

3) The rest of the class must quickly follow these orders in the order in which they were called. Any member who forgets or mixes up the movements is out of the game. The last one left in the game wins.

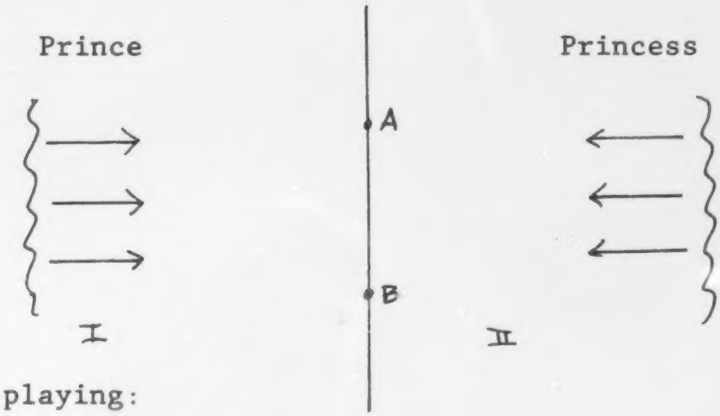
The Prince and The Princess

Introduction: Divide the class into two groups. One group called the Princes, the other group the Princesses. Two members are chosen to act as Dragons A & B.

The object of the game is for each Prince to rescue a Princess without being caught by the dragon.

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Diagram:



Method of playing:

1) The princes form one line (I) facing the princesses (II) forming another line. The two dragons are blindfolded and placed midway between the two lines.

2) Each prince starts from point 1 and quietly sneaks over to point 2, rescues a princess, and returns to point 1. Meantime the dragons listen for their movements. If the dragon hears a noise he says stop and points in the direction of the noise. If he has correctly caught a prince on the way over, the prince must start over again. If he has caught a prince and princess returning to point 1, the captured couple must pay a penalty at the end of the game.

3) The game is ended when all the Princesses have been rescued.

4) At the conclusion of the game, the dragons decide what penalty the captured couple(s) must pay.

*Penalty suggestions: They must be the dragons in the following game; they must run around the game 5 times, etc.

Poison Patches

Introduction: Mark off three or four areas of ground (with chalk, magazines, newspaper, etc.) or 2-3 feet squares and designate these areas as poison patches.

Number of players: Entire class.

Method of playing:

The class forms a circle holding hands facing inwards. At a given signal the circle starts moving in a clockwise direction. While moving in a clockwise manner, each member of the circle tries to force one or the other of his neighbors to step into the poison patch by swinging, pulling or pushing with his arms. (The circle constantly moves in a circular fashion.) When a member steps into one of the poison patches, he is eliminated and the circle becomes smaller and smaller. The last member left wins the game.

Blind Bell

Introduction: All the members of the class but one are blindfolded.

Equipment needed -- a bell.

Number of players recommended: 5 - 30*.

Method of playing:

All the players but one are blindfolded and are scattered randomly. The one who is not blindfolded carries a bell loosely in one hand so that it will ring with every step. If desired, this bell may be hung around the neck on a string or ribbon. The blindfolded players try to catch the one with the bell, who will have to be very alert to keep out of the way. Whoever catches the bellman changes places with him.

*If there are more than 20 children, there should be two or more bellmen.

This Is My Elbow

Introduction: Players sit in a circle; one person in the center is "it".

Number of players recommended: 10 - 30.

Method of playing:

"It" goes up to a player in the circle, takes hold of his own nose, and says, "This is my elbow!" The person thus addressed must immediately take hold of his own elbow and say, "This is my nose!" before "it" can count to ten. If he does not do so before ten, or if he takes hold of the wrong part of the body, or if he says the wrong part, he changes places with "it". The object is to confuse the players between the part that is touched and that which is named. For instance, touching the toe and saying, "This is my ear, hair, shoulder, knee, eye, forehead or throat, etc."

Chinese Ball

Introduction: The class forms a large circle.

Equipment needed - a basketball.

Number of players recommended: 10 - 30.

Method of playing:

The players stand in a circle shoulder to shoulder. One player in the circle has a basketball; he throws it to any player in the circle who must try to catch it. When the ball is caught by a player, his neighbors on each side of him must raise their arms in the following manner: the player on the catcher's right will raise his left arm and the one on the catcher's left will raise his right arm. If a player raises the wrong arm, or none, or both, he leaves the circle. If a player fails to catch the ball, he too must leave the circle. If he does catch it, he throws it instantly to some other player, whose neighbors must raise their arms as described. The arms are lowered again as soon as a catcher has thrown the ball. When all but five players are eliminated, these are called the winners and the game starts over again.

Buzz

Introduction: The class forms a circle.

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Method of playing:

This game can be played using English or Chinese.

One of the players starts the game by saying, "one"; the next says "two", the next "three", etc. until the number "seven" is reached, when the word "Buzz" is substituted for it. The next player says "eight", and so on up to a multiple of seven, such as fourteen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, etc. on each of which the word "Buzz" should be used instead of the right number. The word "Buzz" is also substituted for any number in which the word seven occurs, even though it may not be a multiple of seven, such as seventeen, twenty-seven, thirty-seven, etc. When seventy is reached, the counting proceeds as "Buzz-one", "Buzz-two" etc. and seventy-seven is "Buzz-Buzz".

Whenever a player says a number that is "taboo" instead of "Buzz" or says "Buzz" in the wrong place, or calls out a wrong number, he must start the game over again by saying "one".

The Zoo

Introduction: A leader is chosen, the rest of the group forms one large circle facing inwards. An object is placed into the center of this circle.

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Method of playing:

The leader goes to each member and whispers the name of one of the animals in a series (number of animals in series used depends on the total number of players) in his ear. The leader then calls out the name of one of the animals. Each member who represents that animal rushes into the circle to grab the object. The one who gets the object should put the object back in the center then leaves the circle while the others must remain in the circle. The game continues until only one member is left. If the leader calls out zoo, then all members can rush for the object.

Hurry Reply

Introduction: The players are seated in a circle. One player sits in the center with a knotted handkerchief as "it".

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Method of playing:

The game begins with "it" throwing the knotted handkerchief at any one of the players sitting in the circle. "It" must then call out "beef" after which he starts to count to ten. The player who is hit by the knotted handkerchief must call out the name of another meat before "it" counts to ten; if he fails to do this, he becomes "it" and goes to the center of the circle to start the game over again.

A person remains "it" until one of the players hit with the knotted handkerchief is unable to name another meat before the count to ten is made.

The names of vegetables or fruits may be used in the place of the names of meats.

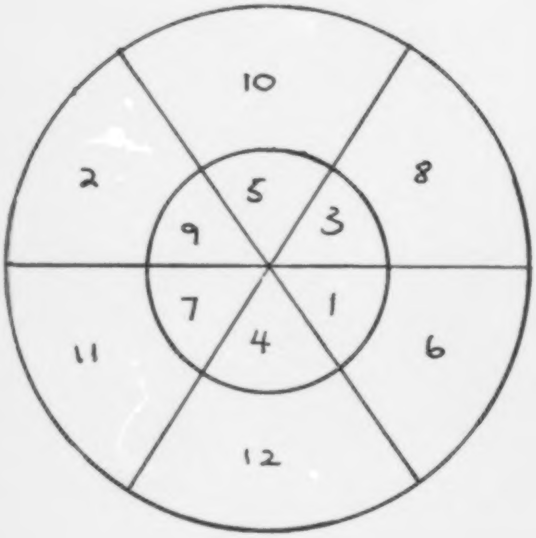
Round and Round

(Guess who eats the moon cakes)

Introduction: The class forms a circle.

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Diagram:



Method of playing:

A large circle which symbolizes the moon cake is drawn on the ground. This circle is divided into 12 sections. Each section is given a different number.

The class is then divided into three groups. Each group chooses a leader. In turn the leader of each group takes a member of his group into the center of the circle. This member is blindfolded, spun around four times then allowed to take four steps in any direction. He is then given the score of whatever section he ends up in. When all the players have had their turn, the team with the highest score wins.

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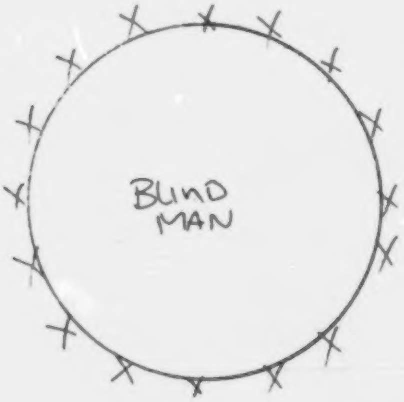
Blind Man

Introduction: The class forms a large circle. One member is chosen to be the blind man. He is placed in the center of the circle, blindfolded, and given a yard stick. Equipment needed - a yard stick.

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Method of playing:

At a given signal, the circle moves in a clockwise fashion. When the blind man shouts "stop", the circle stops. The blind man then points in any direction with the yard stick. The person which the yard stick points to (or close to) must then grab the free end of the yard stick and either bark three times like a dog or meow like a cat three times. The blindman must attempt to identify the person. If successful, the identified person becomes the new blind man. If not, the person returns to his place and the game continues.



Eat Rice

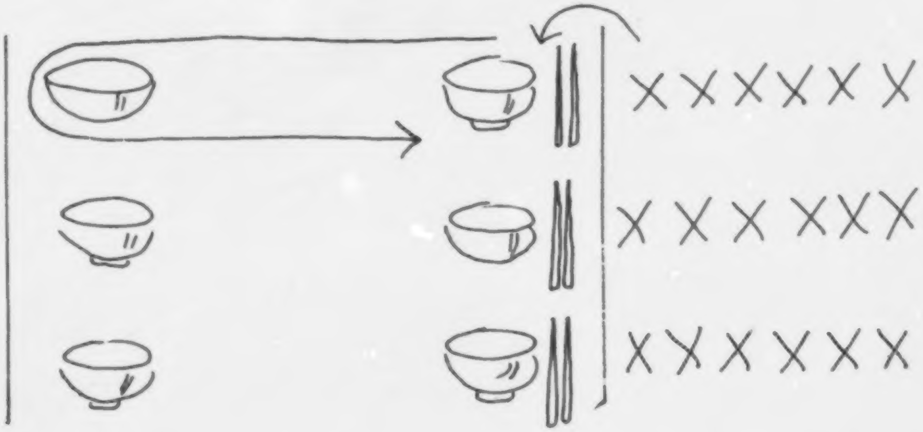
Introduction: Divide the class into groups.

Equipment needed: Two bowls per group, one pair of chopsticks per group, one bag of peanuts which symbolizes rice.

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Method of playing:

Each group lines up in one straight line with each member behind the other. An empty bowl is placed immediately in front of each group. Approximately twenty feet away other bowls with peanuts are placed. The first member of each group is given a pair of chopsticks; he runs to the bowl containing peanuts, picks one up, returns and places it into the bowl in front of his group. If anyone drops the peanut on the way back, he must return to the bowl of peanuts and pick up another one and try again. When he has placed the peanut into the bowl, he hands the chopsticks to the next member of his group. The first group to finish wins.



280

Cats and Dogs

Introduction: Divide the class into two groups, the cats and the dogs. Each group elects one member to be the leader and another to be the blindfolded cat or dog.

Number of players recommended: Entire class.

Method of playing:

The blindfolded cat and dog are led to the center of the game area. Each of the two groups then form a line (one behind the other) with their leader in front. Each member must place his hands on the shoulders of the member in front of him to form a chain.

The purpose of the game is for the blindfolded cat and dog to catch or touch a member of the opposite group. The leader of each group must lead and keep his group from being captured. The dog group must continually bark while the cat group must meow. The calls of each group lead the blindfolded cat and dog to their prey. When any member is caught, the leader of that group becomes the next blindfolded player and the game continues.

Toss Bean Bags

Introduction: This is a common game played in China. There are two versions - one for younger children one for older children.

Materials needed to assemble bean bags (make 5 of them): scraps of cotton material cut into squares (1" x 1" when finished); filling - beans, rice or sand.

*Player completes each round sequentially and loses his turn if he fails to complete a round.

Number of players recommended: Five to eight.

Method of playing:

Version #1 (recommended for younger children)

1) First Round (one at a time)
Scatter the 5 bean bags. Place one bean bag on the back of the hand. With same hand pick up one of the remaining bean bags. Flip the bean bag that is on the back side of the hand and catch in the palm. Repeat the process until all 3 bean bags are picked up.

2) Second Round (two by two)
Scatter the 5 bean bags. Place one bean bag on back of hand. With same hand pick up two bean bags. Flip the bean bag that is on the back side of the hand and catch in palm. Repeat once more to capture the remaining 2.

3) Third Round (three and one)
Repeat steps in Second Round but this time picking up 3 first then 1.

4) Fourth Round (all four)
Repeat again this time picking up all four bean bags at one time.

5) Fifth Round 稱斤
With all 5 bean bags in the palm of your hand, toss them into the air and catch as many on the back of your hand. Flip remaining bean bags into the air and

catch with a forward motion. Designate points for number of bean bags caught (i.e. each bag may be worth 10 points).

Version #2 (recommended for older children)

1) First Round (one at a time)
Scatter 5 bean bags. Choose one bean bag. Toss it into the air. While it is in the air, pick up one of the 4 remaining bean bags and catch the falling bag with the same hand. Repeat until all bags are picked up.

2) Second Round (two by two)
Scatter the bean bags. Choosing any one bean bag, toss it into the air. While the bag is in the air, pick up 2 bean bags and catch the falling bag in the same hand. Capture the remaining two in the same way.

3) Third Round (three and one)
Repeat steps in Second Round but this time pick up 3 first then 1.

4) Fourth Round (all four)
Repeat again this time picking up all four bean bags.

5) Fifth Round 稱斤
With all 5 bean bags in the palm of your hand, toss them into the air and catch as many on the back of your hand. Flip remaining bean bags into the air and catch with a forward motion. Designate points for number of bean bags caught (i.e. each bag may be worth 10 points).

Land Creatures and Sea Creatures

Introduction: Landscape in China is fabulous. Children in China appreciate the beauty of their motherland; they write simple poems and play games of what they see and hear on the land and in the sea.

Number of players recommended: Twelve to twenty.

Method of playing:

1) Two leaders are selected, each then chooses a name of a popular fruit or candy for himself that would attract the attention of other children to him, e.g. Leader A as banana and Leader B as pineapple.

2) The leaders then form an arch with their arms, and rest of the children form a single line (each child putting his hands on the shoulders of the one in front of him). They then sing "A Bird Is Falling Into the Water"* (or the English version of London Bridge) and pass through the arch along the way.

3) Just as the song ends, the leaders capture the one who's passing under the arch. The one who gets caught is asked to choose between banana and pineapple. If banana is chosen, then he belongs to A. If pineapple is chosen, he then belongs to B. Repeat the song until all members are divided into two teams.

4) After the teams are divided, the leaders decide what they will be, land creatures or sea creatures, by flipping a coin. If team A is land creatures, then each member receives a name of a creature found on the land, varying from wild animals to domestic pets, and from vegetables to rolling stones. The other team will receive names of creatures from whales to starfishes.**

*Sing to the tune of "London Bridge Is Falling Down".
有隻雀仔跌落水，　跌落水，跌落水。
有隻雀仔跌落水，　被水冲去。

** The names of team A will be a secret to team B, and vice versa.

5) When each member has a code name, leaders A and B will do the Paper, Stone, and Scissors(包, 剪, 嗒) If leader A wins, he then takes on a member from team B, covers up his eyes, and sings the rhyme,*** xxxx, (the code name of one of his team members).

6) The member from B who was blindfolded is now released, and then asked to guess who is xxxx. If it is a wrong guess, he will be taken away and becomes a new member in team A. If the guess is correct, xxxx will be captured by B's team.

7) A new name is given to the newly captured member in the corresponding team. The above procedures are repeated until one team captures the greatest number if players.

*** "Wave your hand, then stop, tonight I will send you a soup of cod."
The Chinese version,
Code name of player
xxxx

某某郁一郁， 郁定唔好郁，

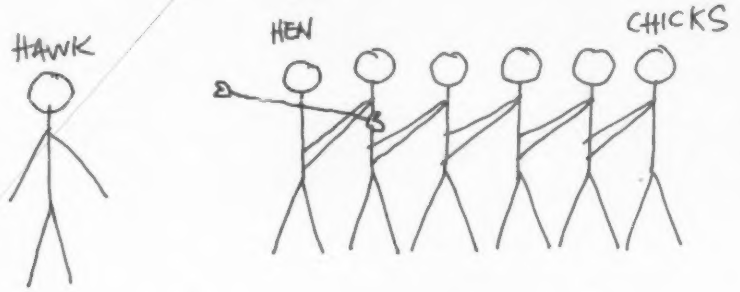
今晚請你食碗魚生粥。

Hawk and Chickens

Introduction: China is an agricultural country; children in the village work, either watching cattle or feeding poultry to help out the family. In daily life, the cruelty of the hawks and foxes attacking chickens and the affection of motherly love demonstrated by the hens to protect their chickens are not only real stories of survival to the young children but also a reminder of how great motherly love is.

Number of players recommended: Ten to fifteen.

Diagram:



Method of Playing:

1) One player is designed the "Hawk", and another one as hen, while the rest of the players become chicks.

2) The chicks line up in single file behind the hen, and each chick puts his/her hands around the waist of the one in front of him.

3) The hawk starts chasing the chicks. The hen should try to block the hawk in any way, except holding the hawk with his hands (usually blocking the hawk with shoulders and arms are the best way).

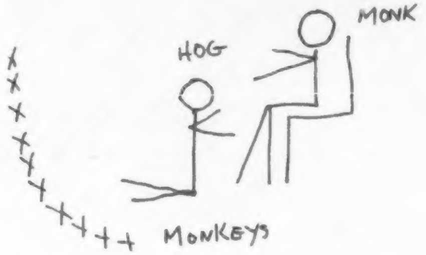
4) The chick who is caught will be the next hawk, and the hawk has a choice either of being a chick or the hen, if the last option is preferred, the hen will be the chick then.

Hog and Monkeys

Introduction: "The Monkey" is one of the most popular Chinese novels among children. It is a travel story of a Buddhist monk, accompanied by three disciples -- a monkey, a hog and a dragon, to search for the books of Truth and Faith. These disciples have been changed into human form. The monkey is capable of transforming into 72 morphological shapes.

Number of players recommended: Ten or more.

Diagram:



Method of playing:

1) One player is picked as the leader (the monk) and another is picked as the catcher (the hog), and the remaining players become monkeys.

2) The monk sits on a chair with the hog squatting in front of him and holds the hog's ears with his hands. The rest of the players stand together in a circle facing the leader and the catcher.

3) The monkeys ask the monk, "Mr. Hog bought some firewood, where do you want us to put it?" The monk then replies, "It should go to ... (a place or an object he wants the monkeys to go and touch).

4) So, every monkey rushes to the designated place or object, touches it and then rushes back to the monk. However, as soon as the monkeys start to touch the object, the hog is released to chase after the monkeys. To avoid being caught, each monkey may squat down, holding his ears with his hands, and move back to the

monk.** Any monkey may simply risk running back to the monk.

5) Any monkey who runs back and is caught will be the hog the next time. If the hog cannot catch anyone, then the monkey who returns to the monk last will be the hog. The above procedure is repeated in the next game.

* Chinese version is " 猪八戒，買籮柴，柴去邊？"

Monk replies, " 柴去..........。"

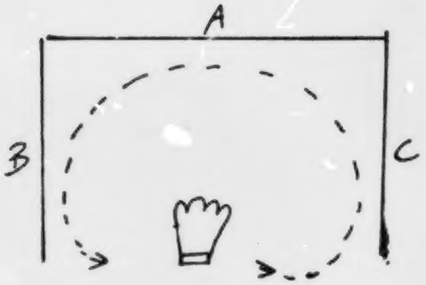
** The monkeys transformed themselves into hogs to confuse the hog catcher.

The Chef

Introduction: Eating is one of the most important part of one's daily life. There are many regional dishes; they not only reflect the climate and products but also signify the general custom and characteristics of the people living in that particular area.

Number of players recommended: Twelve or more.

Diagram:



Seats lined up in groups e.g.
A = meat
B = vegetable
C = spices

-----route of chef's shopping

Method of playing:

1) A chef is chosen at the beginning and the rest of the children are then divided into 3 groups, namely Meat group, Vegetable group and Spice group. These three groups then form and sit on the three sides of a square, with one side left open, making room for the chef and "the food" brought to walk around.

2) Each child in each group gets a name, e.g. Spice group may have names like curry, soy sauce, salt, pepper, etc. They have to memorize what their names are.

3) The chef then decides what he wants to cook for dinner, e.g. if he says, "I would like to have ginger beef as a special," then the child whose name is ginger roots from the vegetable group, and the one

who's beef from the meat group have to stand up and follow the chef in a line. The chef walks around and selects another dish.

4) After selecting as many as 4 dishes (depending on the number of children who are playing) the chef will then say, "I guess I am through with my marketing, and I am going to cook." Everyone in the group, including the chef, rush to get those empty seats available on any sides. Anyone in the line who fails to get a seat will be the chef for the next time. Those who get a new seat will have to select a new name according to which group, e.g. vegetable or meat etc., the seat belongs to.

Penalties will be given for the following:

a) Chef who fails to recognize the names of the meat, vegetable, and spices not available.

b) Chef who mentions the name of the same food twice in the same meal.

c) Children who fail to recognize their names called by the chef.

Choice of penalties:

a) singing a song

b) making a funny gesture

c) making a funny sound

Shopping Suggestions:

a) Barbecue spareribs (spareribs, BBQ sauce)
b) Sweet and sour pork (pork, sugar, vinegar)
c) Mushroom beef (beef, mushrooms)
d) Almond chicken
e) Black bean sauce chicken
f) Broccoli beef
g) Oyster sauce beef
h) Bean cake pork
i) Shrimp and eggs scrambled

Who's The Thief?

Introduction: This traditional Chinese game revolves around four characters. The children have to learn the names of each in both English and Chinese:

a. King 天子
b. District Officer 地保
c. Detective 巡查
d. Thief 大賊

Number of players recommended: Four.

Method of playing:

1) Teacher introduces the four characters and their duties to the children:

   a. The King (天子) decides the sentence of the thief (such as, beating the palms 10 or 20 times or singing a song).

   b. District Officer (地保) carries out the sentence

   c. Detective (巡查) decides who is the thief.

   d. Thief (大賊)

2) Each of the four characters are written individually on four pieces of paper. Each player picks one and tells no one his role.

3) The detective identifies himself. He must pick out the thief among the three. One guess is allowed. If he guesses correctly then the thief must be sentenced by the king and punished by the district officer. If his guess is incorrect, the thief must quickly say, "Escape" and gain his freedom. If the thief forgets to say it, he along with the detective, will be punished. The king and district officer will perform their duties. Then the game can be repeated and played with four different children.

Cut The Bean Cake

Introduction: This game is designed for 5 people -- 4 players stand at the corners of a square* and 1 in the center is known as the quarterback. There are many plays that a quarterback can call, and the other players perform the plays according to the following instructions. The person who loses will be the quarterback the next time. The quarterback will take the place of a player.

* If more than 5 people are playing, the square can be modified to a pentagon, or a hexagon and so on according to the number of people present.

Number of players recommended: Five or more.

Method of playing:

Quarterback calls out:

1) Cut the bean cake. 十字界豆腐
   Every player at the corner of the square has to change to a different corner. And the quarterback can fill in the corner during the changing of posts. Anyone who fails to get a new corner will be the loser.

2) Selling newspapers. 賣報紙
   Each player gives the name of a different newspaper, and anyone who gives the same names as the others will be the loser.

3) Drying clothes. 晾衫
   Each player stretches out his arms, and the quarterback questions him, "Are your clothes dry yet?" If the player replies they are then he should quickly put down his arms. If the quarterback catches him not doing so, he is the loser. If he replies, "Not yet!" then the quarterback should try to pull down his arms, and the player should try to resist. If the quarterback succeeds, the player will be the loser.

ART PROJECTS

Children can learn a great deal from art projects if the projects attract their attention and are suitable for them. One can use a lot of scrap materials (such as milk cartons, egg cartons, juice cans, paper tubing, bottles, etc.) to make these articles. The following art projects can be used as follow-up activities to some of the stories presented in this booklet. The writer thanks Miss Cecelia Tsui who gave many helpful suggestions and ideas.

劳　　作

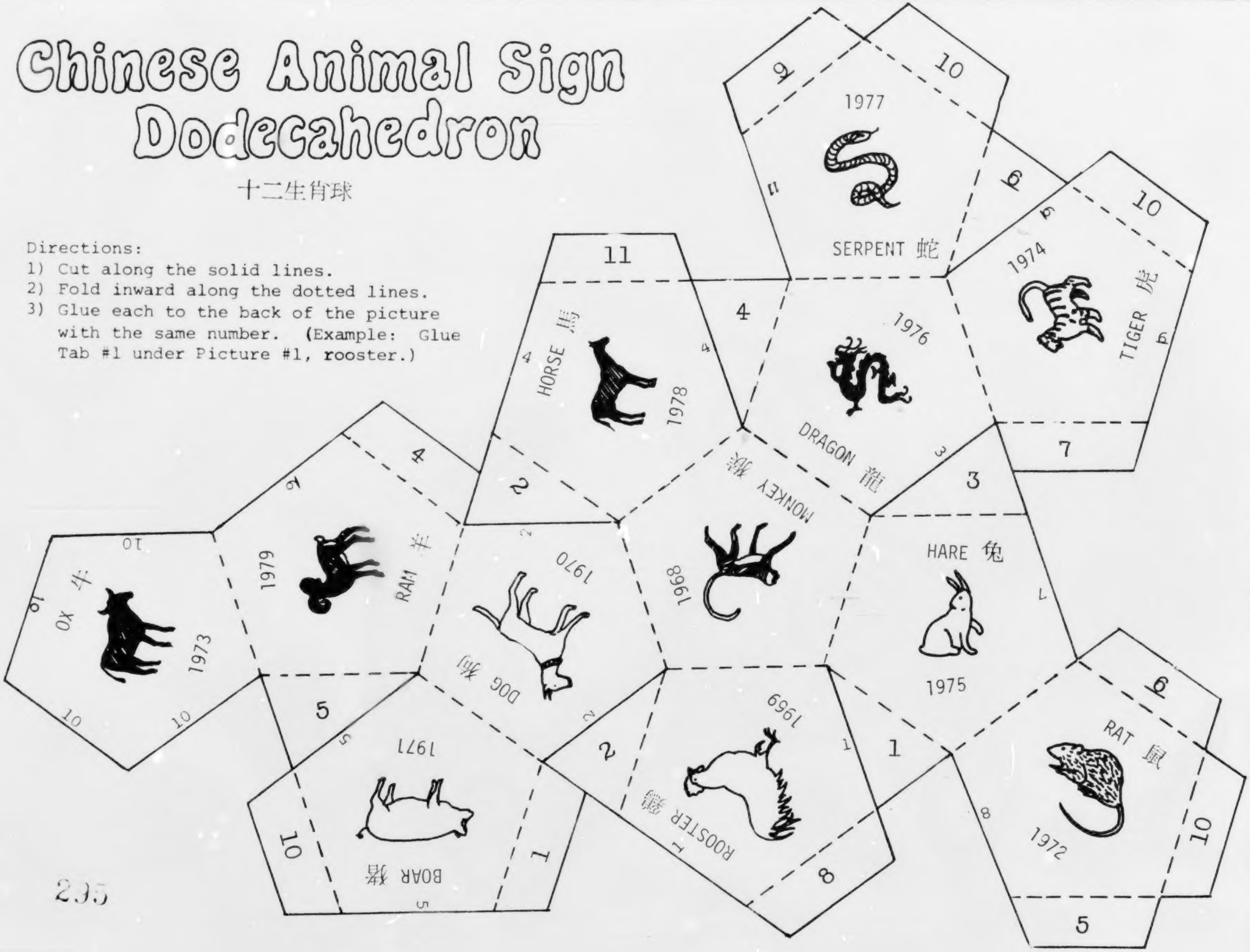
劳作是一種吸引學生學習的最好方法之一，以下的劳作是編者提議給教師請盡量利用廢物去製成各種不同的手工。

Chinese Animal Sign Dodecahedron

十二生肖球

Directions:

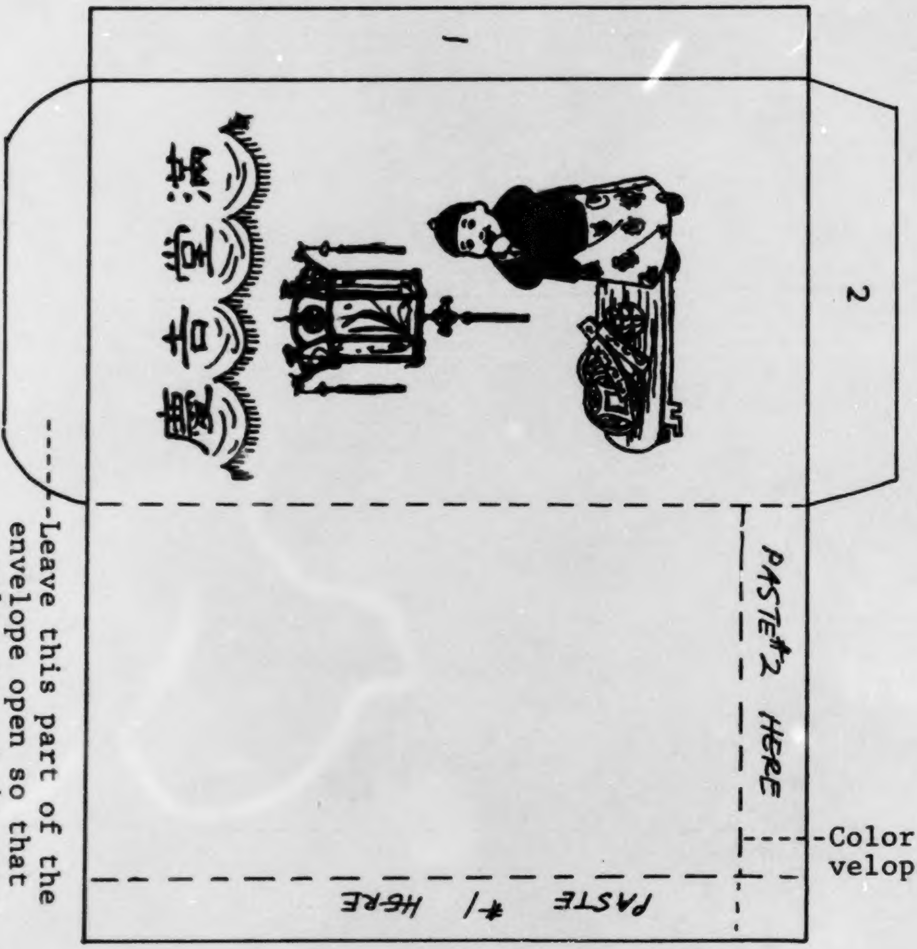
1) Cut along the solid lines.
2) Fold inward along the dotted lines.
3) Glue each to the back of the picture with the same number. (Example: Glue Tab #1 under Picture #1, rooster.)



9
10
1977
11
9
SERPENT 蛇
10
9
1974
TIGER 虎
9
7
11
4
4
HORSE 馬
1978
4
1976
DRAGON 龍
3
3
4
2
9
1979
RAM 羊
10
9
OX 牛
1973
10
10
2
1970
DOG 狗
2
MONKEY 猴
1968
HARE 兔
7
1975
5
5
1971
BOAR 猪
5
10
1
2
1969
ROOSTER 雞
1
1
1
8
9
RAT 鼠
1972
8
10
5

紅封包(利是)

The Red Envelope

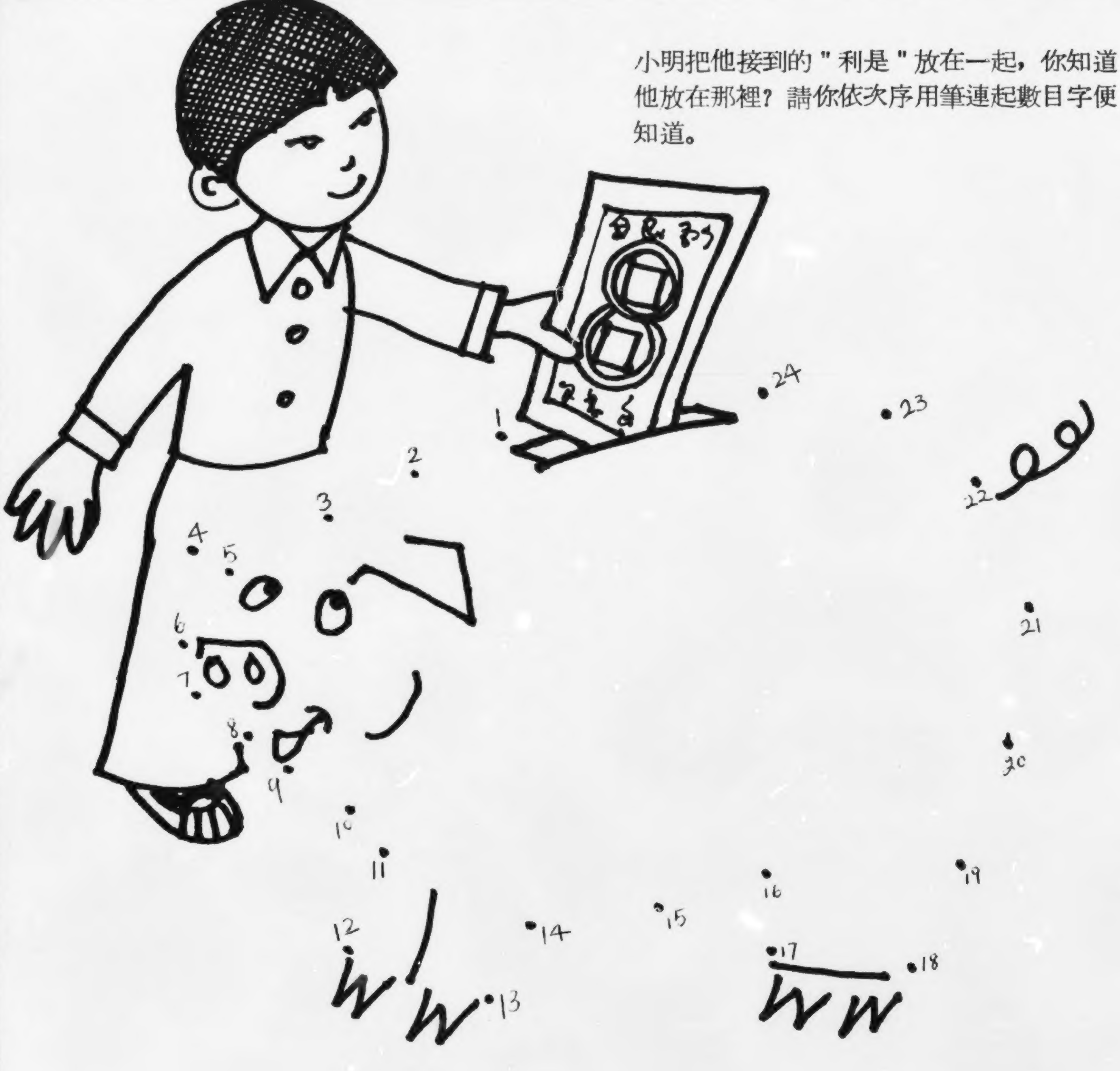


-Leave this part of the envelope open so that people can put in money.

-Color the envelope red.

* Chinese married couples put money in this particular envelope to give to children during Chinese New Year. It symbolizes good fortune and prosperity. Usually people will put in twenty-five cents to one dollar.

小明把他接到的"利是"放在一起，你知道他放在那裡？請你依次序用筆連起數目字便知道。


1
2
3
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5
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7
8
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17
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19
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21
22
23
24

Red Scrolls I & II

I.

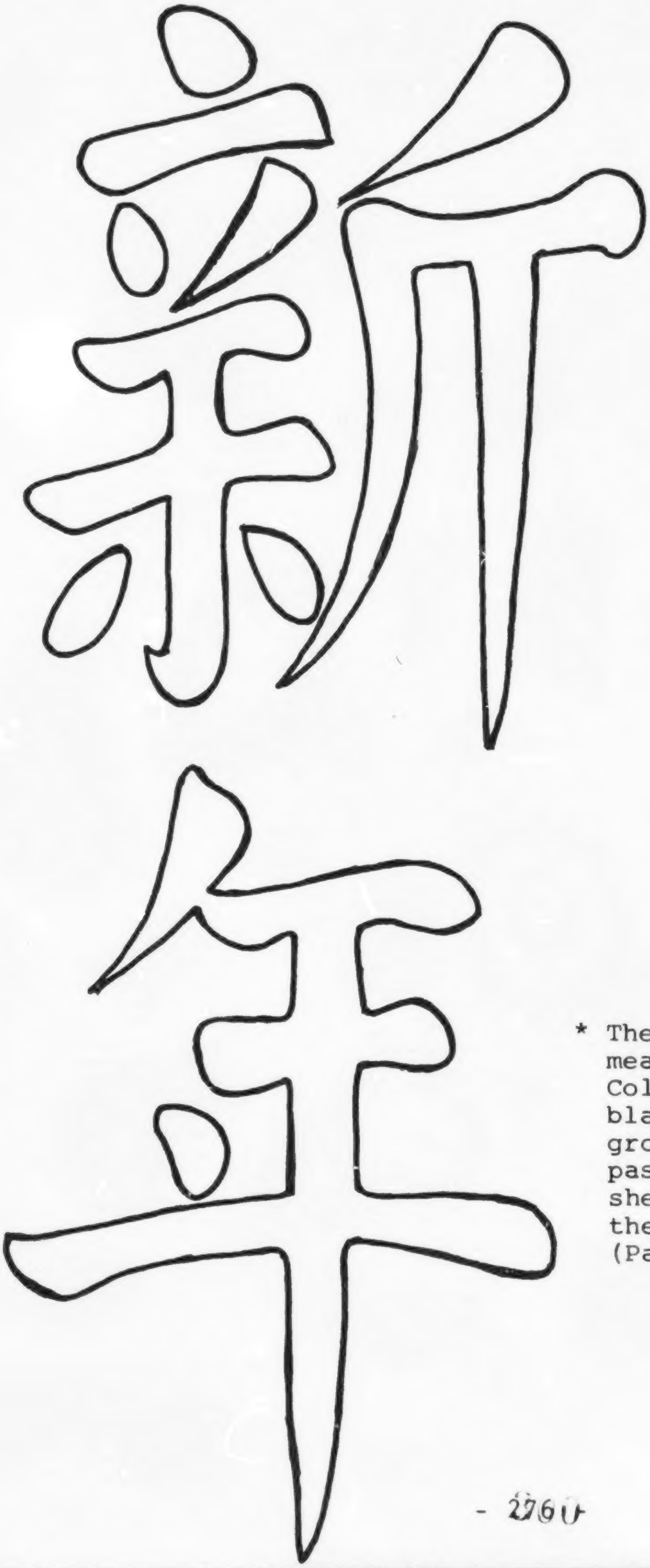
新	Sun
年	Nien
快	Faai
樂	Lok

II.

恭	Gung
喜	Hay
發	Faat
財	Choy

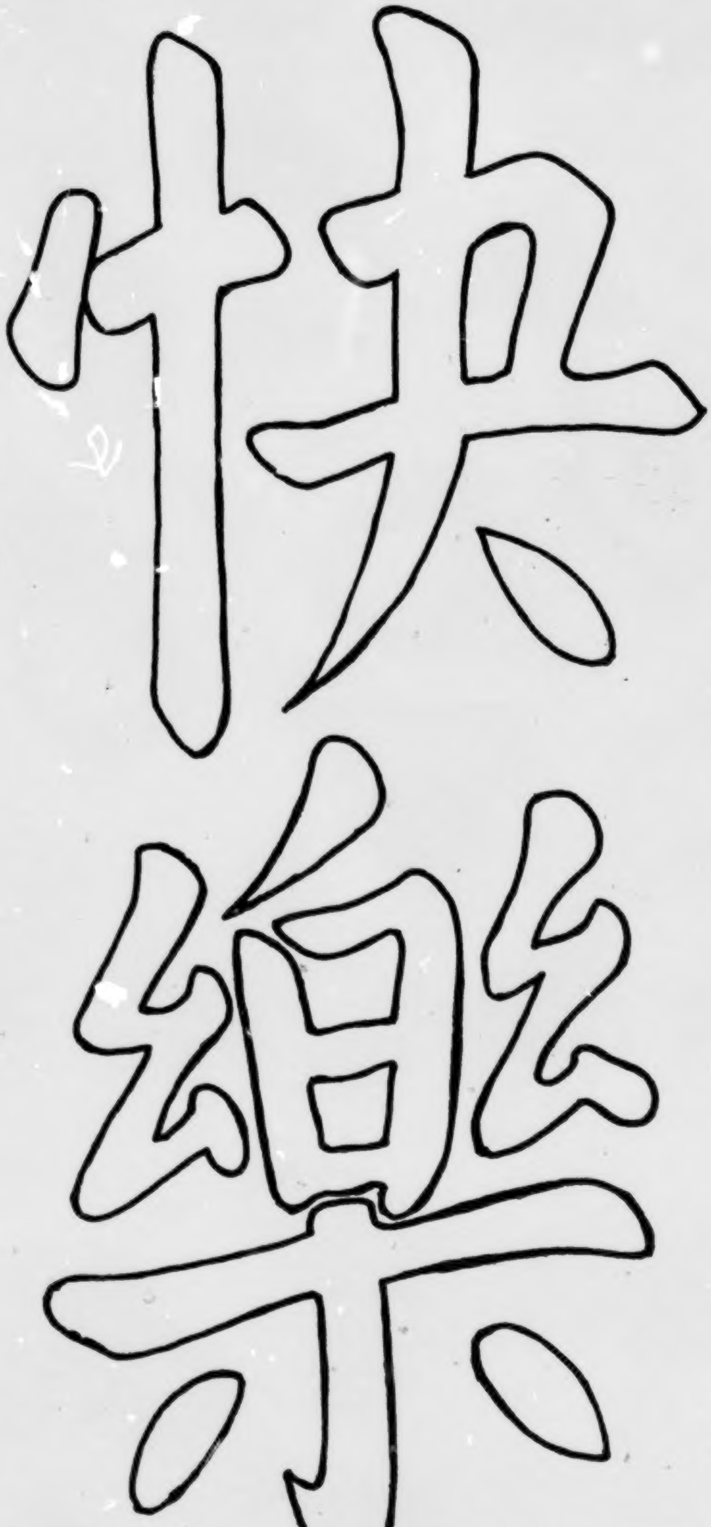
* Every red scroll consists of two pages (four Chinese characters). When you put the two pages together be sure they are in the proper order.

Red Scroll I - Part A



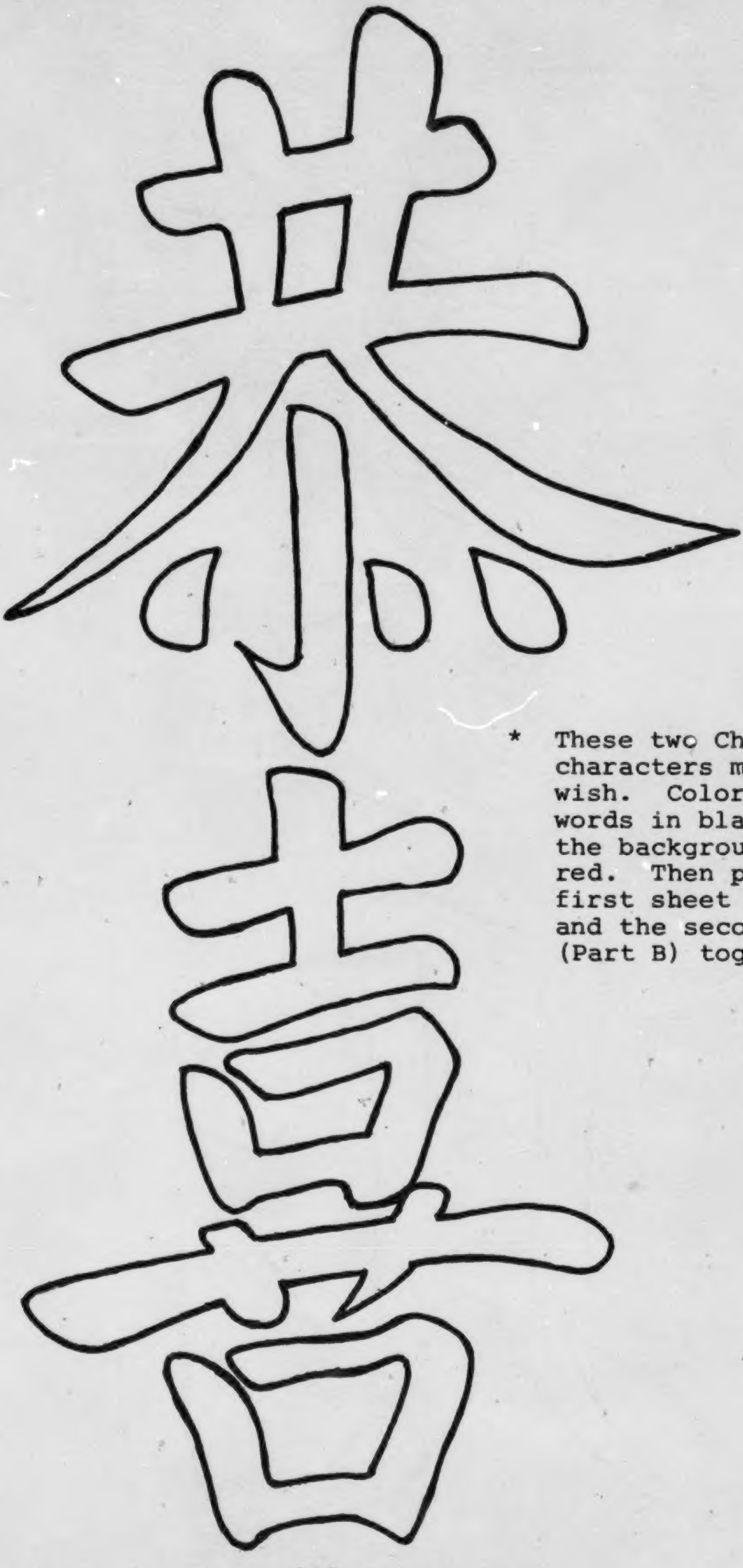
* These two words mean New Year. Color the words in black and the background in red. Then paste the first sheet (Part A) and the second sheet (Part B) together.

Red Scroll I - Part B



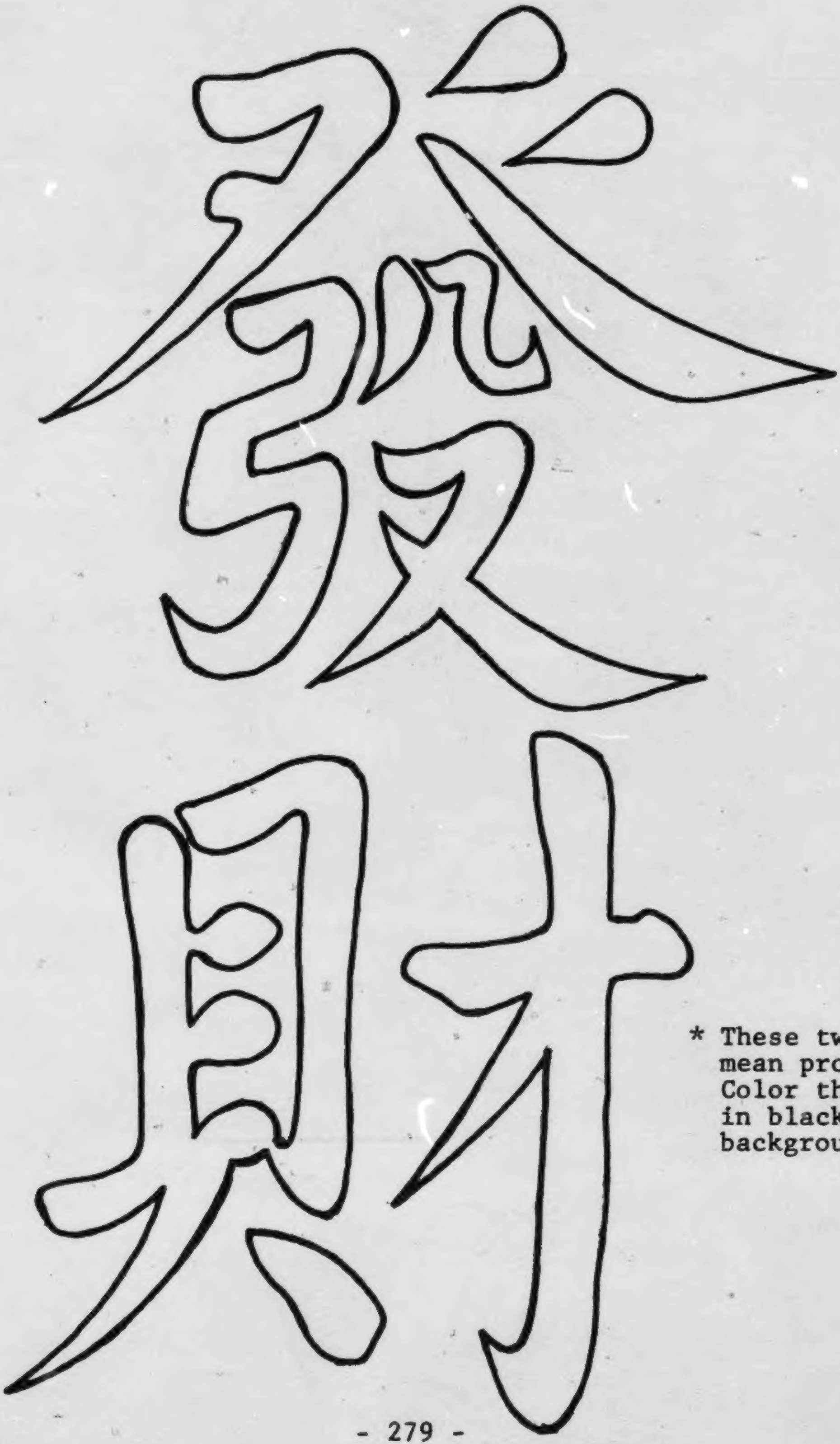
* These two words
mean happiness.

Red Scroll II - Part A

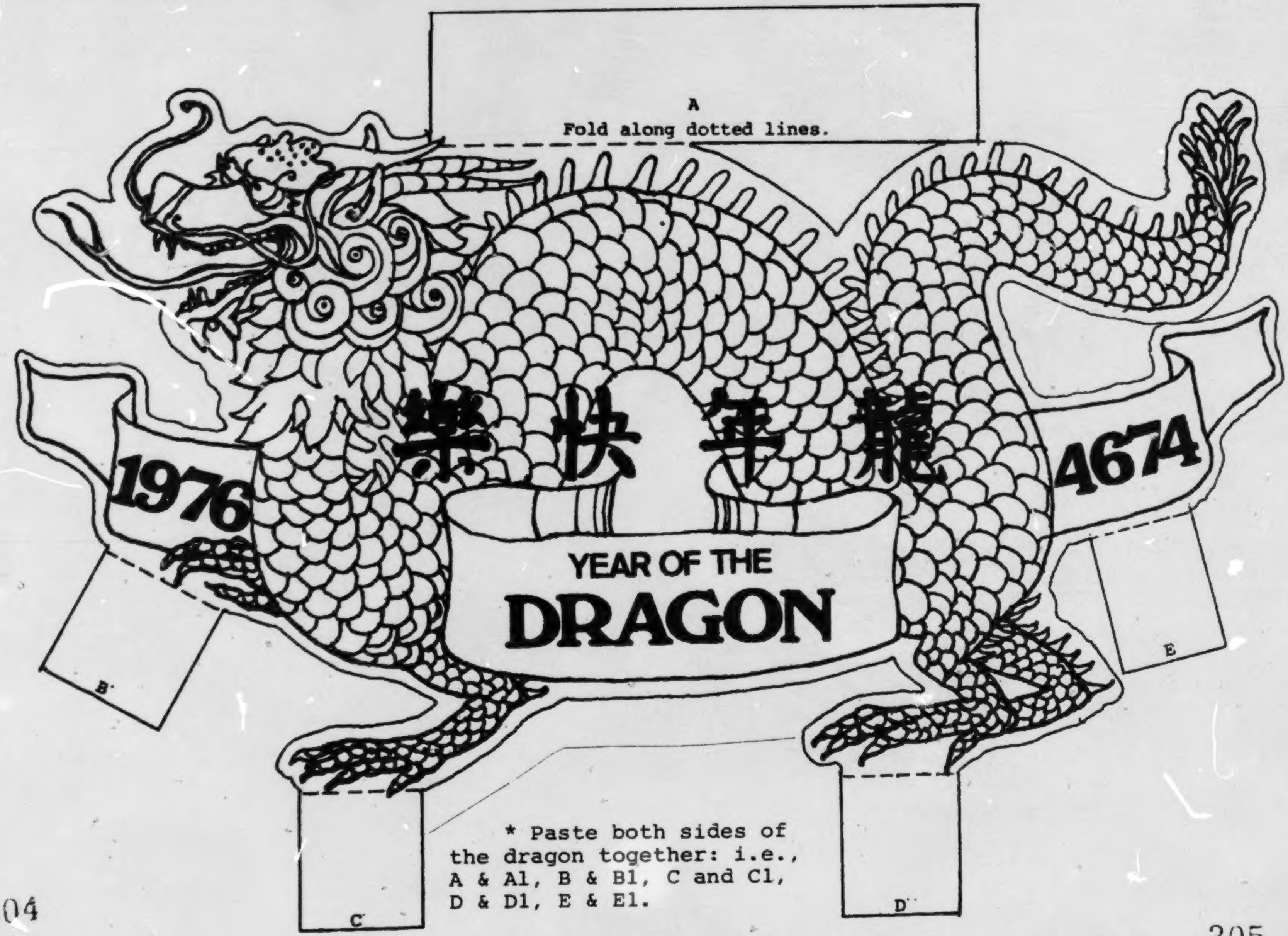


* These two Chinese characters mean to wish. Color the words in black and the background in red. Then paste the first sheet (Part A) and the second sheet (Part B) together.

Red Scroll II - Part B

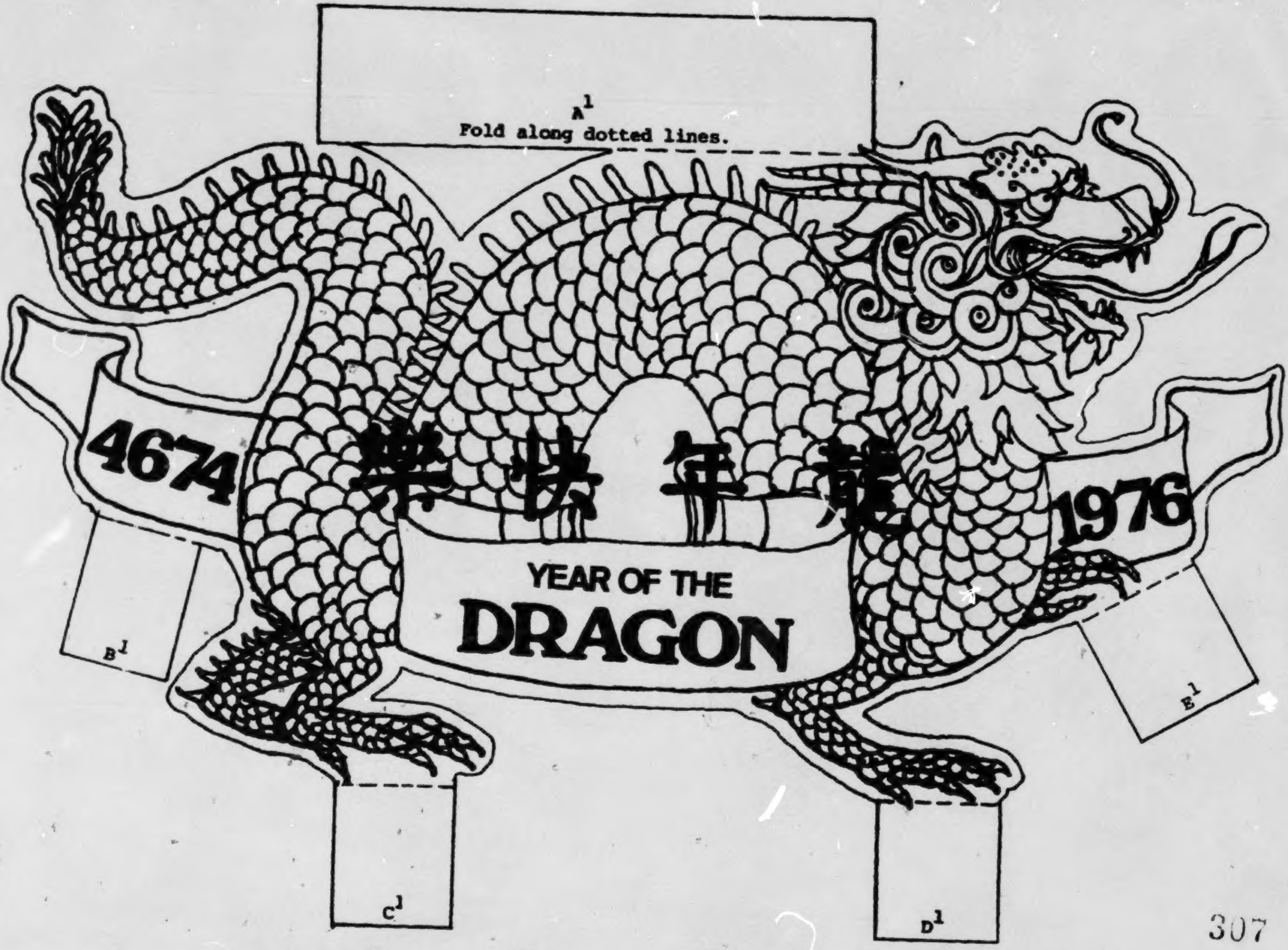


* These two words mean prosperity. Color the words in black and the background in red.



A
Fold along dotted lines.
1976
樂 快 年 龍
4674
YEAR OF THE
DRAGON
B
C
D
E

* Paste both sides of the dragon together: i.e., A & A1, B & B1, C and C1, D & D1, E & E1.


A1
Fold along dotted lines.
4674
龍年快樂
1976
YEAR OF THE
DRAGON
B1
E1
C1
D1

Dragon - Egg Carton

Materials:

Egg carton, construction paper, pipe cleaner, colored popcorn, flat stirrer sticks, white glue, scissors, nickel, felt pens.

Method:

1) Cut the egg carton in half longitudinally.

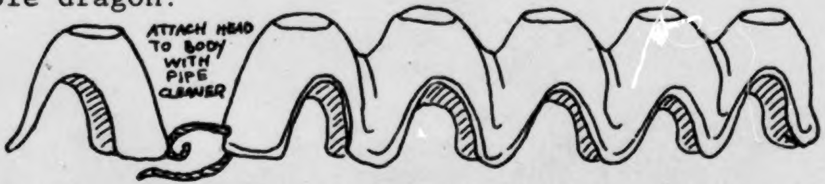
2) Cut pipe cleaners into twelve 1½" length pieces. These will be the legs.

3) Take a nickel and draw about 30 circles on a piece of construction paper, then cut out the circles.

4) Take the egg carton and draw designs on it with felt pens using different colors.

5) Insert the 1½" pipe cleaners betweenthe egg carton sections on both sides.

6) Cut one section of another egg carton for the dragon's head, and attach it to the body with a pipe cleaner. Including the head there will be seven sections in the whole dragon.



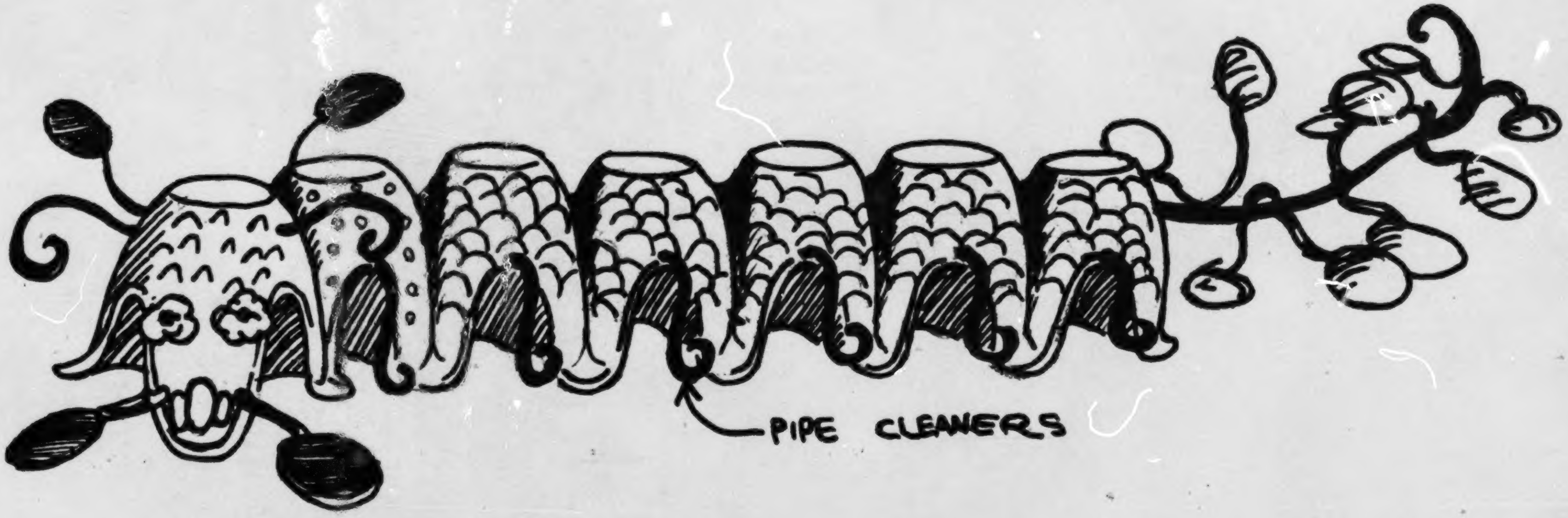
7) Take two pieces of popcorn and glue them on the head as eyes.

8) Cut 4 pieces of 3" pipe cleaner. Take two circles and glue them together on both sides of the 3" pipe cleaner. Repeat three more times. Put these on the head.

9) For the tail - take five 3" pipe cleaners and attach them to a full length pipe cleaner by twisting them around it (see diagram).

10) Glue circles on the ends of the pipe cleaners (10 ends in all). Same glue process as in step #8.

11) Shape the long pipe cleaner into a small circle at the very end. Refer to diagram.


PIPE CLEANERS

DRAGON - EGG CARTON

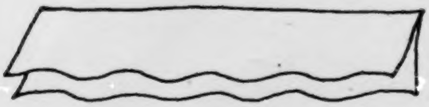
Dragon (Fabric)

Materials:

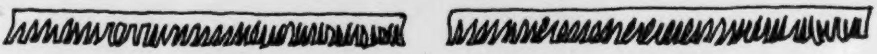
Soft colorful print fabric, a milk carton (quart size), a flat stirrer (stick used to stir coffee), construction paper, a nickel, tempera paint, paint brush, magic marker, stapler, crepe paper, white glue, scissors.

Method: (See illustration of the dragon before you begin.)

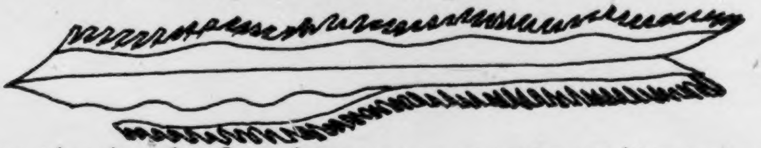
1. Paint the milk carton with light brown or dark yellow tempera, then let it dry.
2. Take a piece of fabric 15" x 4" folding it in half lengthwise, then cut the edges in the form of curves.



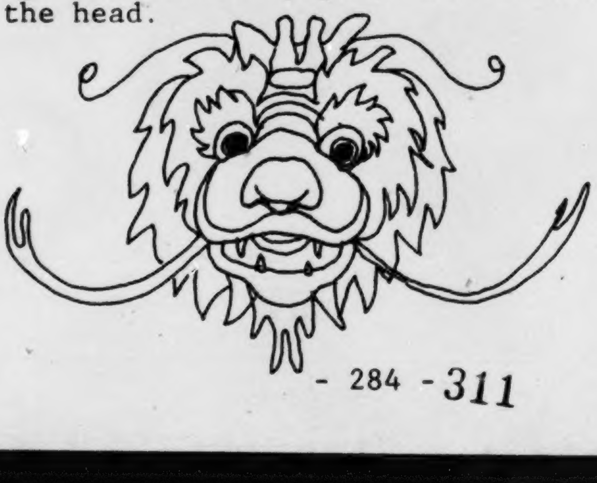
3. Cut two pieces of crepe paper 2" x 15". Cut strips along one edge on both pieces.



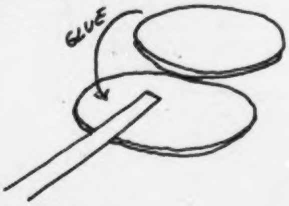
4. Glue the crepe paper on both edges of the fabric. (This is the body of the dragon.)



5. Draw the head of a dragon on construction paper, and cut it out, then staple it to one end of the fabric.
6. Decorate the head by drawing the eyes, mouth, etc. Candy wrappers may be used to help decorate the head.
7. Using construction paper, cut two horns and glue them on the head.



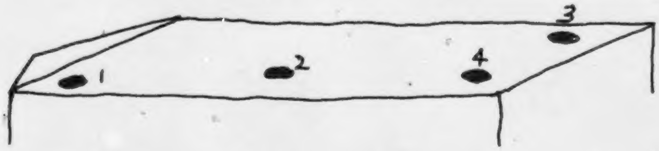
8. Use a nickel to trace two circles on another sheet of construction paper, cut them out, then glue them to both sides of a flat stirrer as shown in diagram. This is to be used as the pearl.
Decorate the circles on both sides. (During a dragon dance, a man with a mask waves a pearl in front of the dragon to entertain it.)



9. Cut out a tail on a piece of construction paper and glue it to the tail end of the dragon.

10. Obtain three flat stirrers. Glue each stirrer under the head, the central body and the tail of the dragon.

11. Make four holes in the milk carton as shown below:



12. Using a magic marker, draw mountains on the side of the milk carton.

13. Decorate #1-#3 holes as the dragon's feet.

14. Place the stirrers in the proper holes.

15. Place the pearl (see direction #8) in the #4 hole of the carton.

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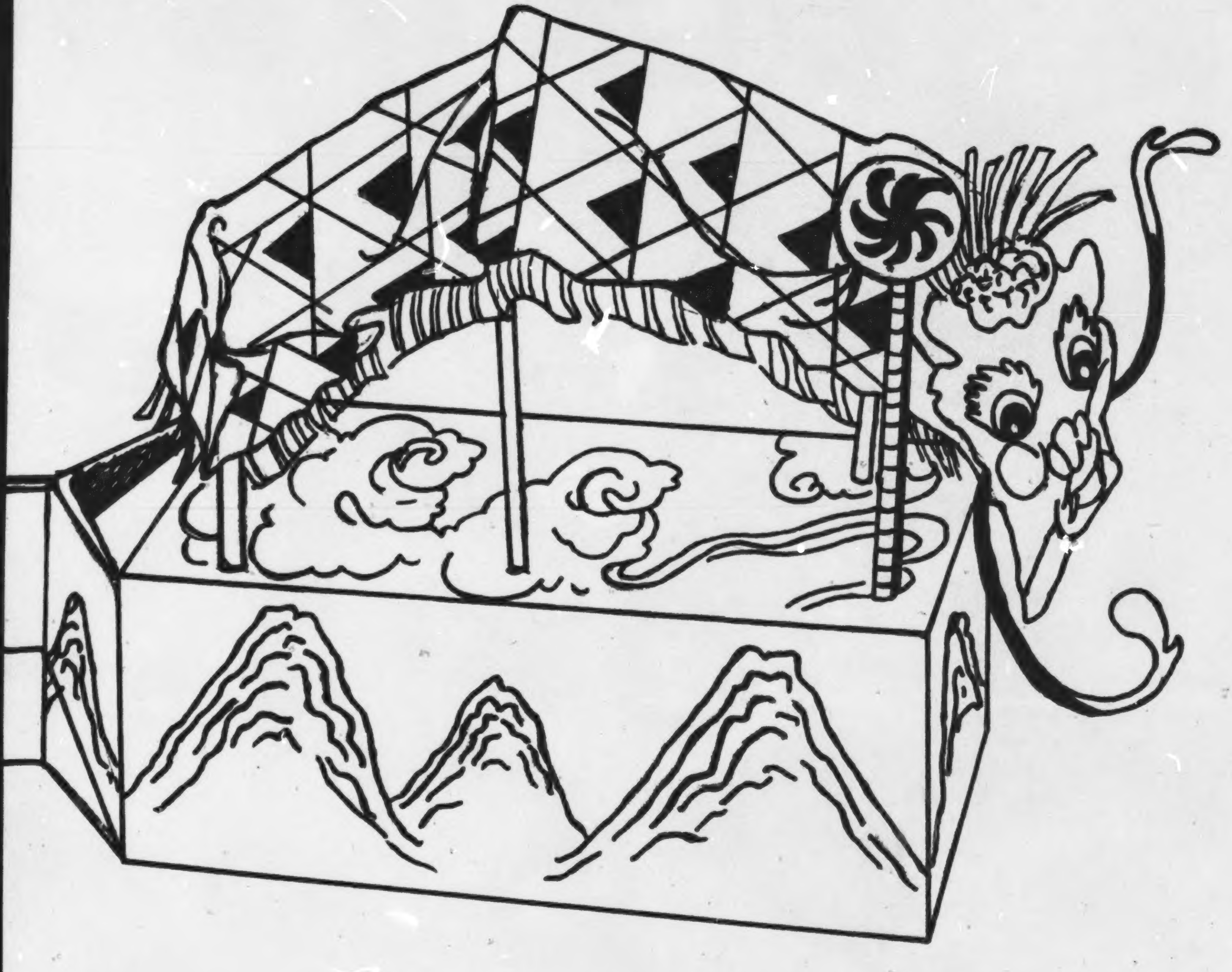
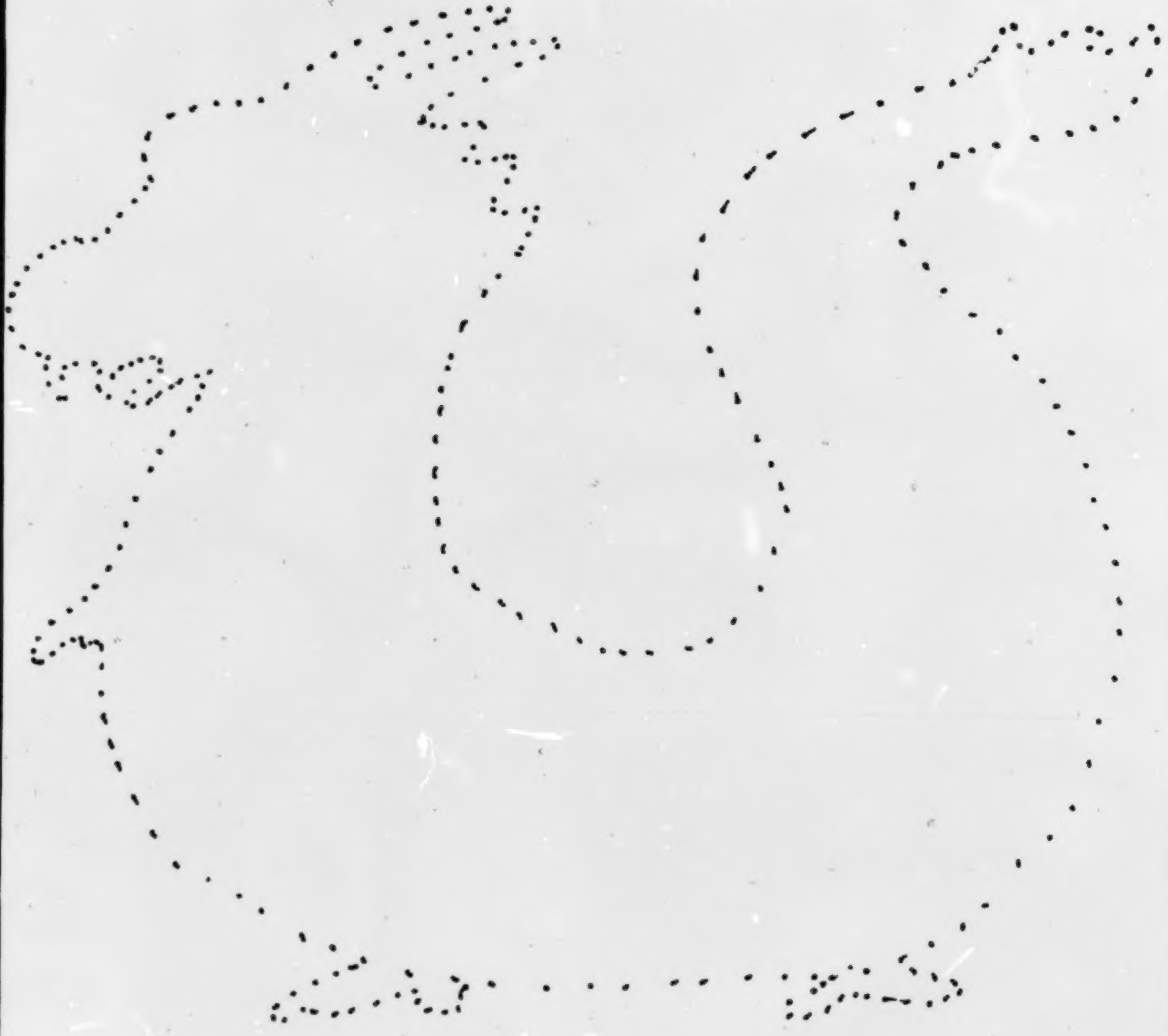
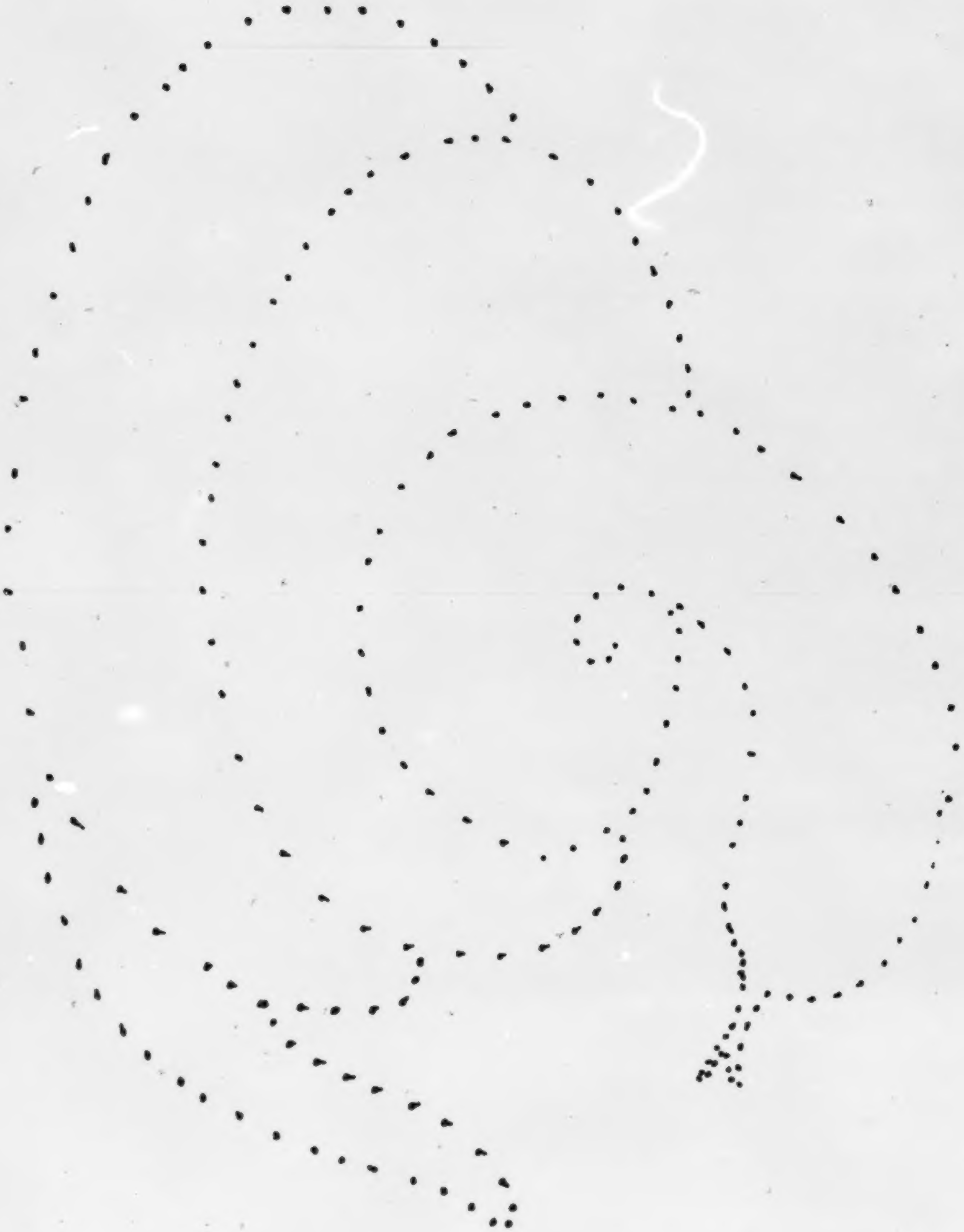


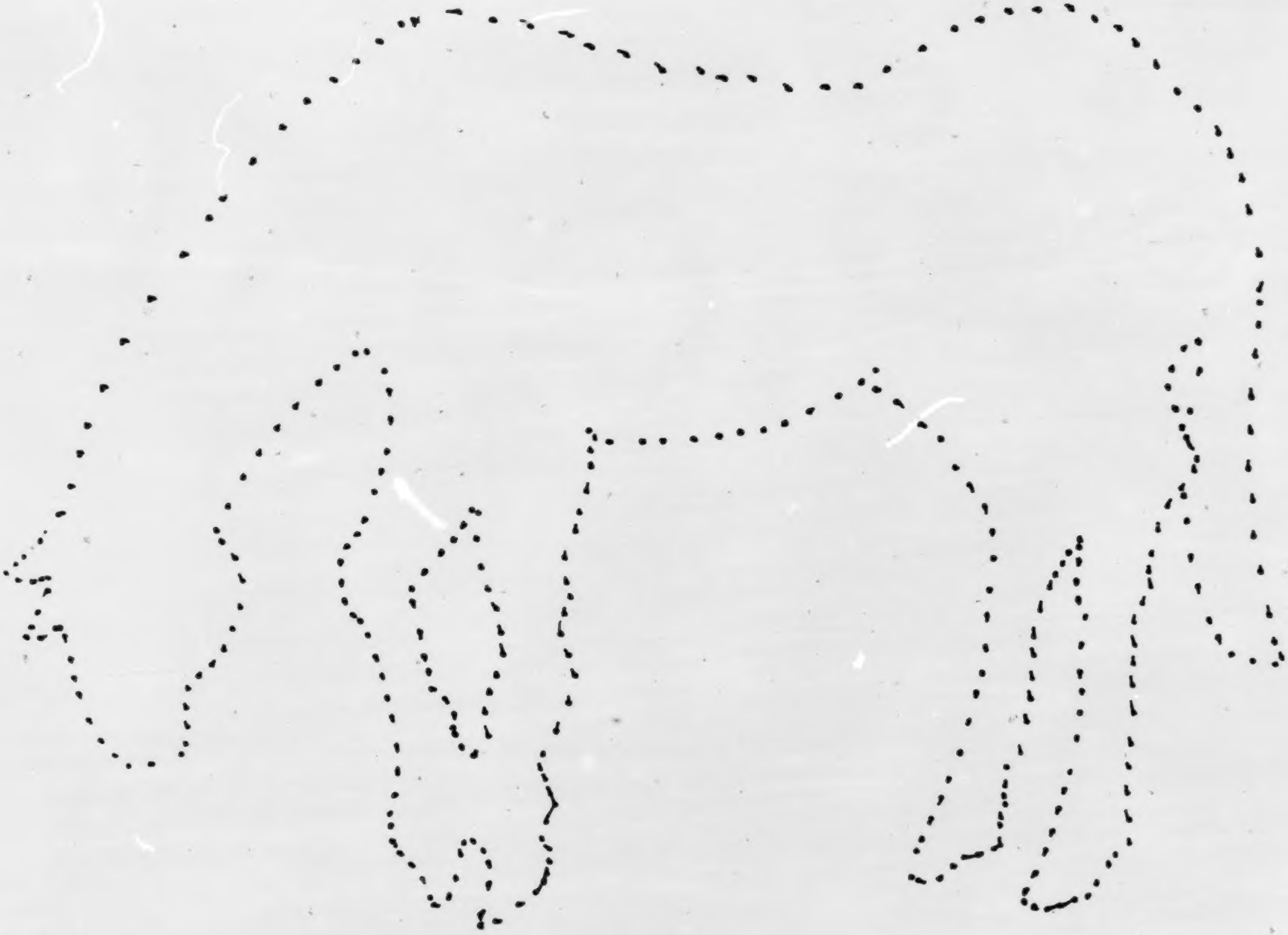
DRAGON - FABRIC

The Twelve Animals

The following pictures are of the twelve animals. Children can color it and create their own activities, such as, tell the stories, the shapes and the differences of the twelve animals etc.







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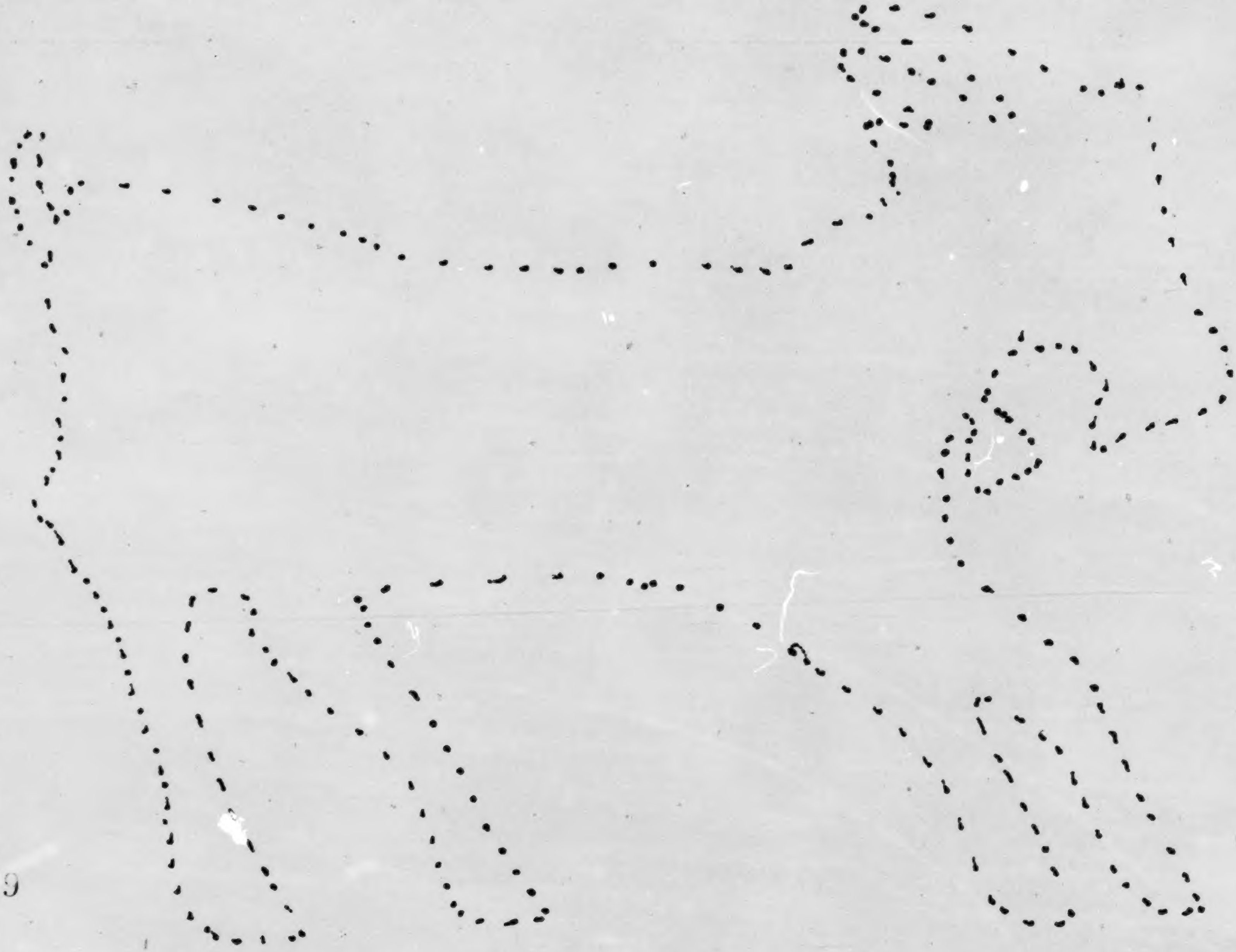

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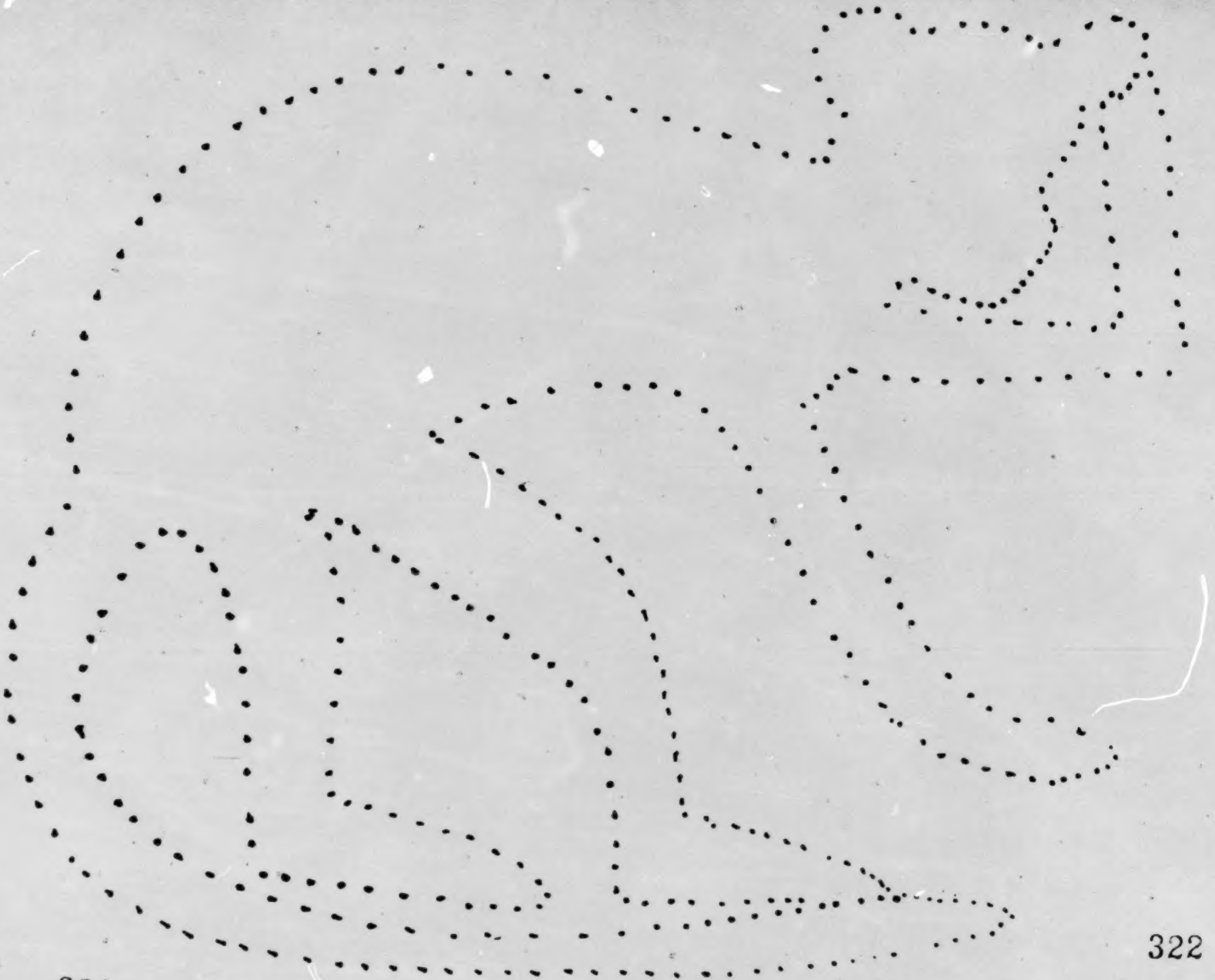

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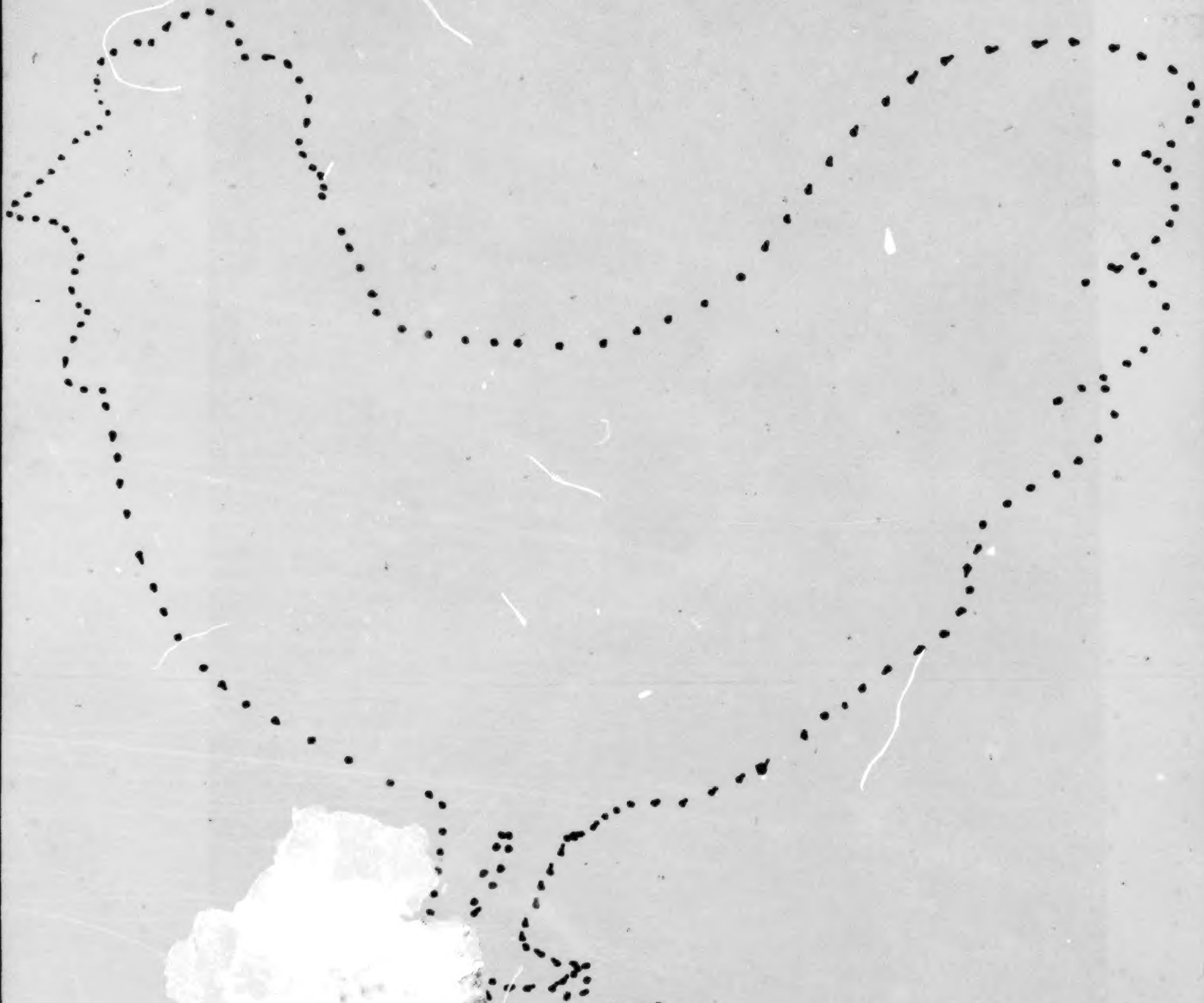

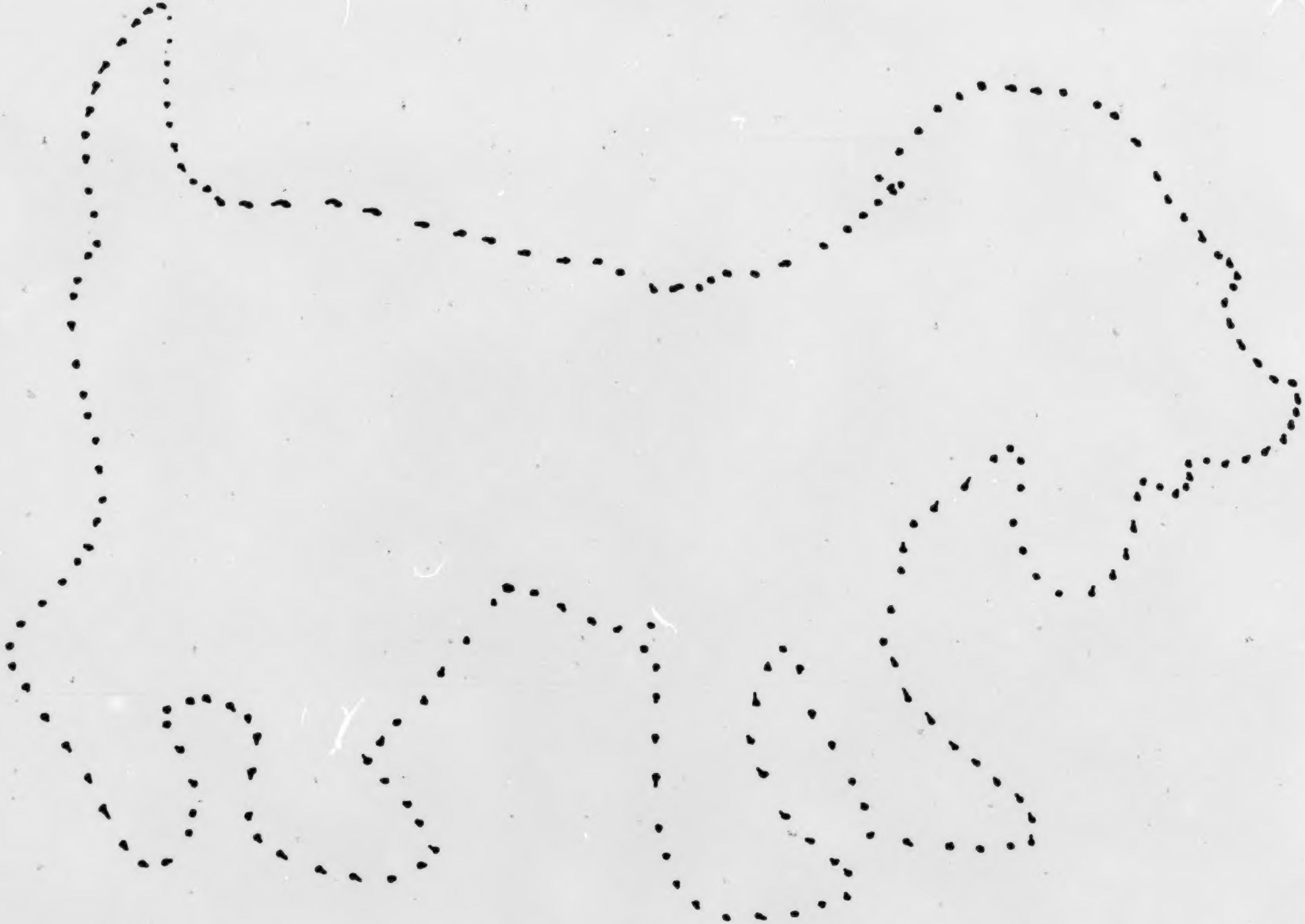

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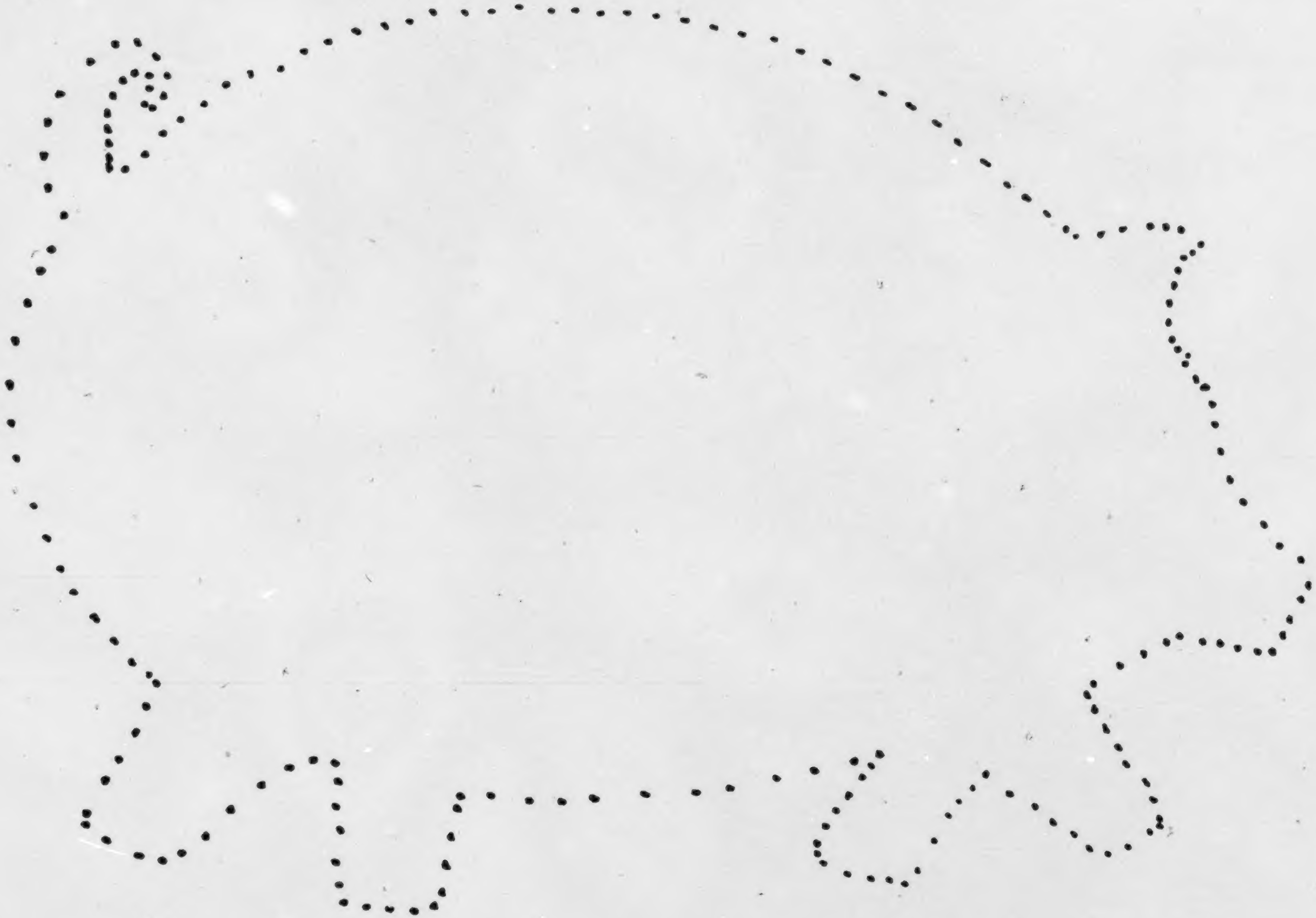

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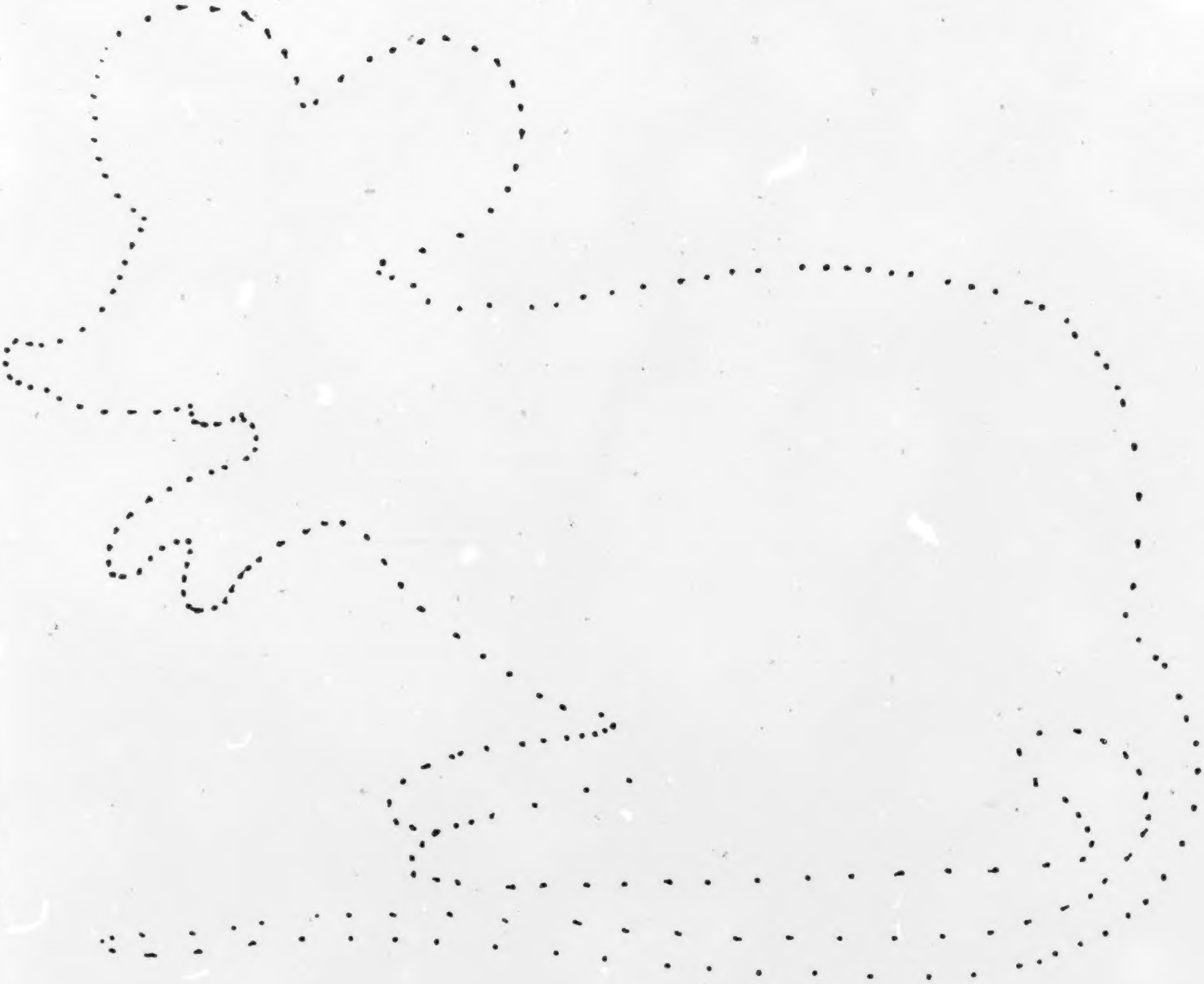

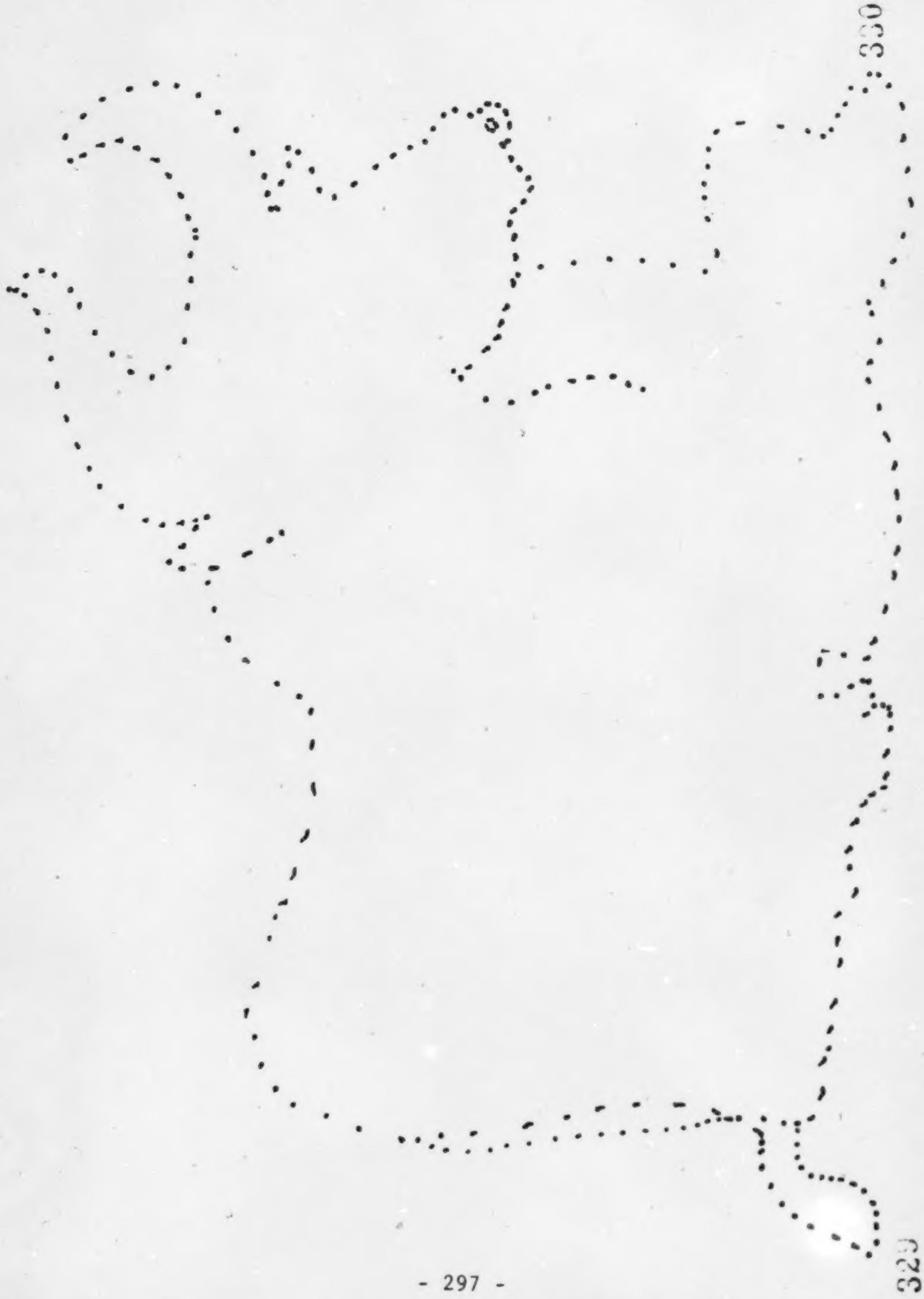
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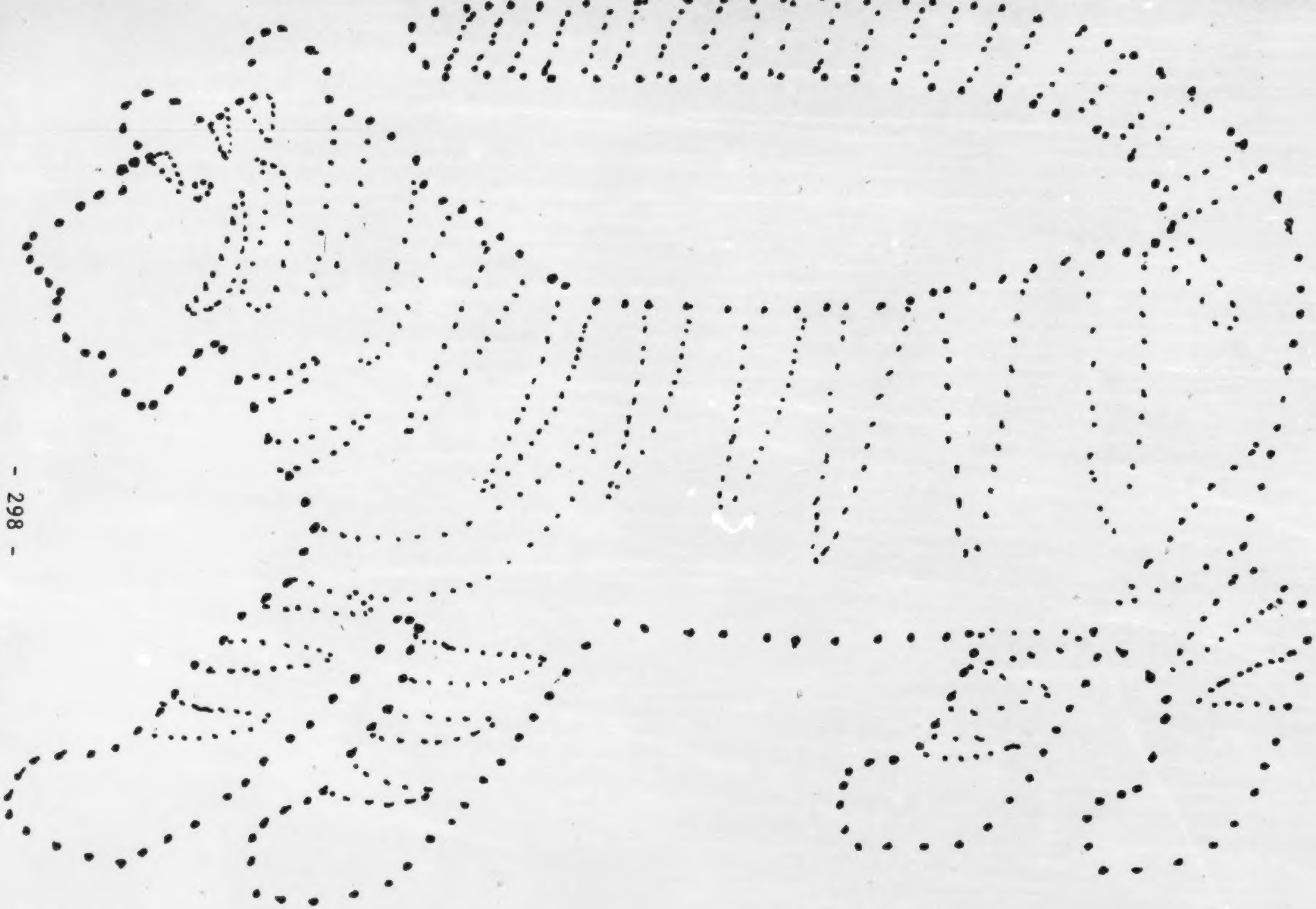

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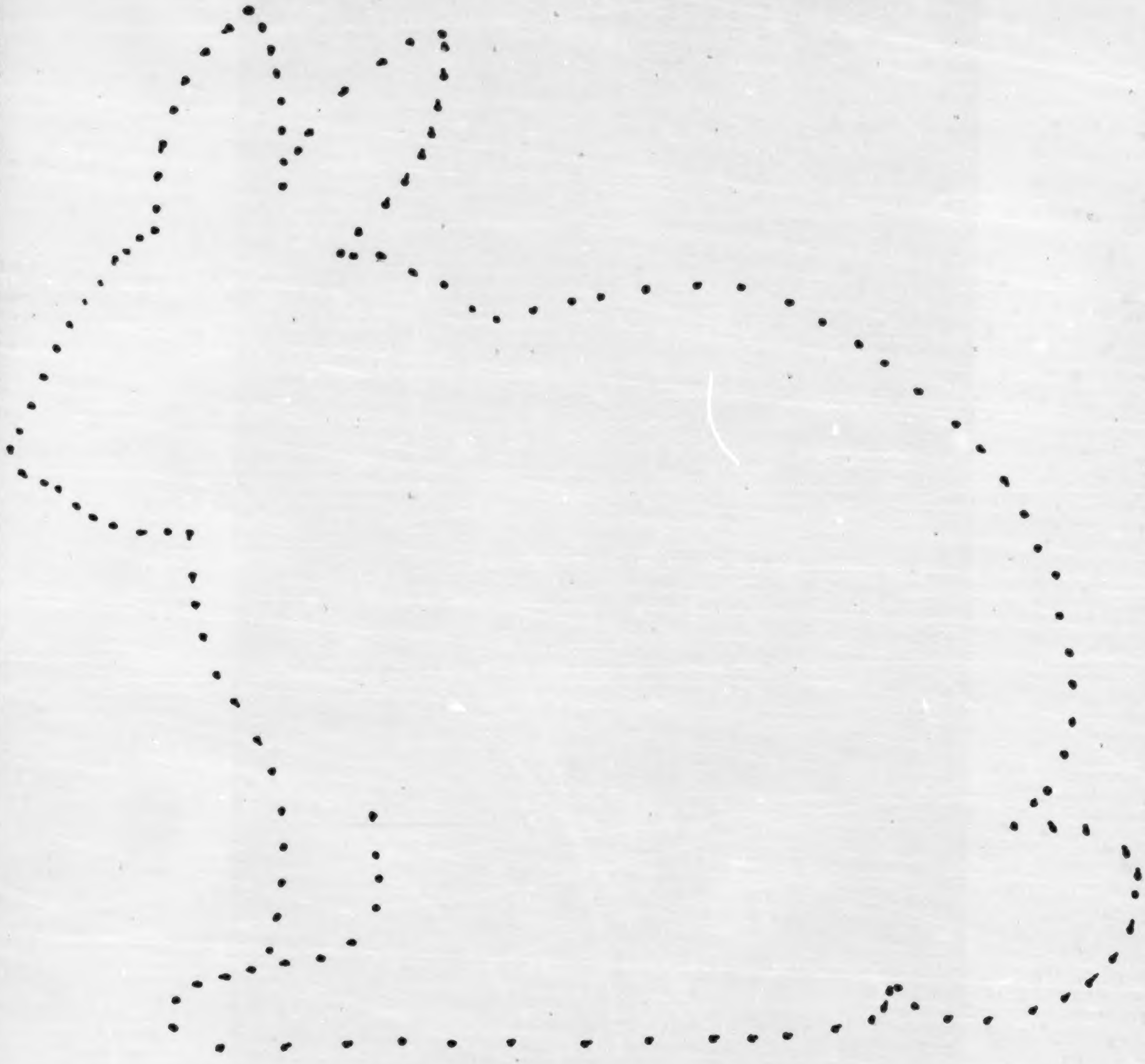
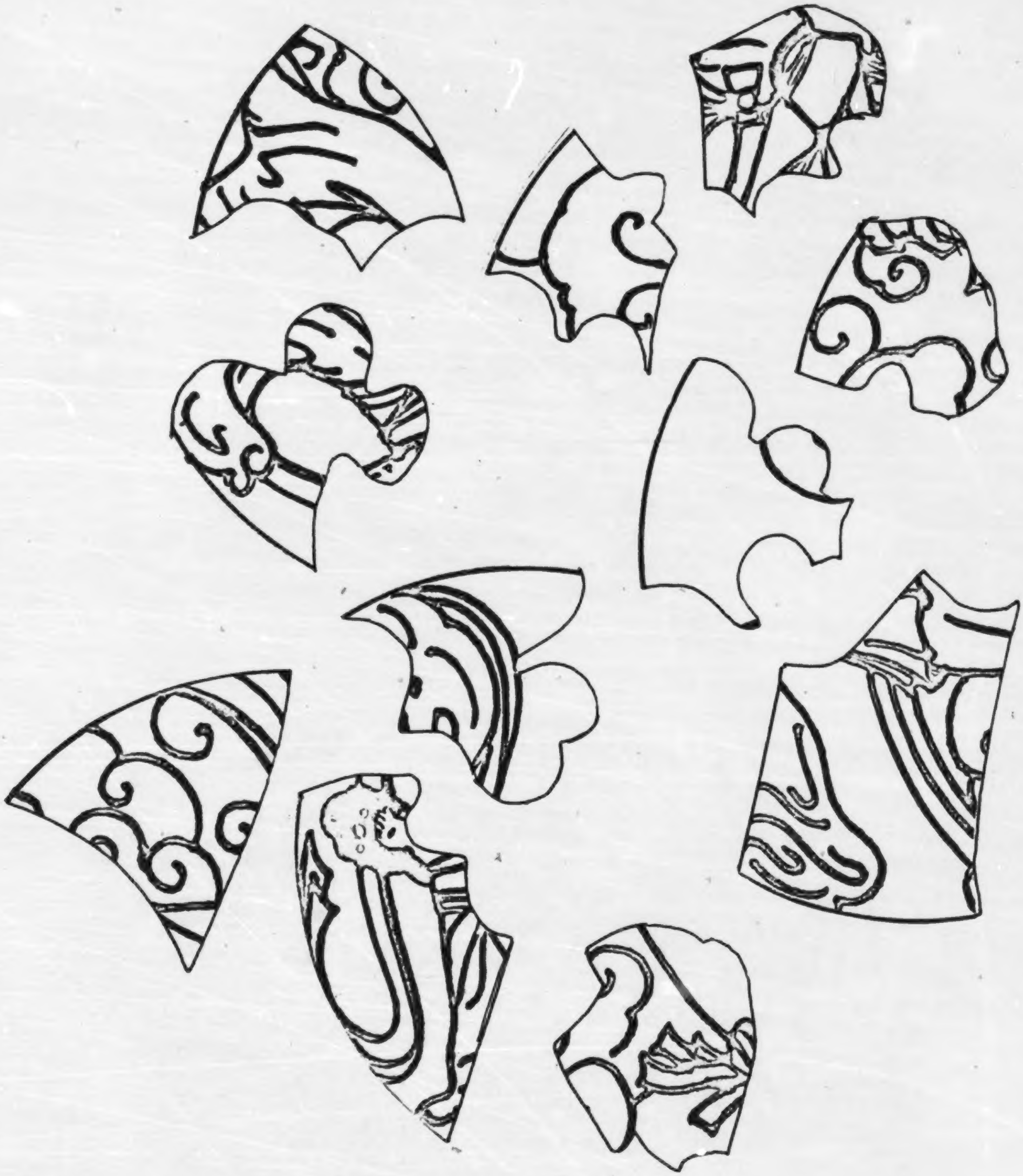
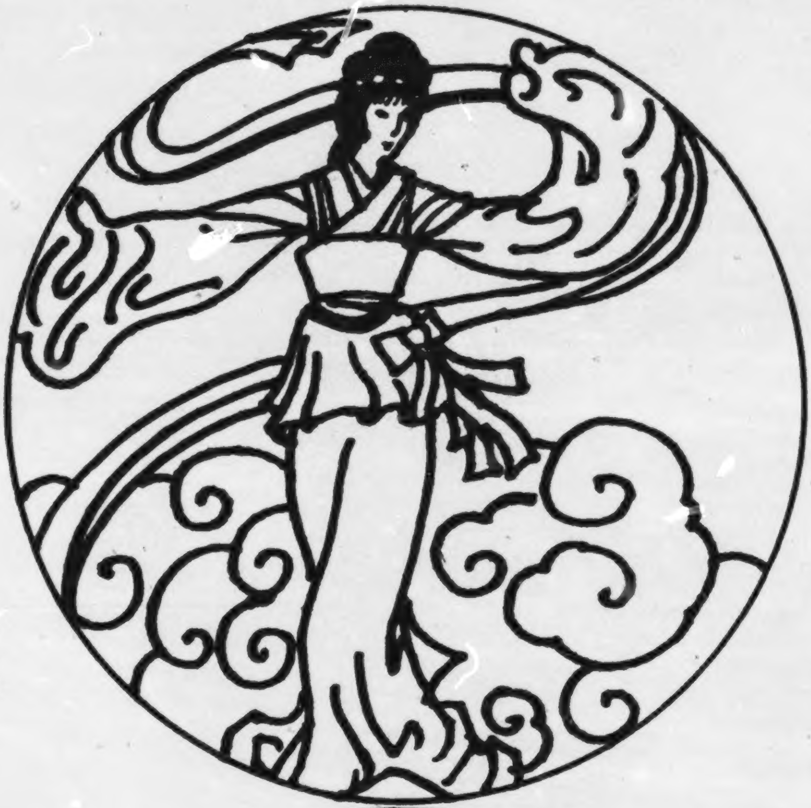


The Puzzle Game -- Part A

Put the puzzle pieces together and you will see the Moon Lady.



The Puzzle Game -- Part B

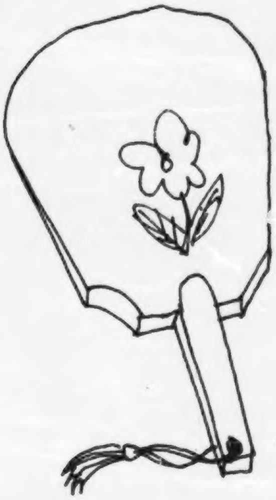


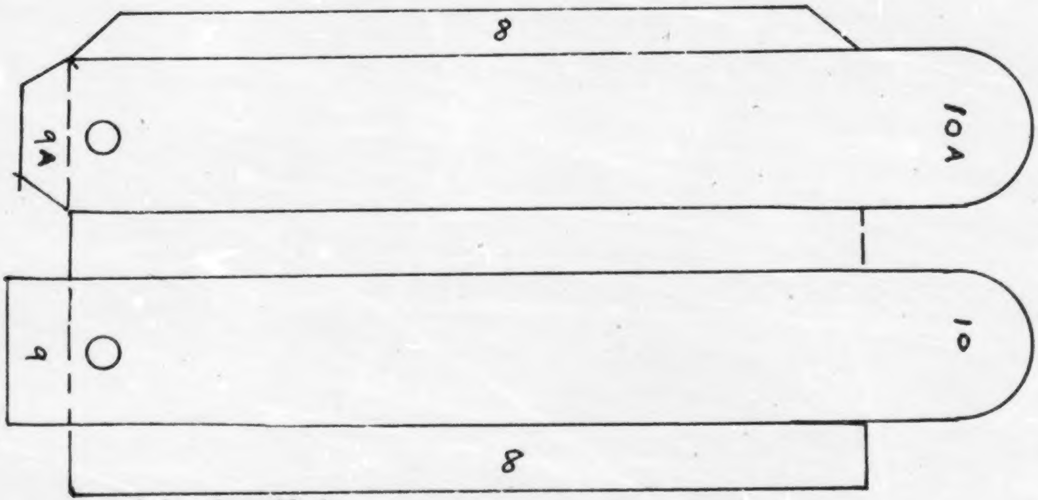
You can paste the puzzle pieces here.

Fan

Method: (See illustration before you begin.)

1. Children can color the picture first before they cut it or they can draw their own picture on the other side.
2. Cut Fan A and B.
3. Glue them together according to the number such as 1 1a, 2 and 2b etc.
4. Glue the handle together, matching numbers.
5. Glue handle to fan matching #5, 10 and 11.

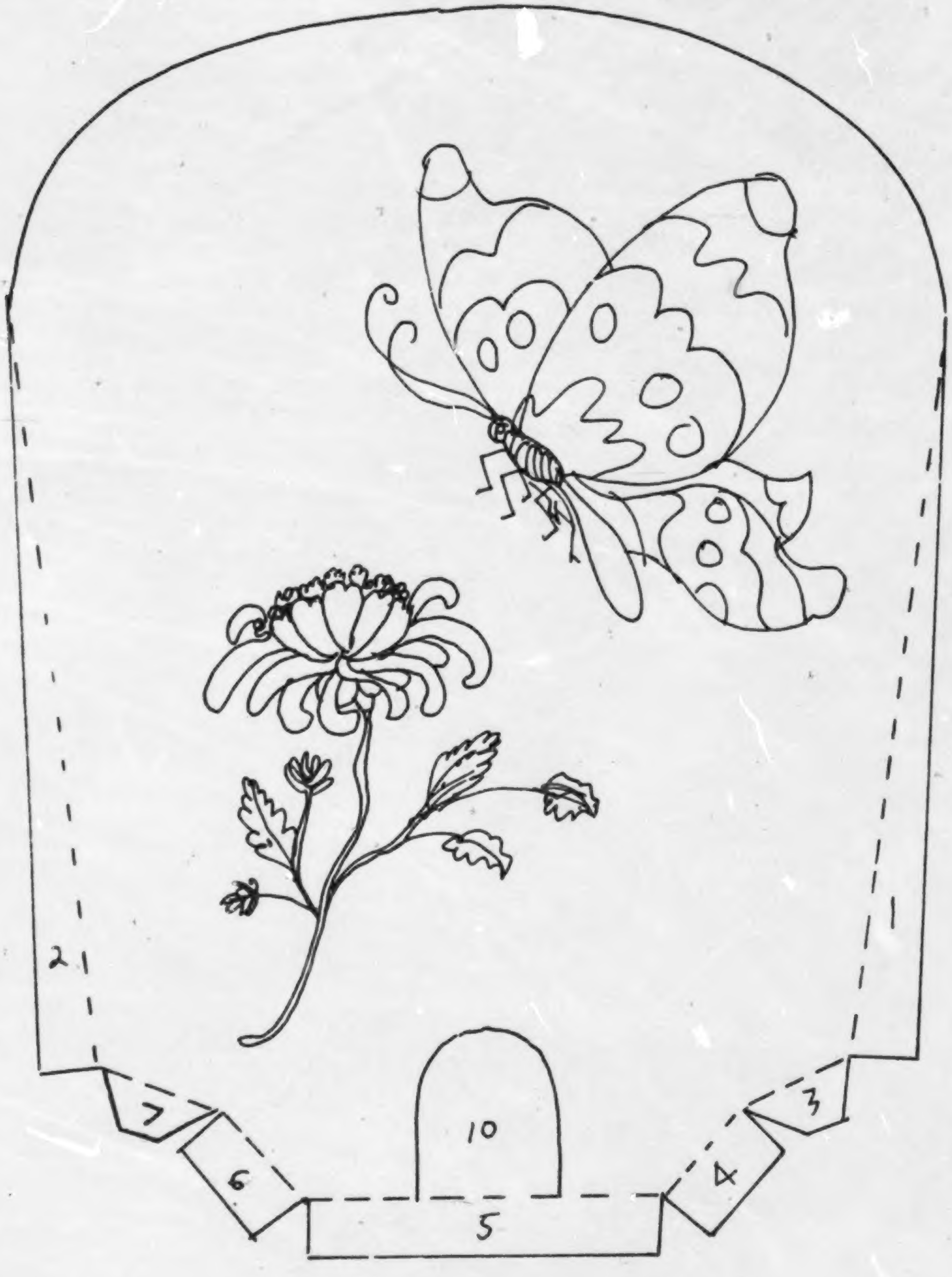




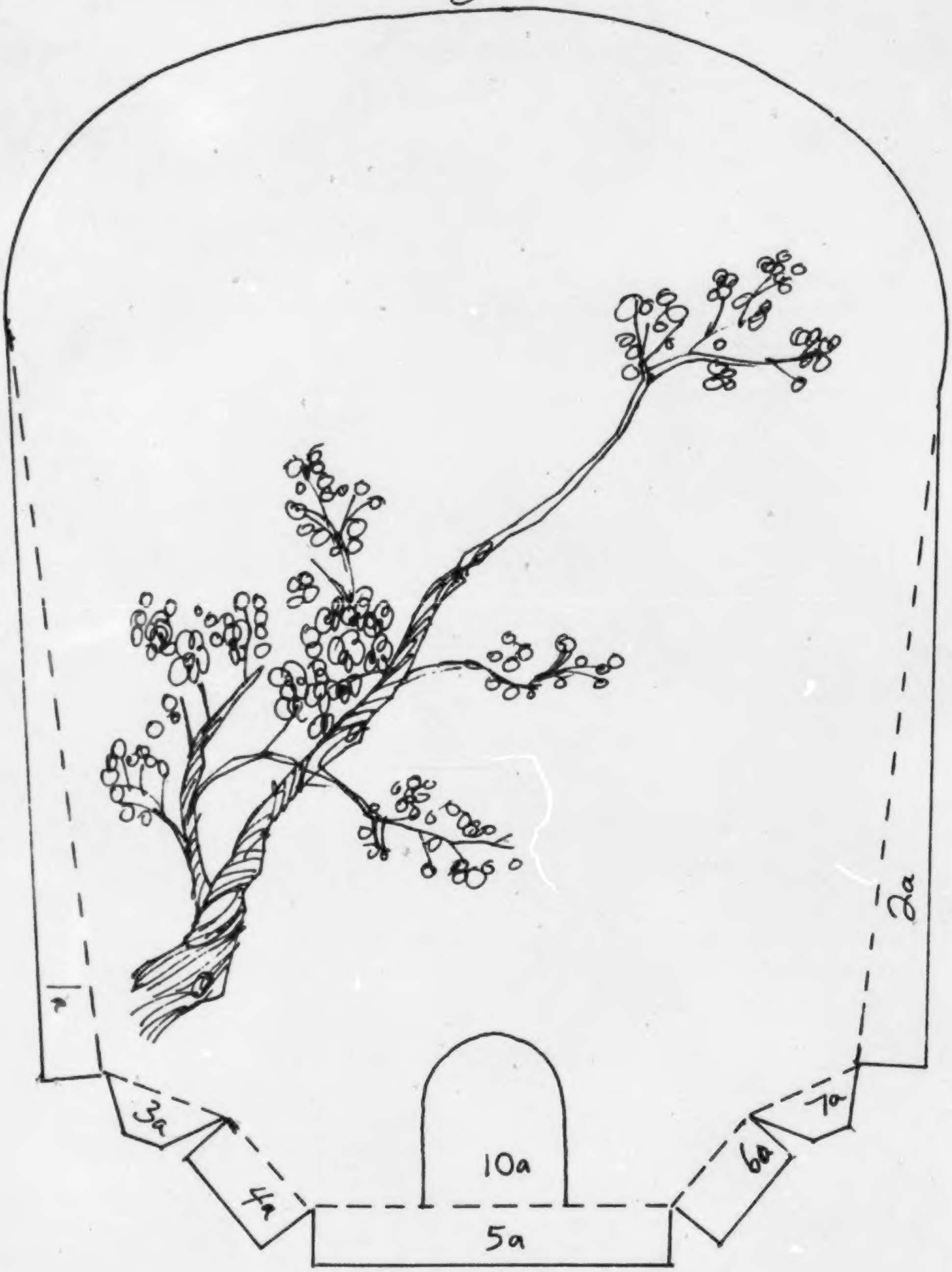
(the handle)

FAN

SIDE
A



SIDE
B


2a
3a
4a
5a
6a
7a
10a

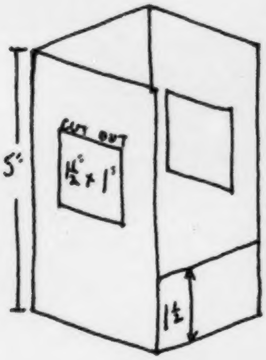
Chinese Sedan Chair

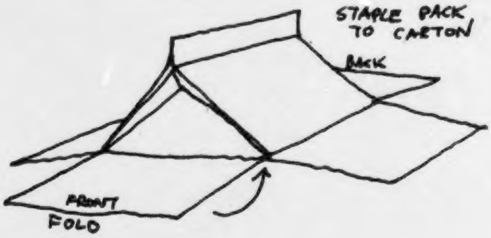
Materials:

A one quart milk carton, scissors, yarn, drinking straws, crepe paper, construction paper, pipe cleaners, stapler, felt pens.

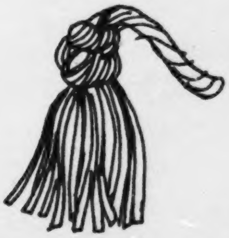
Method: (See the illustration of the sedan chair before you begin.)

1. Cut the milk carton so that it measures 5" from the base to the top.
2. Cut out one side panel leaving about 1½" from the bottom uncut.
3. Cut two squares, one 1½" x 2" and one 1½" x 1" -- from each of the side panels respectively.



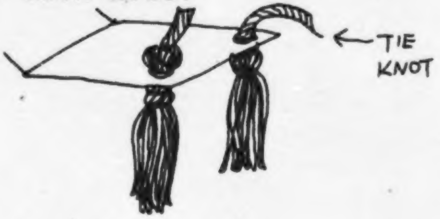


4. Take the part of the carton which has already been cut off and cut it along each seam so that it can be opened flat. (See drawing #2.)
5. Fold the front side inward.
6. Insert the back side inside the carton, then staple it, leaving the two opposite sides hanging down like a slanted roof top.
7. Use some yarn to make four tassels.

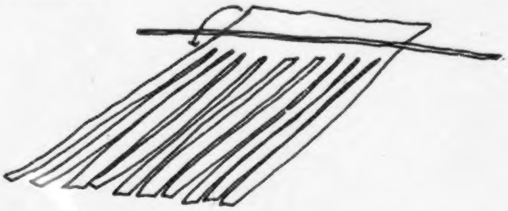


Chinese Sedan Chair

8. Punch four holes, one at each corner, and tie one tassel to each hole.

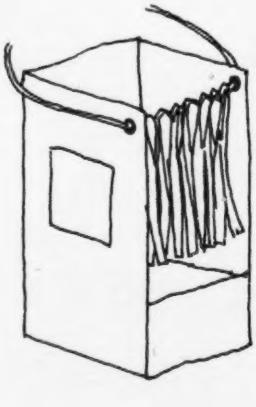


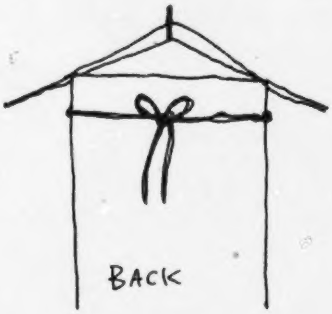
9. To construct the door, cut a piece of crepe paper 3½" x 5", and cut it into small strips up to the dotted line as in the diagram; use it for the entrance.

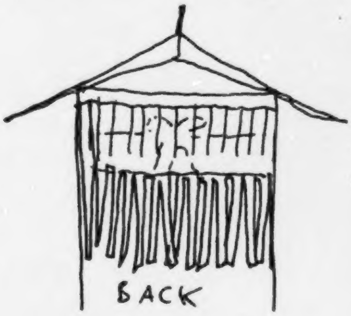


10. Fold the uncut portion over a 14" string of yarn and glue it so that the curtain can move on the yarn.

11. Punch a hole at the top front of each of the side panels. Insert the yarn and sliding curtain in such a way that the yarn acts as a curtain rod. Pull the yarn around the back of the carton and tie it securely.



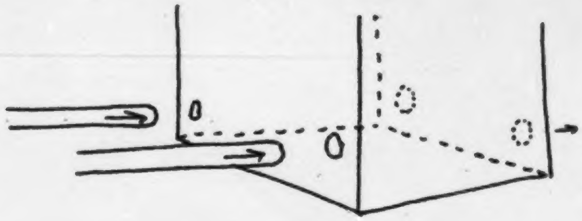




12. Cut another 3½" x 5" piece of crepe paper in the same manner as #9 and glue to the rear of the carton, covering the yarn and the knot.

13. Cut two pieces of crepe paper 2" x 2" each in the same manner as above and glue them on the inside of the carton to form window curtains.

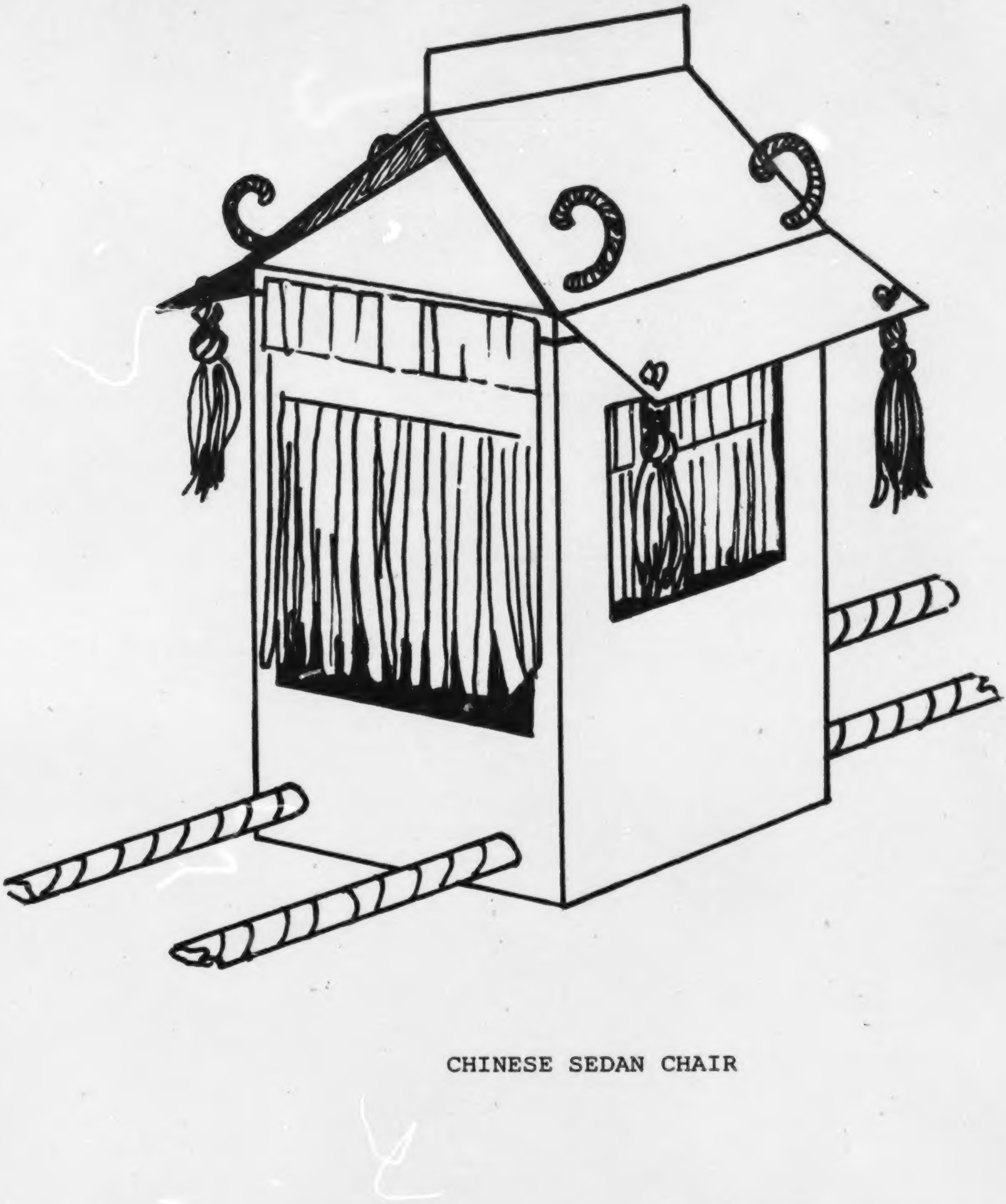
14. Make four tiny holes on the lower part of the carton, two in front and two at the rear.



15. Insert the two drinking straws all the way through the holes.

16. Make four holes on top at each corner of the roof and insert pipe cleaners in the holes; add a touch of glue to hold them securely in place.

17. Bend the ends of the pipe cleaners to make designs.



CHINESE SEDAN CHAIR

Four Wheel Cart

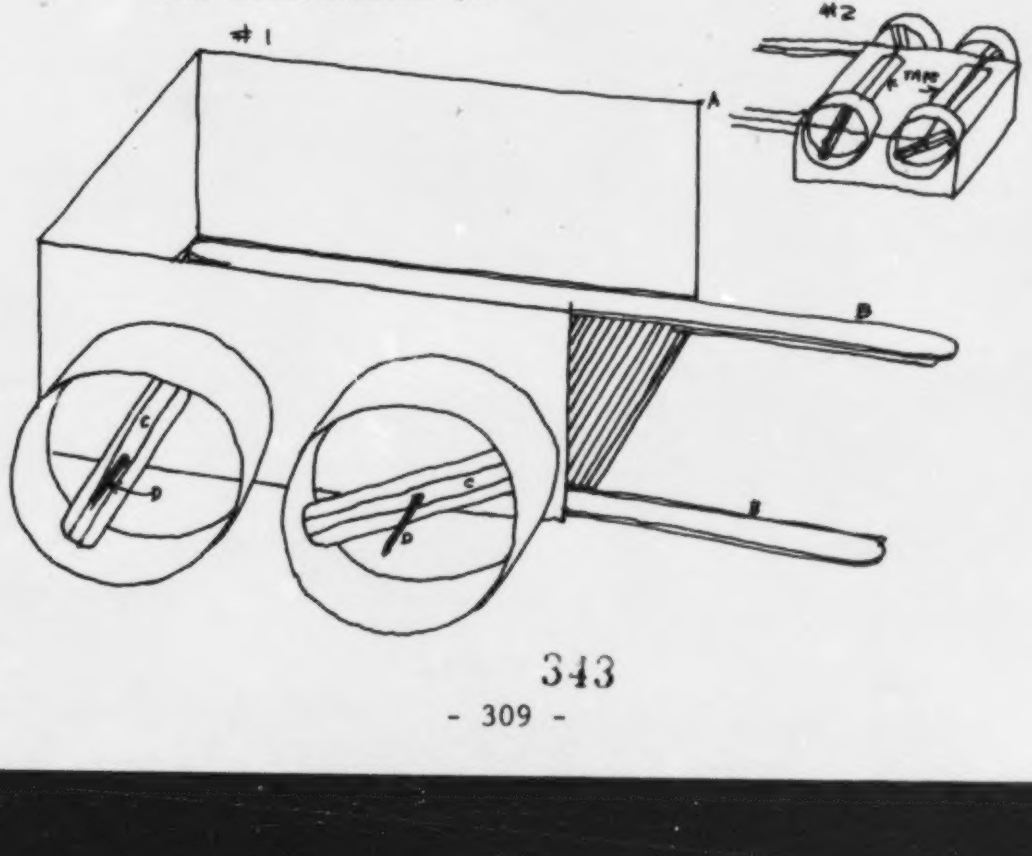
Grade Level: Second

Materials:

Two stirrers, Elmer's glue, plastic drinking straws, toothpicks, a ½ pint size milk carton, cardboard tubing from paper towel roll, scissors.

Method: (See illustration of the cart before you begin.)

1. Cut the carton 1½" from the bottom.
2. Cut out one of the side panels. See illustration #1, part A.
3. Put one stirrer on each side (handles). See illustration #1, part B.
4. For the wheels:
    a. Cut four 3/4" cardboard tubings.
    b. Glue two straws in the circular tubing to form spokes. See illustration #1, part C.
    c. Insert toothpicks through the center of the straws. See illustration #1, part D.
    d. Attach two wheels at the back and two in front. See illustration #2.



One Wheel Passenger's Push Cart

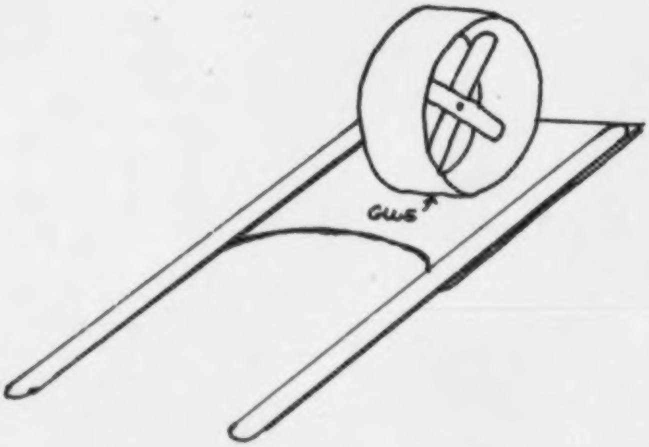
Grade Level: Second and third.

Materials:

Cardboard, round toothpicks, flat stirrers, plastic straws, glue, scissors, construction paper, cardboard tubing from paper towel roll.

Method: (See illustration of the cart before you begin.)

1. Cut a "U" shape from a 5" x 2½" piece of cardboard.
2. Cut a piece 3/4" wide from the paper towel tubing for the wheel.
3. Cut a straw the size of the diameter of the wheel.
4. Glue and insert the cut straw in the center of the wheel.
5. Insert a toothpick in the center of the straw to form the axle of the wheel.
6. Break one toothpick in half. Make an X with the toothpicks and glue to the wheel to form the spokes.
7. Attach the wheel under the center post of the cardboard. See illustration part A.
8. Glue the two stirrers under the sides of the cardboard to form the handles. See illustration part B.



Chinese Junk Boat

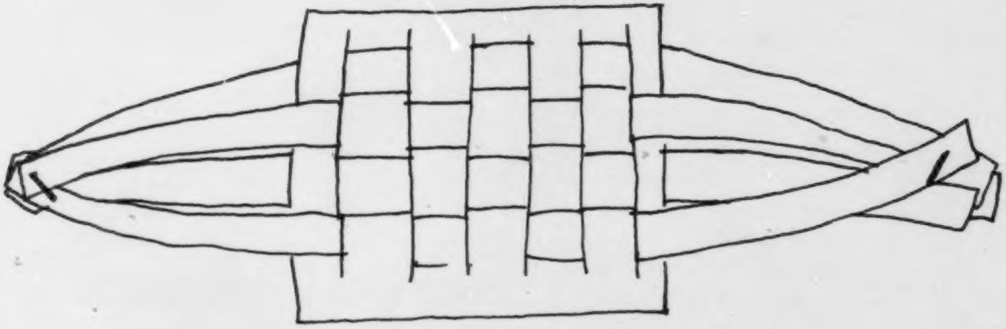
Grade Level: Second and third.

Materials:

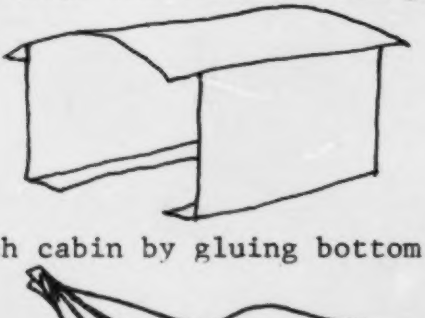
Construction paper, Elmer's glue, scissors, staples.

Method:

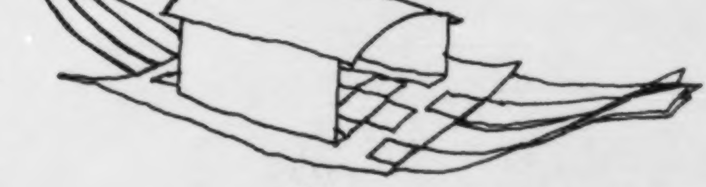
1. Take a 4½" x 4½" piece of construction paper and cut six slits. Cut 4 strips 12 inches long and ½ inch wide. Weave these strips into the construction paper with the slits.
2. Staple the four strips together on each end. This will make the body curve a little.



3. Cut out a piece of construction paper 5" x 3" and fold in half lengthwise. This is the roof of the boat.
4. Glue two 3" x 2½" side panels to each side of the roof. This forms the cabin of the junk boat.



5. Attach cabin by gluing bottom edges to top of junk boat.



Junk Boat

Grade Level: Second

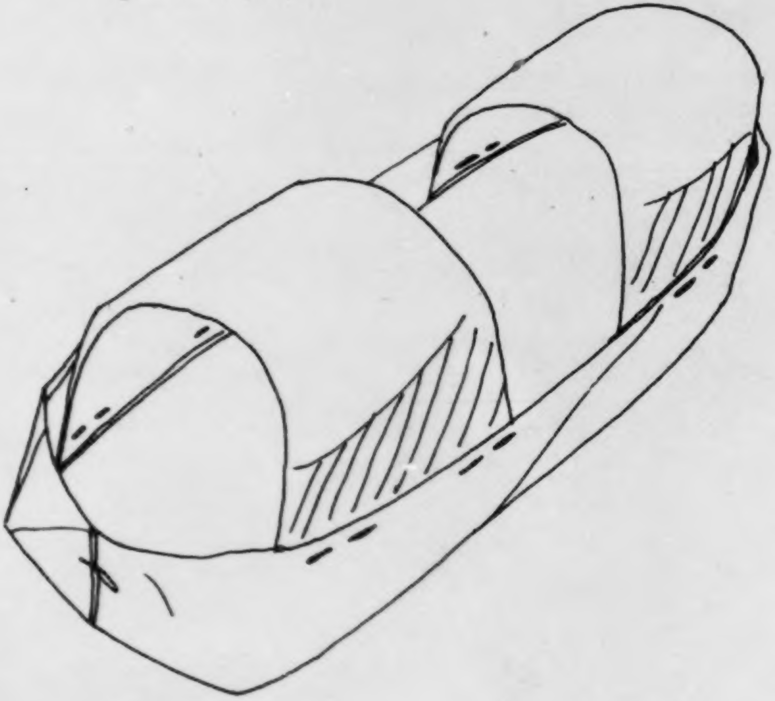
Materials:

Construction paper, staples, Elmer's glue, scissors.

Method: (See illustration before you begin.)

1. Cut a piece of construction paper 7" x 5".
2. Fold up 1" on each side and staple each corner.

3. Cut another sheet of construction paper 2" x 4". Staple paper on one end of the boat to form one cover. (See illustration part A.)
4. Cut a 3½" x 2" sheet and staple it to the other end of the boat to form another cover. (See illustration part B.)



Paper Plate Lantern

Grade Level: Third.

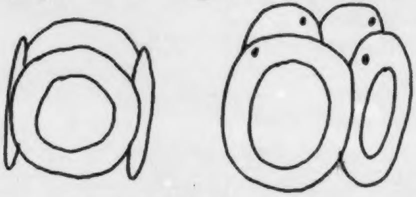
Materials:

Four round paper plates, yarn, staples, crepe paper.

Method: (See illustration before you begin.)

1. Cut two different colors of crepe paper into small pieces and glue to the top side of the paper plate. Cover four plates in this manner (or decorate with crayons or felt pens).

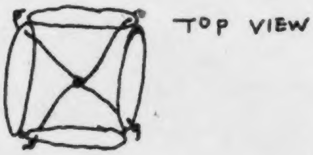
2. Staple the four paper plates together to form a square shape.



3. On the top part:

   a. Punch a hole on the left side of each plate.

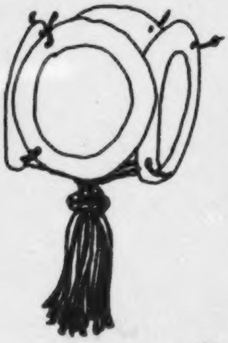
   b. Insert four long strings of yarn (12" long and knotted at one end) through the four holes. Tie together into a knot.



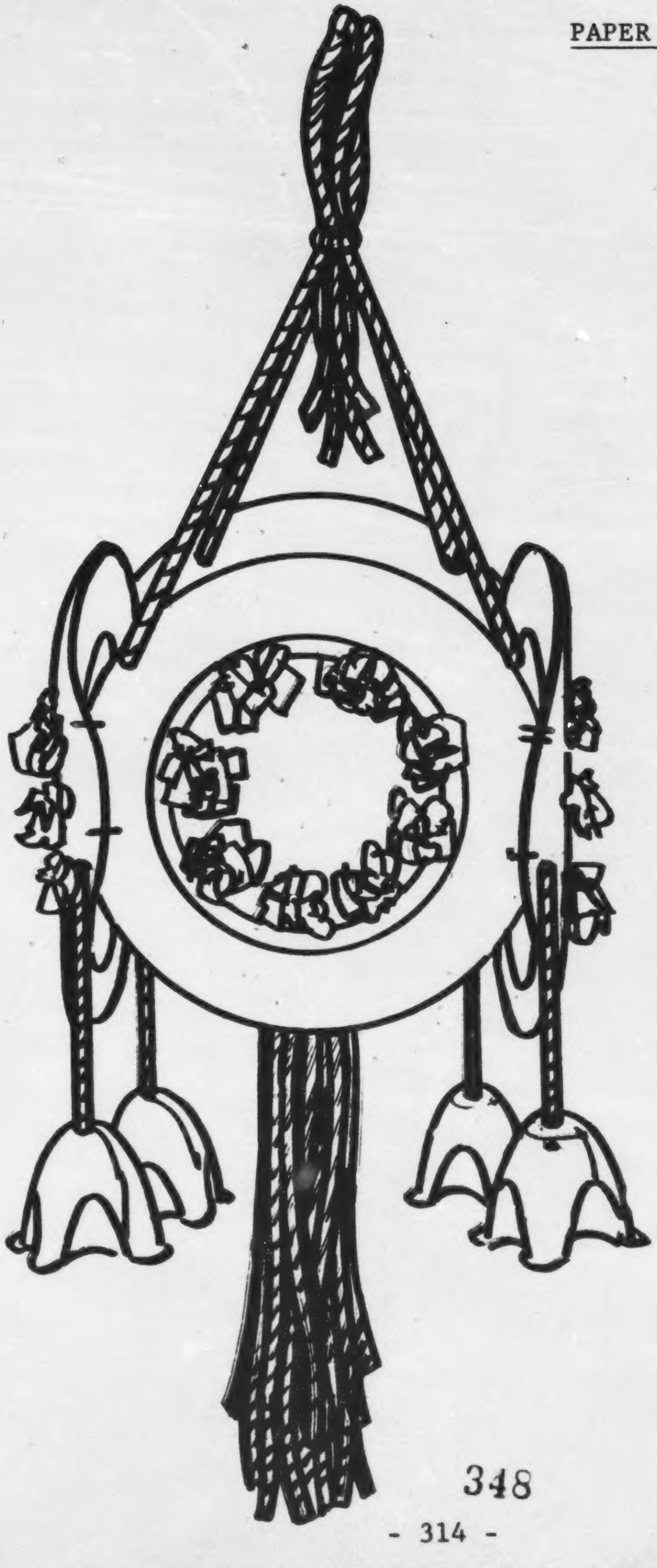
4. On the lower part:

   a. Follow the same directions as in 3a and 3b except cut each string of yarn 24" in length.

   b. Make tassel by tying pieces of yarn together at the center and let hang.



PAPER PLATE LANTERN



Rickshaw

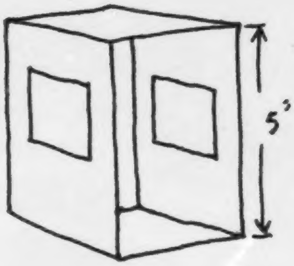
Grade Level: Fifth

Materials:

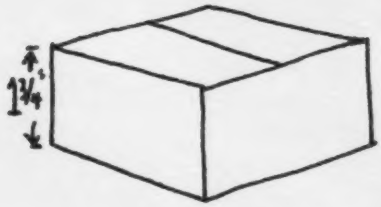
Three one quart size milk cartons, scissors, pipe cleaners, plastic drinking straws, flat stirrers, glue, round toothpicks.

Method: (See illustration before you begin.)

1. Hood
   a. Cut the milk carton so that it measures 5" from base to top.
   b. Cut out one side panel.
   c. Cut one square in the center of each panel to form windows.



2. Seat
   a. Cut the second carton so that it measures 1-3/4" from base to top.



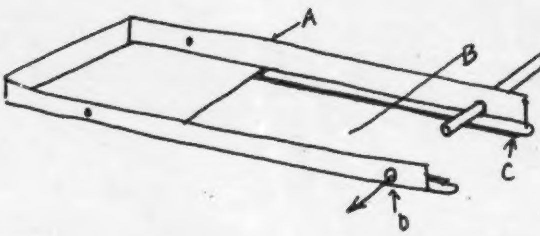
Rickshaw

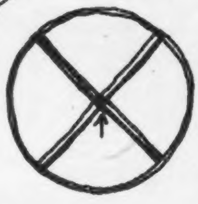
3. Base

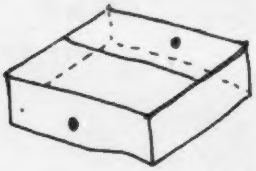
a. Cut the third carton lengthwise so that it measures ½" in width. See illustration part A.

b. Cut a "U" shape 3 inches from the open end. See illustration part B. Glue the two stirrers on each side. See illustration part C.

c. Punch two holes ½" from ends and put a drinking straw through the holes. See illustration part D.







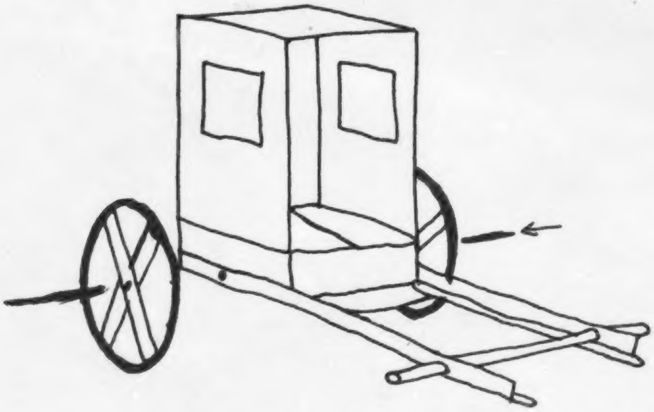
4. Wheel

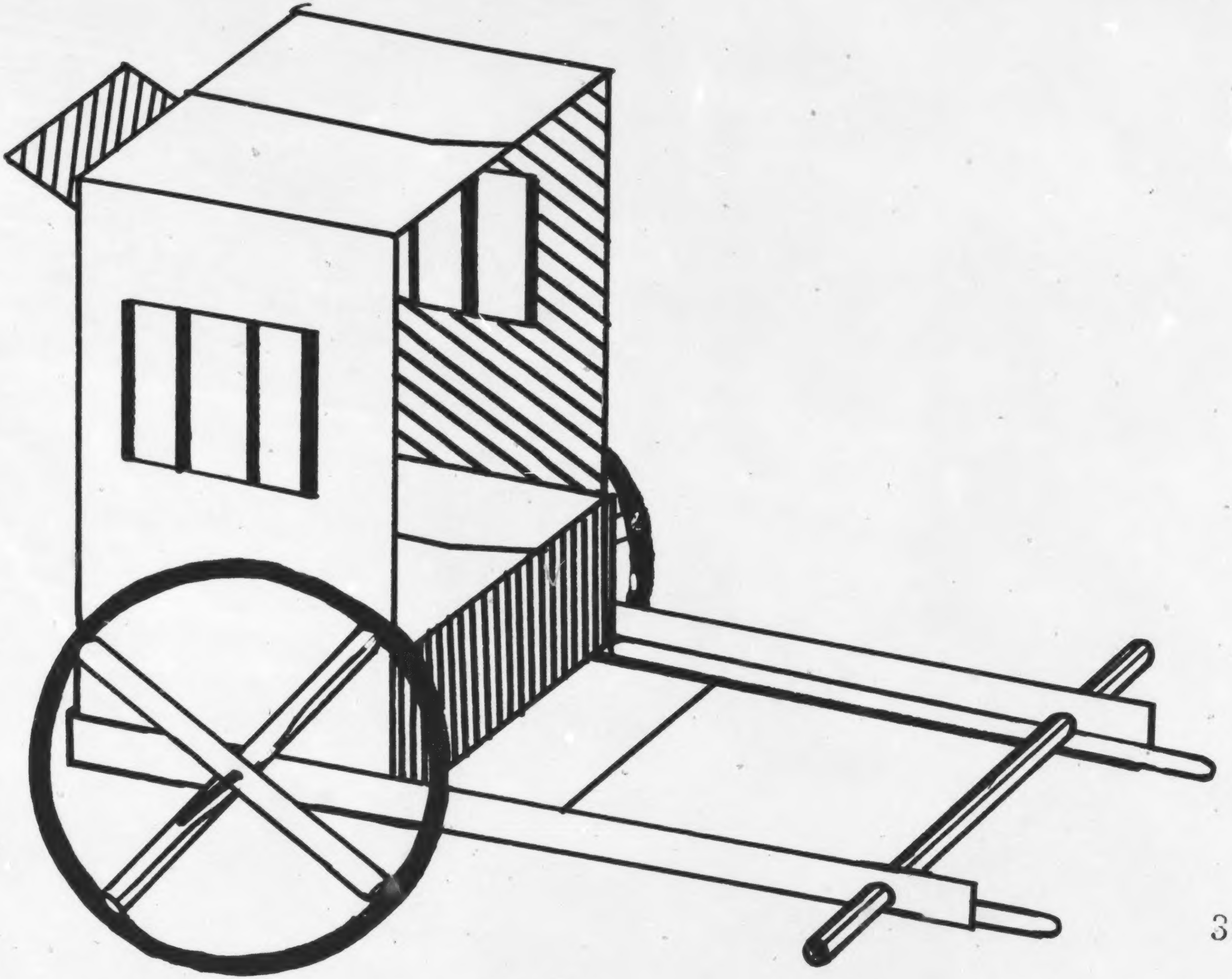
1. Make a circle with the pipe cleaner. Cut and glue two straws in the circle to form the spokes of the wheel. Make two wheels.

2. Make small holes through the center of the straws.

Conclusion:

Put the body of the rickshaw and the wheels together. Punch holes through the two sides and insert toothpicks through the holes to form the wheel axle.





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RICKSHAW

Pagoda

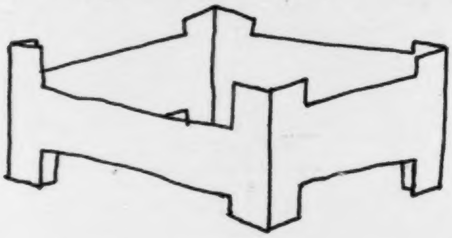
Grade Level: Second and Third.

Materials:

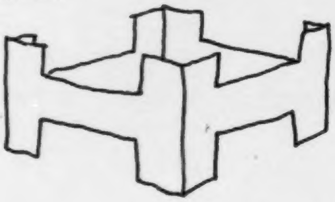
One ½ gallon size milk carton, one quart size milk carton, pipe cleaners, construction paper, Elmer's glue.

Method: (See illustration before you begin.)

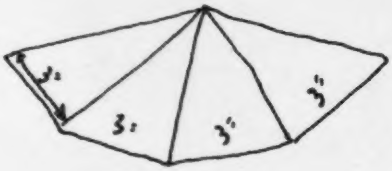
1. Cut a ½ gallon carton to measure 3½" with both ends open.
2. Cut an "U" shape at each end. Do this for all 4 sides.



3. Cut a quart size milk carton to measure 2½" with both ends open. Repeat as in #2.
4. Cut a 1½" x 10" piece of paper. Fold it widthwise to get four even sections. (It would look like a milk carton without the top and bottom.) Cut "U" shapes as in 2 and 3.

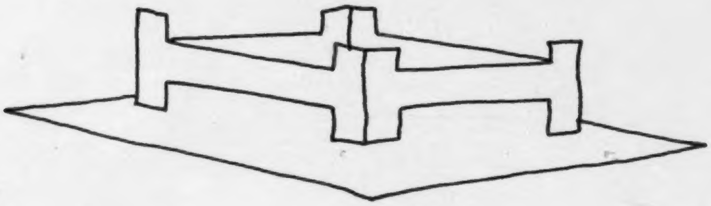


5. Cut a 1½" x 6" paper. Follow directions as in #4.
6. Fold paper into a small pyramid approximately 3" in height.

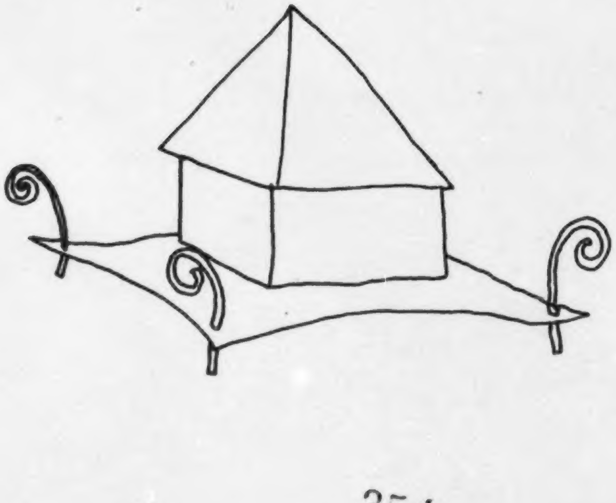


7. Cut the following:
   a. one 8" x 12"
   b. one 6½" x 6½"
   c. one 5½" x 5½"
   d. one 4½" x 4½"

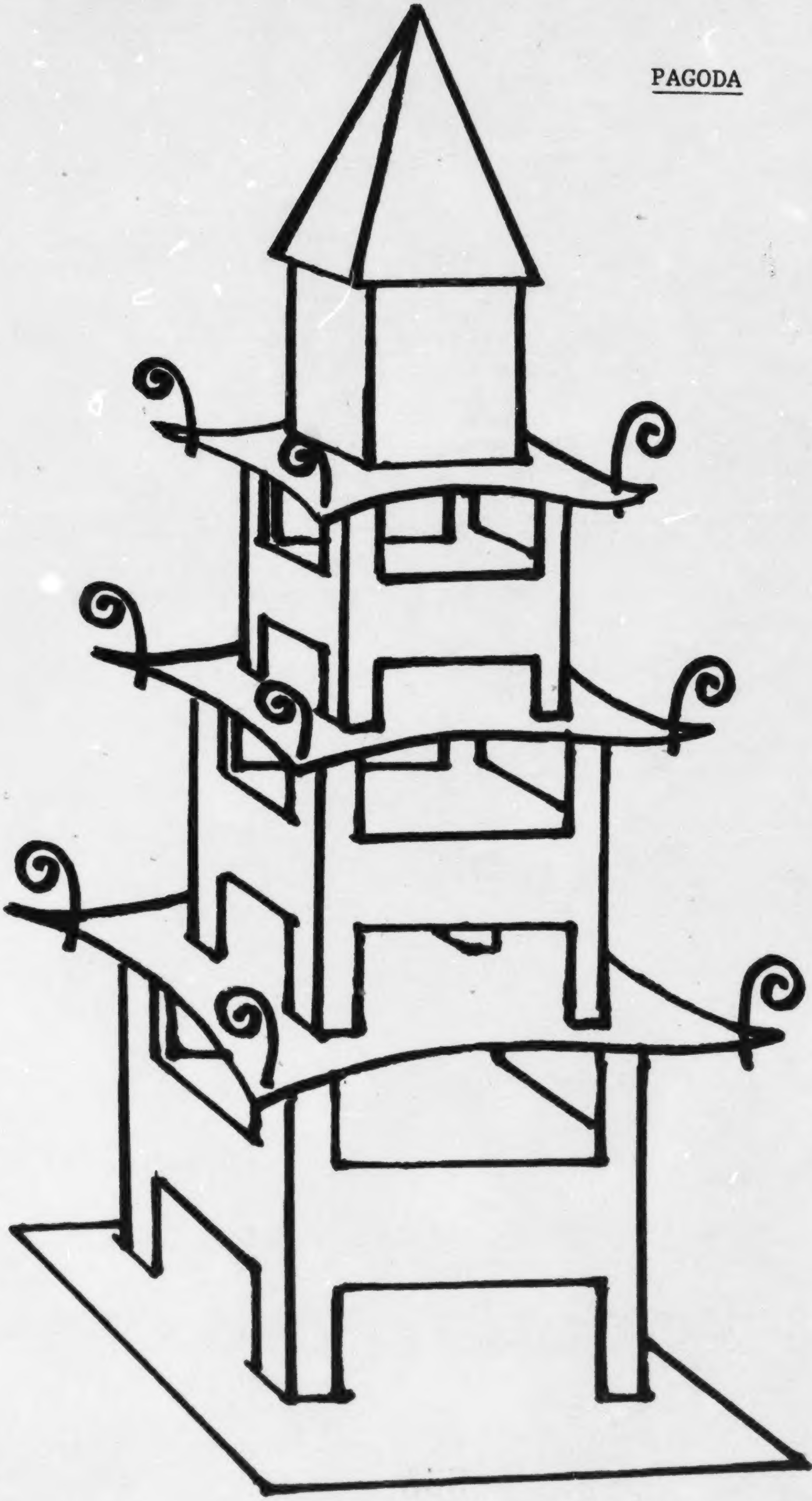
8. Glue the ½ gallon size milk carton on the 8" x 12" paper. This is the base of the pagoda. Repeat. Sheet of paper acts as supporting base.



9. Glue a 3" pipe cleaner on all corners. Bend one end in a hooked form.



PAGODA



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